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MIGRATION OF KAZAKH YOUTH TO RUSSIA FOR HIGHER EDUCATION: EXPERT OPINIONS

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Abstract. In the context of global changes, the trend has become for young people to master higher education abroad. Currently, young people are actively promoting the importance of studying not only within the walls of Kazakh universities, but also abroad. The main channels of youth migration in Kazakhstan are “education and labor migration”. At first glance, education and labor migration seem to be “temporary” migration channels. As practice shows, it is education and labor migration that will later become channels for the departure of Kazakh youth for permanent residence. As a rule, there are several years of study at universities and colleges. In addition, while studying or working, the emigrant gets acquainted with the local culture, teaches the language. The changes that have occurred in the socio-economic and political life of society actualize the educational process. In conditions of fierce competition in the field of education, it is important for our state to

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regulate educational migration in the international market of educational services. The article examines the main reasons for the educational migration of Kazakh youth to Russia, the influence and contribution of educational emigrants in the educational and scientific, socio-economic and political spheres of both countries. The article presents the data of an expert interview characterizing the role of educational migrants. The survey was attended by 4 experts who work on educational migration and are engaged in its in-depth study and analysis. Based on the expert interview, the main reasons and influencing factors about the choice of future students that contribute to the educational migration are analyzed, and the role of students and graduates in the development of both societies is predicted.

Keywords: *educational migration of youth; causes and factors of student migration; expert interview; education and science; socio-economic and political impact; students' community*

ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ АЛУ ҮШІН ҚАЗАҚСТАНДЫҚ ЖАСТАРДЫҢ РЕСЕЙГЕ ҚӨШІ-ҚОНЫ: САРАПШЫЛАРДЫҢ ПІКІРЛЕРІ

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Аңдатпа. Жаһандық өзгерістер жағдайында жастардың жоғары білімді шетелде игеруі трендке айналууда. Қазіргі таңда жастар қазақ университеттерінің қабырғасында ғана емес, шетелде де білім арудың маңыздылығын алға тартуда. Қазақстан жастарының көші-қонының негізгі арналары «білім және еңбек көші-қоны» болып табылады. Бір қарағанда, білім және еңбек көші-қоны «уақытша» көші-қон арналары болып көрінеді. Тәжірибе көрсеткендей, бұл білім және еңбек көші-қоны, кейіннен қазақ жастарының тұрақты тұруға кету арналарына айналады. Әдетте, университеттер мен колледждерде оқу бірнеше жыл. Сонымен қатар, оқу немесе жұмыс кезінде эмигрант жергілікті мәдениетпен танысады, тіл үйретеді. Қоғамның әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси өмірінде орын алған өзгерістер білім алу үдерісін өзектендіреді. Мемлекетіміздің қатаң бәсекелестік жағдайында білім беру қызметтерінің халықаралық нарығында білім көші-қонын реттеу маңызды. Мақалада қазақ жастарының Ресейге білім көші-қонының негізгі себептері, білім эмигранттарының екі елдің білім және ғылым, әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси салаларындағы ықпалы зерттеледі. Мақалада сараптамалық сауалнама деректері ұсынылған. Оқу бітіргеннен кейін жоғары оқу орындарындағы мигранттардың рөлін сипаттайтын әртүрлі параметрлердегі сараптамалық сұхбат әдісі қолданылды. Сауалнамаға білім көші-қоны бойынша жұмыс істейтін және оны зерттеумен айналысатын 4 сарапшы қатысты. Сараптамалық сұхбат негізінде Қазақстаннан Ресейге жастардың білім көші-қонын жүзеге асырушы басты себептері мен әсер етуші факторлары талданады және білім алушылардың екі қоғамның дамуына қатысты болжам жасалады.

