Brief information about the project

Name of the project	AP09058370 "Social integration of internal migrants into
	the local community of large cities: social networks, social capital
	and urban space development"
Relevance	This project analyzes the phenomenon of social integration
	of internal migrants into the urban society of Kazakhstan. The
	need to study the issues of integration of internal migrants in the
	Kazakh context is due to the continuous urbanization of the
	population and the increasing intensity of internal migration in the
	country. Analysis of the structure of internal migration indicates
	that intraregional migration prevails over interregional migration,
	which indicates a continuing trend of migration from rural areas
	to cities. In modern scientific literature, issues of social integration
	of immigrants in developed countries have been widely studied,
	while the social integration of internal migrants in developing
	countries has received much less attention from researchers.
	Immigration as a social phenomenon is accompanied by several
	significant differences between immigrants and the local
	population, including differences in legal status, language of
	communication, religious beliefs, and ethnicity, which creates
	certain obstacles to successful social integration. However, every change of place of residence, including within national borders, is
	usually associated with difficulties in adapting to the new social
	environment. Although in many ways rural-urban and urban
	migrants in Kazakhstan have much in common with urban
	residents, they are forced to overcome institutional, socio-
	structural and socio-cultural barriers caused by historical and
	ongoing inequalities in development of rural and urban areas.
	Institutional barriers may be reflected in documentation,
	registration, access to social services and other benefits, creating
	the conditions for the emergence of a "migration industry".
	Limited employment opportunities and low-income levels hinder
	the economic integration of internal migrants. In addition, low
	socioeconomic status reduces internal migrants' social interaction
	with urban residents, affecting their urban identity, civic
	engagement, and social engagement. At the same time, an
	important reason for exclusion from social relations is residential
	segregation. At the same time, rural-urban migrants are
	stigmatized in the urban space despite their contribution to urban
	development.
Purpose	The purpose of this scientific project is to comprehensively
	study the social conditions and practices of social integration of
	internal migrants into the local society of large Kazakhstani cities,
	their interaction with the host urban society, the development and
	use of urban social infrastructure from the perspective of their total
	capital (economic, cultural and social) and social networks. The
	object of the study is internal migrants (including rural-urban and
	urban) living in large Kazakhstani cities.
Objectives	Main objectives of the project:

	Drawing up a social portrait of internal migrants in a large
	city based on their motives for moving, lifestyle, identity, socio-
	economic status;
	Measuring urban residents' perceptions of internal
	migrants;
	Determination of media discourse that contributes to the
	formation of attitudes towards internal migrants in urban society;
	Comparative analysis of international and national policies
	for the integration of internal migrants;
	Studying the strategy and practice of social integration of
	internal migrants into urban society.
Expected and achieved	
Expected and achieved	As a result of comparative sociological analysis, the socio-
results	demographic characteristics of internal migrants in 3 large cities
	of the country (Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent) were
	determined. The motives of internal migrants are determined by
	their socio-economic status. Based on a bidirectional model, the
	social identity of migrants is identified in the context of "rural-
	urban", "small town-city".
	As a result of a comprehensive analysis, the use of the
	spatial dimension of social integration of internal migrants is
	justified. The features of the settlement of internal migrants and
	the places of their residential concentration are revealed. The
	image of the three largest cities in the country was constructed
	based on the perceptions and ideas of internal migrants.
	As a result of a comprehensive analysis of the international
	and national policies for the integration of internal migrants in the
	context of urbanization, the use of a three-phase model of the
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	integration of internal migrants, covering the sequence of the
	following phases "circular migration - urban settlement - urban
	integration", is justified. In addition, in addition to existing
	programs for structural (economic) integration, the need to help
	internal migrants to accelerate cultural and identification
	integration into mainstream urban society is justified.
	As a result of a comprehensive study of the social actions of
	internal migrants to integrate into urban society, particularly their
	awareness, two main strategies were identified - adaptation and
	integration. This classification assumes that in the first case,
	migrants take actions that are not related to integration, but which
	have consequences for this phenomenon. In other words, the basis
	of a survival strategy is reflexive action. In the second case, goal-
	oriented actions are taken to manage the integration. Thus, the
	adaptation/survival strategy is associated with structural
	integration, while the integration/implementation strategy is
	associated with complex integration. The study substantiated that
	structural integration does not always lead to complex integration.
	In addition, the conditions and directions in which internal
	migrants use social connections that form the core of their social
	capital are identified: "connections-ties", "connections-bridges"
	and "connections-links".
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	5. Aldangarkyzy Asem, Ph.D student, H-Index – 0, ORCID: 0000-0002-2123-4987.
List of publications with	Serikzhanova S., Aldangarkyzy A. Migration
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	Cities // Bulletin of KazNU. Psychology and Sociology Series, 2021 №3 (78) P. 148-156.
	https://doi.org/10.26577/JPsS.2021.v78.i3.13
	Serikzhanova S.S., Zhanuzakova A.A. Motivy vnutrennej
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	trekh krupnejshih gorodov [Motives for internal migration in
	Kazakhstan: a comparative analysis based on the example of the
	three largest cities] // Bulletin of KazNU. Psychology and
	Sociology Series 2022 $N_{2}(81)$ P.219-230.
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	A.A. Zhanuzakova Almaty: "Kazakh University", 2022 90 p.
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	Migration: A Textbook] / Duisenova S.M., Aldangarovyna A
	Almaty: Kazakh University, 2023 136 p.
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	in Kazakhstan: a monograph] / Serikzhanova S.S., Dzhanuzakova
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Patents	-