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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF MIGRATION POLICY: THEORY AND CONCEPTS

* Iztaeva V.A.¹, Tilegenova D.²

¹ Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Almaty, Kazakhstan

² Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Abstract. This article examines the theoretical and methodological foundations of the digital transformation of migration policy. The relevance of this work is determined by the acceleration of digitalization of public administration and changes in the mechanisms for regulating migration flows in the context of the global information environment. The purpose of the study is to comprehensively analyze the key theoretical approaches explaining the transformation of migration policy under the influence of digital technologies. The methodological basis consists of systemic, institutional, comparative, and discursive approaches. The paper considers the concepts of the digital state, e-governance, securitization, network society, Big Data, and algorithmic governance, as well as the classical paradigms of international relations — realism and constructivism. It is established that the digital transformation of migration policy is a multidimensional process affecting the institutional structure of the state, decision-making technologies, and forms of interaction between the state and society. It is shown that digitalization enhances the manageability of migration processes, increases the effectiveness of administrative procedures, and simultaneously transforms security mechanisms. A conclusion is drawn regarding the need to integrate various theoretical approaches to form a holistic understanding of the digitalization of migration management. The study contributes to the interdisciplinary understanding of how contemporary states reshape migration governance through the lens of digital technologies, offering a synthesized theoretical framework applicable to both academic research and policy analysis.

Keywords: digital transformation, migration policy, digital state, e-governance, securitization, network society, Big Data, algorithmic governance, institutional approach, international relations

Introduction

The current stage of development in international relations and public administration is characterized by the intensive implementation of digital technologies, which are radically changing the principles of public sector functioning. Under these conditions, state migration policies are taking on a new configuration, driven by the use of digital platforms, information systems, and big

data analytics. Digitalization affects not only the technical aspects of migration management but also the institutional, political, and conceptual foundations of regulation. As a result, a new model of migration administration is emerging, based on process automation, interagency data integration, and enhanced digital control.

The relevance of this study stems from the fact that migration in today's context simultaneously serves as an economic resource, a social challenge, and an element of national security. This requires a rethinking of existing theoretical approaches and an interdisciplinary analysis of the digital transformation of migration policy. The theoretical framework of the study incorporates the concepts of digital government and e-governance, allowing for an analysis of institutional changes in the public sector. The securitization approach reveals the mechanisms by which migration is constructed as a security threat. Network society theory and the concept of Big Data explain the influence of global information flows and algorithmic technologies on migration governance. The institutional approach captures the resilience and transformation of state structures, while realism and constructivism provide an analysis of the political and normative factors of migration policy.

The relevance of this study stems from the fact that migration in the 21st century is simultaneously becoming an economic resource, a social challenge, and an object of increased government control, requiring a comprehensive theoretical understanding. In this context, analyzing the digital transformation of migration policy through the lens of key theoretical approaches, which allow us to uncover the multidimensionality of these changes, is particularly important. Using digital government and e-governance theory allows us to uncover the institutional and technological aspects of government modernization associated with the transition to digital platforms and the automation of administrative procedures. Securitization theory provides an understanding of the political and discursive mechanisms through which migration is constructed as a national security issue and strengthened control is justified.

Network society theory and the concepts of Big Data and algorithmic governance allow us to analyze the impact of global information networks and digital technologies on the management of migration flows, as well as the transition to data- and algorithm-based governance. The institutional approach, in turn, reveals the sustainability and transformation of government structures responsible for regulating migration in the context of digitalization.

Classical international relations theories—realism and constructivism—complement the analysis, allowing us to examine migration policy as a result of the interaction of security factors, national interests, as well as social norms, ideas, and identities. Realism emphasizes the priority of state security and control, while constructivism explains the formation of migration policy through the lens of the social construction of threats and identities. Key points:

- Digital transformation of migration policy is the process of integrating

digital technologies into the state migration management system.

- The concepts of digital government and e-governance reveal institutional and technological changes in the public sector.
- The securitization approach explains the political construction of migration as a security threat.
- The theory of network society records the influence of global information networks on migration processes.
- Big Data and algorithmic management reflect the transition to automated decision-making systems.
- The institutional approach analyzes the transformation of government structures in the context of digitalization.
- Realism emphasizes the role of national security and state sovereignty.
- Constructivism explains the formation of migration policy through norms, ideas and identities.

Description of Materials and Methods

The study draws on scientific publications, monographs, and articles by Russian and international authors on the digital transformation of public administration and migration policy. Analytical reports from international organizations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), reflecting current trends in public sector digitalization, were also reviewed. Conceptual and regulatory documents governing digital public administration and migration administration processes were also used.

The methodological basis of the study is formed by general scientific and specialized methods of inquiry. A systems approach was employed, allowing the digital transformation of migration policy to be considered as a holistic system of interconnected elements. A comparative method was employed to analyze various theoretical approaches and models of digital public administration in international practice. A historical-logical approach allowed for tracing the evolution of key theoretical concepts, including digital government, e-governance, and securitization. Institutional analysis was also employed to examine the transformation of government structures and migration regulation mechanisms in the context of digitalization. A discursive approach was employed to analyze securitization theory and identify ways of constructing migration as an object of security. An analytical-synthetic method was also employed to synthesize theoretical propositions from various academic schools and develop a comprehensive understanding of the problem under study. The use of these methods ensured the comprehensive and interdisciplinary nature of the study, as well as the reliability of the findings.