Түйін сөздер: *жастардың білім көші-қоны, білім көші-қонының себеп және факторлары, сараптамалық сұхбат, білім және ғылым, әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси ықпал, студенттік бірлестік.*

МИГРАЦИЯ КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ В РОССИЮ ДЛЯ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ: МНЕНИЯ ЭКСПЕРТОВ

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Аннотация. В условиях глобальных изменений освоение молодыми людьми высшего образования за рубежом в тренде. В настоящее время молодежь продвигает важность обучения не только в стенах казахских университетов, но и за рубежом. Основными каналами миграции молодежи Казахстана являются «образовательная и трудовая миграция». На первый взгляд, образование и трудовая миграция кажутся «временными» миграционными каналами. Как показывает практика, это образование и трудовая миграция, которые впоследствии становятся каналами выезда казахской молодежи на постоянное место жительства. Как правило, обучение в университетах и колледжах занимает несколько лет. Кроме того, во время учебы или работы эмигрант знакомится с местной культурой, учит язык. Изменения, произошедшие в социально-экономической и политической жизни общества, актуализируют образовательный процесс. В условиях жесткой конкуренции в области образования, нашему государству важно урегулировать образовательную миграцию на международном рынке образовательных услуг. В статье рассматриваются основные причины образовательной миграции казахской молодежи в Россию, влияние и вклад образовательных эмигрантов в образовательной и научной, социально-экономической и политической сферах двух стран. В статье представлены данные экспертного интервью, характеризующие роль образовательных мигрантов. В опросе приняли участие 4 эксперта, которые работают по вопросам образовательной миграции и занимаются его углубленным изучением. На основе экспертного интервью анализируются основные причины и влияющие факторы о выборе будущих студентов, способствующие образовательной миграции молодежи, и прогнозируется развитие двух обществ благодаря обучающимся.

Ключевые слова: образовательная миграция молодежи; причины и факторы образовательной миграции; экспертное интервью; образование и наука; социально-экономическое и политическое влияние; студенческое землячество.

Introduction.

The main structure that characterizes the new society is universities as the cornerstone of the accumulation of knowledge. After all, the changes that have taken place in the socio-economic life of society actualize the process of education and acquisition of knowledge. In this regard, today young people are promoting the importance of studying not only within the walls of Kazakh universities, but also abroad. So,

this phenomenon is directly related to educational migration as a social indicator. Education migration largely determines the dynamics and nature of the country's economic development. One of the issues raised in this regard is the regulation of educational migration in the international market of educational services in the conditions of fierce competition of our state.

Most of the educational migration is an influx of educational migrants

focused on education in schools, colleges and universities. It should also not be forgotten that there is a branched network of language and professional training of foreign specialists. It will be introduced directly into the education system of the host countries for migrant workers. For students, graduate students, doctoral students, trainees, professionals who improve their skills in various educational structures, organizations and companies in other countries, educational migration is one of the most accessible ways to enter the international labor market or to improve social and professional status in the home country.

The first studies of educational migration appeared in the works of scientists from the United States and Great Britain in the middle of the twentieth century. This is due to the emergence of foreign students in these countries [1]. Education seemed to be an important factor in the production of human capital and was of great importance for the realization of the economic interests of the host states [2].

Until the early 2000s, educational migration was not actually a separate object of study, but was considered in the context of international migration or the demographic and social consequences of urbanization. The importance of international educational migration has often been raised in the annual reports of the OECD and IOM. Since 2001, the OECD annual reports on migration include a separate section on international educational migration, and since 2008, international student mobility has been considered separately in the IOM annual reports.

Data and methods.

Currently, within the framework of educational migration, the mobility,

structure of students, the direction of student emigrants, the factors that push them and attract them are being studied by scientists from the USA, Canada, Europe, Asia [3; 4].

A feature of modern research is educational and academic mobility and does not study it as a threat to the stability and economic decline of countries that send their students and scientists. On the contrary, modern research speaks of a change in views on the importance of knowledge migration, which can be considered as a phenomenon with an impact on competition for the formation of qualified and highly qualified personnel.

The influence of knowledge migration on rapidly developing scientific and technological processes is rapidly developing in the countries of China, Malaysia and Singapore, Russian and foreign scientists indicate in their works [4; 7]. The issues of «mind leakage», «mind exchange», the quality of human capital are also considered [5].

In the post-Soviet space, educational migration in Russia is most fully studied. There is a lot of research work on technologies, mechanisms and methods of student exchange between states, on the socio-economic and demographic processes of educational migration, on the regulation of state educational migration and its importance in the system of State Migration Policy, on the competitiveness of universities and their integration into international education. Russian demographer L.L.Rybakovsky classifies the types of migration and indicates that it differs depending on the purpose of marriage, ethnic and religious migration and belongs to the social type of migration processes. It defines educational migration with educational migration [6]. In addition, V.Y. Ledeneva considers educational

migration as a type of intellectual migration, draws attention to the problems of adaptation of foreign students to the foreign language environment of the host society [7]. Existential migration is a concept that arose as a result of a phenomenological study of the life of volunteer migrants who left their homes only out of the desire to live in a foreign country. The purpose of such migration is to know some aspects of human life that cannot be recognized in any other way [8]. Based on this theory, the goal of each migrant is combined with the desire to live a better life. It is known that the main goal for labor migrants is to improve the social situation. However, planned migrations for education have a great impact on the decisions they will make in the future related to migration. On the one hand, education migration is the best channel for shaping the future migrant. A migrant who has a higher education and is well acquainted with the language and culture of society can achieve many advantages in the host state. In this article, the authors used comparative-historical, analytical and empirical research methods.

Discussion and results.

The concept of «youth» is defined as a group within the population on the basis of a socio - demographic approach, the main criteria for its distribution consist of two components: social (related to interests, values, status, etc.) and demographic (related to age). Currently, the concept of «youth» is applied to people under the age of 14-29 years. As a rule, the lower limit of youth is determined at the age of 14-16 years, and the upper limit-at the age of 25-29 years. These same age limits of the concept of «youth» are used in the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan "on state youth policy»

on the basis of the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 9, 2015 No. 285-V [9]. Migration of young people abroad is the transfer of the population from 14 to 29 years old from the territory of the country of permanent residence to another country for more than one year, regardless of goals and methods. Traditional channels for the emigration of young people include: migration with parents, labor migration, marriage migration. Specific channels include educational or educational migration, as well as many cultural and scientific exchange programs that have become popular in recent years.

Education and labor migration are the main channels of migration of young people of Kazakhstan. At first glance, education and labor migration seem to be «temporary» migration channels. As practice shows, it is education and labor migration that subsequently become channels for the departure of Kazakh youth for permanent residence. As a rule, studying at universities and colleges is several years. At the same time, during study or work, the emigrant gets acquainted with the local culture, teaches the language. The presence of a document on education, knowledge of the language and culture, free stay on the territory of a foreign state allows citizens to apply for the status of a resident of the host country. So, two large groups of Kazakhstanis temporarily residing abroad can be distinguished. The first is students. According to the UNESCO organization, 89 thousand Kazakhstanis are currently studying at universities in different countries. 80% of them (71.3 thousand) study in Russia [10].

The second largest group of Kazakhstanis who do not live in their homeland are labor emigrants. They are those who, without renouncing their citizenship of the Republic

of Kazakhstan, go to work in Russia, Greece, Turkey, the United States, Germany, South Korea. «The main incentive for Kazakh youth to travel abroad is the high quality and prestige of foreign education, and for a certain part-further employment and living abroad. Here there is a reverse side of educational migration-the loss of part of the country's intellectual potential,» write analysts of the Ministry of Labor and population protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, who worked on the draft concept [11].

In order to improve the level of higher education in Kazakhstan and to stop educational migration, it was decided to open branches of several Russian universities in Kazakhstan [12]. In general, such a decision has a great impact on the formation of the trend of educational migration among young people, training of young specialists in local society and the formation of a foreign education system together.

Through the interview conducted as part of the study, we identified a number of reasons: the desire to realize their full potential, the desire for freedom and independence, openness to new experiences, the perception of one's own existence and self-development as one of the ways. At the same time, increasing competitiveness with education, considering the possibility of resettlement is one of the main reasons for migrants.

According to the survey of expert scientists, we examined the conclusions of Russian scientists about the migration of knowledge. Here V.Yu. Ledeneva is the author of the monograph «Intellectual capital and intellectual migration in the context of globalization» (2017), which describes the reasons and the main factors of interest for Russia to choose young people in Kazakhstan for

higher education (bachelor, master and postgraduate): first reason-opportunity for employment after graduation: Kazakh students, work in Kazakhstan, as in Russia is considered to find faster and easier. After all, in Russia, graduates of natural directions are especially in demand: medicine, chemistry. *The second reason is affordable education.* Education in Russia is considered high-quality and inexpensive compared to the countries of Europe, the USA or China. *The third reason is linguistic confusion.* Many people do not want to study in other languages, only in Russian. Since Russian is also adopted as the state language in Kazakhstan, one in two citizens of Kazakhstan speaks Russian fluently. In Kazakhstan, Russian is considered as a highly demanded language, and it is officially used in all segments of the population on a par with the state language. Office management in the field of Public Administration, administrative activities and other spheres, legal proceedings, various branches of production, mass media, in all areas of education and science, public political speech, etc. Russian language is still used as a cumulative tool and contains various information, ideological influence, means and form of education (Russian is the language of children's educational institutions, educational document for graduates of general and other schools, higher educational institutions and postgraduate educational organizations), spiritual is a powerful communicative tool in oral life as well as in written formal/informal communication, science, in all kinds of media, in the Internet [13]. At the same time, the Russian language, as a carrier of a significant scientific and cultural volume, has an established historical and cultural tradition of using information

among the non-Russian population: in fact, by the second half of the twentieth century, the Russian language became the language of interethnic communication within Kazakhstan and remains such for all peoples living in the country today. The fourth reason is relocation or use as a transit country. Young people in Kazakhstan see more prospects for staying in Russia or moving to Europe over time than for staying in Kazakhstan.

In this case, studying the information of the Embassy of Kazakhstan in Russia, we proceeded from the opportunities of students and their choices. *The first reason is the ability to choose a variety of professions.* According to the author's scientific conclusion, Russia has a very extensive system of higher educational institutions that train specialists in a wide range of specialties, which is not always the case in other countries. A rich scientific school, based on the powerful capital accumulated in Soviet times, offers students the opportunity to choose. *Al, second reason* as noted in Kazakhstan recognition of diplomas of Education received in Russia. Compared to foreign universities, young specialists who have graduated from Russian universities do not have problems with the recognition of their diploma when returning to the country. In addition, according to R. Manshin, the attractive factors for obtaining education include the competitive cost of education, the possibility of moving to Russia.

Defended his thesis on «Political Aspects of Migratory Processes in Modern Euro» Russian expert-expert in the research questionnaire M. Y. Apanovich answers as follows:

«Firstly, the legislation of the Russian Federation allows citizens of Kazakhstan to enter universities

according to the general competition (budget). In addition, within the framework of the Ministry of foreign affairs of Kazakhstan, there is a competition for foreign citizens (for studying in profile universities of the Russian Foreign Ministry system) and a competition for scholarships for studying in all other universities, held by Rossotrudnichestvo together with the Ministry of Education. Secondly, the development of the EAEU contributes to business and business contacts, which means that a good knowledge of the Russian language (as part of the educational program in Russia), plus knowledge of the country's economy, law and politics, is in many ways valuable for a young specialist who is looking for himself in companies related to the trade ties of the EAEU. Thirdly, (a less likely factor, but it remains) – the older generation, that is, the parents / grandparents of the applicants have retained a positive attitude towards education in Russia, which can also affect the choice of the applicant».

In this regard, in the process of studying the information of the embassy of Kazakhstan in Russia, we based students on opportunities and their choices. Currently, 61 thousand Kazakh students study in Russian universities and their foreign branches under bachelor's and master's programs. Citizens of Kazakhstan to receive educational grants for training in Russian universities:

- within the framework of intergovernmental agreements (through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rossotrudnichestvo, tMD Network University, SCO University);
- on the basis of bilateral agreements between Kazakh and Russian universities, regions, cities;

- independent Russian universities for training foreign students.

In non-state and international programs in the Russian Federation, 56,928 students study on a budget and paid basis (87% of the total number). 148 students study in theological educational institutions (115 Islamic, 33 christian) [14].

As part of the Rossotrudnichestvo program, an average of 430 students study at a university in the RF each year. According to the structure of training of Kazakhstani students in the Russian Federation, humanitarian specialties (pedagogy, history, philosophy, journalism, etc.) – 40%, engineering and technical specialties (metallurgy, mining, petroleum and chemical industries, etc.)-35%, natural sciences (medicine, pharmaceuticals, Physics, Chemistry, etc.)-25%. In recent years, Kazakhstani applicants have begun to choose such popular specialties in Kazakhstan (45% of students) as IT technologies, Nano and biotechnology, robotics, Radio Electronics, Computer Science and Computer Engineering, Engineering, Engineering and Metallurgy. As before, such fashionable professions as lawyers and financiers are not in great demand. Russian universities chosen by Kazakh citizens include M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, MISIS, Bauman Moscow State Technical University, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Gubkin Russian State University, St Petersburg University, Moscow State Institute of International Relations and Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration. Ресей халық шаруашылығы және Мемлекеттік қызмет академиясы кіреді. The rating indicators of these universities in terms of the quality of education are very high.

General economic and professional factors usually act as motivating factors, while personal and social factors tend to attract students back to their countries. In the long term, the natural development of professional and personal decisions leads to the fact that many people become permanent immigrants [15].

The role of educational migration in the development of society.

Through the prism of interdisciplinary research in the field of socio-economic geography, management, Educational Sciences, the economic, social and political consequences of student migration are revealed [16]. Regarding the assessment of the impact of migration of Kazakhstani youth on socio-economic and demographic processes, most scientists and experts agree that the migration of young people to a permanent place of residence is a negative, damaging phenomenon to the demographic and socio - economic security of the country. The loss of the educated part of the population of active reproductive and working age in the context of the demographic crisis is an irreparable loss for the country. In this regard, within the framework of a survey of specialists that will form the basis of our study, we will consider the impact of educational migration in three areas.

1. Education and science

In principle, the survey addresses questions aimed at determining the contribution of educational migration to the development process in science and education, socio-economic, political and other spheres. For example, «*How do you assess the impact of educational migration from Kazakhstan to Russia on the development of the two countries?*» - we asked the question. First of all, we decided to start with the field of education and science.

Russian specialist author of the work «social support of educational immigration in Russia» E. E. Pysmennaya answered the question as follows. According to the author, the increase in education in the field of Science and education will have a positive impact for both countries, because «*through this process, we enrich the knowledge of each other, promote science*». On the one hand, expert V. Y. Ledeneva argues that her conclusions should be viewed as a «single system». Thus, countries strive to develop uniform standards in education. In this case, there will be no conflict or competitiveness, and applicants will be able to stay in their country, since the education system will be one and the quality of Education will not suffer. In particular, because of the quality of education in the future there may be an increase in the flow to Russian universities. Promotes the exchange of scientific achievements and the mutual use of the best methods and practices in the field of Education.

2. *Socio-economic impact*

Research within the framework of considering in detail the contribution of migrant students to the development of both countries, we pay special attention to its social and economic impact. As a result of the interview B.Y. Ledeneva explains her share in the socio-economic sphere as follows: «If the inflow of applicants to Russian universities continues, it will have a significant impact on the labor market, because university graduates tend to stay in Russia, few of them return home. *Russia receives skilled workers. After graduating from universities in Russia, it is necessary to pursue a policy of integrating educational programs so that students can return and invest the knowledge gained in the economy of their country*». In addition, according to the author: «*knowledge migration can*

be a trigger in integration processes, or it can strengthen them, or, on the contrary, strengthen disintegration processes in the EAEU space, because, first of all, it will affect the labor market». P. Manshin student-emigrants «*an important element in the future is the growth of mutual economic relations in various areas, from trade, investment to the movement of technologies, with the transition to demographic results*» considers as. After all, it notes that these consequences acquire special relevance in the context of international restrictions and opportunities that open up in new conditions of the international conjuncture.

Knowledge migration makes it possible to maintain scientific and cultural ties between countries, has a positive impact on the development of research in both countries in terms of contacts of researchers. Students who have been educated in Russia (and hence the experience of living) know and understand the specifics of the country better and have a more positive attitude towards it than those who have not studied and lived in the country. In addition, among students from Kazakhstan, there is a share of students studying in Russia on a paid basis. Compared to Western countries, education in Russia is cheaper, which means that there is also a financial benefit from the migration process.

Applicants who come to Russian universities from different countries, including Kazakhstan, strive to get a quality education that contributes to professional development, the formation of competencies and skills for the development of their potential. In this regard, it is diasporas, national associations and fellow countrymen who play an important role in the life of students, contributing to adaptation to a new environment that is not familiar to them. Their arrival in such a country helps, first of

all, in educational activities and adaptation. Being in Russia, students from one country form different communities. It also helps students to contribute to the development of their country in the future. For example, as part of the study, we consider a number of Kazakhstani student public organizations in Russia [17].

1. Association of Kazakh Students in Russia (AKSR) «Zhas Tulpar»
2. Countryhood of Kazakh students at Moscow State University
3. Kazakhstan community «Sana» in Moscow State Institute of International Relations
4. MGIMO Kazakh Students Club
5. Kazakhstan Student Community of Bauman MSTU
6. Kazakh community «Munaishy» in Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas
7. Kazakh community in UST MISIS «Shanyrak»
8. Kazakhstani diaspora of MGU students
9. Kazakhs of the Moscow Aviation Institute
10. Kazakhstan Student Association «Tulpar»

National communities and organizations play a huge role in the social life of students, maintaining their patriotic mood. Secondly, in the years after graduating from a foreign university, they have an increased desire to acquire skills that will guide the development of their country.

3. *Political influence*

In the political sphere, there may be a situation of growing discontent both on the part of the Russian-speaking population and on the part of the forces supporting national priorities in Kazakhstan, since mainly the Russian-speaking population leaves, which is a positive factor for the national forces.

Internal political conflicts can be, on the one hand, forces trying to break relations with Russia, focusing on European cooperation, and on the other, forces supporting the Slavic and Russian-speaking population, defending the rights of Russians. First of all, the expert stated that specialist R. Manshina's response sees the role of «alumni» as an important aspect of our study in more political relations. Student-emigrants, most importantly, are translators of a certain system of values acquired during the period of their education, and as elements of political support in bilateral relations, the influence of «young graduates» is great.

Also, many major political figures received education in Russia. For example, the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan K. K. Tokayev graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) in 1975 [18]. He is a graduate of MGIMO. Many children of diplomatic workers of Kazakhstan study at the Diplomatic Academy or MGIMO (these are two universities under the Ministry of foreign affairs). This characterizes the importance, advantages of Russian education, in the future, graduates will be interested in political ties, and cooperation with Russia.

Conclusion.

In fact, knowledge migration is a phenomenon that positively influences integration between countries. As a result of the study were considered, first, the reasons and factors of the process of educational migration of young people of Kazakhstan to Russia. The impact of this phenomenon on the development of society of the country eku, the strengthening of relations between Russia and Kazakhstan in three areas (education and science, socio-economic, political) was studied. The analysis was

carried out in a survey conducted by Russian scientists (4). In summary, the reasons and main factors of interest for young people of Kazakhstan to choose Russia for Higher Education (Bachelor's, master's and postgraduate studies) include:

- high-quality and affordable (for paid students) education;
- Russian language learning system;
- resettlement or use as a transit country in Europaga.

The expert argues that the role of young people in society within the framework of educational migration is more important in the economic and educational sphere than from the point of view of the host state. It is possible to characterize the contribution of knowledge migration to the development of education and science, socio-economic and political spheres:

1. For the two countries, Russia and Kazakhstan, in achieving educational and scientific excellence, in research and training, emigrant education allows good results as a «resource. For example, emigrant students, developing scientific achievements, applying their results in practice, become an ideal cadre for Kazakhstan upon their return to the country. Such personnel serve as a driver for further strengthening cooperation in education and science, opening new joint centers and institutes, branches of universities.

2. The analysis found that the migration of knowledge in the socio-economic sphere

has a positive impact on the host country. In the process of migration, adaptation, harmony in language and culture does not cause difficulties for Kazakh youth, on the contrary, it is quickly formed. He is active in adhering to public norms and rules. From an economic standpoint, paying students are engaged in monetary matters. This is one factor that contributes to the economy of the host state.

3. Emigrant education is a key element of cooperation in the political sphere of the two countries. Participants in educational migration are seen as «interpreters» or «bearers». Educated emigrants become educated specialists, who not only reproduce the culture of the host state, but also understand, analyze political views, realize the infosystem and the infosystem. Contributes to the learning of the experience of a neighboring country and the development of comparative models.

The main goal of young people is to get higher education, improve themselves, develop modern skills, become competitive in the end and accept job offers from large companies. The achievement of this goal is much closer to the education received abroad, therefore, according to the times, Kazakh youth are also becoming educational emigrants. The experience gained in the process of knowledge migration serves students as an unforgettable life moment and a bright path to the future. The comprehensive development of society is based on the experience of such young specialists.

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