Results

The theory of the digital state developed within the framework of research

on public administration and the digitalization of the public sector in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. A significant contribution to its development was made by J. Fontaine [1], who, in her works, substantiated the concept of the virtual state and demonstrated that information and communication technologies are transforming the institutional structure of public administration, making it more networked and interconnected.

The theoretical prerequisites for the digital state are also linked to the concept of new public management developed by K. Hood [2], who considered the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector through the implementation of market mechanisms, managerial rationalization, and digital tools. This approach became the methodological basis for the subsequent digital transformation of public administration.

At the institutional level, the concept of a digital state is being actively developed and implemented by international organizations such as Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (The OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) views e-government and digital government as tools for enhancing the transparency, efficiency, and accountability of public institutions. The World Bank, in its research, emphasizes the role of digital technologies in improving public administration, reducing administrative barriers, and enhancing the quality of public services. Research on the digital state is conducted within several academic disciplines, including institutional, technological, and comparative approaches. Institutional studies demonstrate that the introduction of digital technologies leads to a transformation of the public administration structure and the formation of networked models of interaction between government agencies. The technological approach emphasizes the role of information and communications technologies in automating administrative processes and increasing the speed of decision-making. Comparative studies demonstrate that the level of digital state development depends on the degree of digital infrastructure, institutional readiness, and political support for reforms.

In academic literature, the digital state is viewed as a mechanism for the profound transformation of public administration, whereby government services are transferred to an electronic format, and interactions between the state, citizens, and businesses are facilitated through digital platforms. This approach allows for the justification of increased public administration efficiency, reduced transaction costs, and increased transparency of administrative procedures. Digital state theory is an interdisciplinary concept that explains the transformation of the institutional nature of the state under the influence of digital technologies and the emergence of a new public administration model based on data, digital platforms, and networked interaction structures. E-governance theory emerged from research into the transformation of public administration under the influence of information and communications technologies in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. This approach views the use of digital technologies as a tool for increasing the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of public services, as

well as a mechanism for changing the nature of interactions between the state, citizens, and businesses.

A significant contribution to the development of the theoretical foundations of electronic governance was made by D. F. Norris [3]. He was one of the first to analyze the impact of information technology on public administration processes and demonstrated that digitalization contributes to increased public sector performance. The work of Jane Fontaine, who substantiated the idea of a “virtual state” and demonstrated that the introduction of information technology leads to the formation of networked models of public administration, is also of significant importance for the development of a conceptual framework. Furthermore, K. Reddick examined the practical aspects of implementing e-governance at various levels of government and identified the factors that contribute to its successful implementation [4].

At the institutional level, the UNDP has played a significant role in the development and dissemination of the concept of e-governance, viewing e-governance as a tool for sustainable development and improving the effectiveness of public administration in developing countries. Research into e-governance theory is conducted within the framework of institutional, technological, and socio-political approaches. The institutional approach focuses on analyzing the transformation of the structure of the government apparatus under the influence of digitalization. The technological approach examines the role of information systems in automating administrative processes and optimizing the delivery of public services. The socio-political approach examines the impact of e-governance on the level of transparency in public administration and the expansion of citizen participation in decision-making.

The practical application of e-governance theory is evident in the creation of electronic government portals, the implementation of digital systems for citizen registration and services, and the automation of administrative procedures. In the field of migration policy, this theory is used to digitalize migrant registration processes, issue permits, and create integrated information databases that facilitate interdepartmental interaction. E-governance theory provides a scientific basis for the digital transformation of public administration. The implementation of e-governance contributes to increased efficiency of administrative processes, reduced corruption risks, improved quality of public services, and expanded citizen access to government services. Thus, this theory is one of the key methodological foundations of the modern digital transformation of public and migration administration.

The theory of securitization was developed by representatives of the Copenhagen School of international relations in the late 20th century and has been widely developed in security studies and international politics. Fundamental contributions to the formation of this theory were made by O. Waever in collaboration with B. Buzan and O. Waever [5]. Their joint work proposed a concept according to which security issues are not objectively given, but are

formed as a result of the political and discursive construction of threats. According to this theory, securitization is a process within which a certain phenomenon or problem is transferred from the sphere of ordinary politics to the sphere of security through a public declaration by a political actor of the existence of an existential threat. As a result of such a speech act, conditions are created for justifying the use of emergency measures and going beyond the standard political and legal procedures. The study of securitization theory is carried out primarily within the framework of the constructivist approach to international relations. The academic literature emphasizes that security is viewed not as an objective characteristic of a threat, but as a result of social construction and political interpretation. This approach has allowed us to expand the traditional understanding of security to include not only military, but also political, social, economic, and migration dimensions.

The practical application of securitization theory is widely represented in migration policy studies. These studies demonstrate that migration can be constructed as a threat to national security, leading to increased border controls, stricter visa regimes, and expanded powers of law enforcement. Furthermore, the theory is used to analyze the digitalization of control, including the introduction of biometric systems, automated databases, and movement monitoring technologies. The significance of securitization theory lies in its ability to explain the mechanisms of political threat construction and the legitimization of emergency measures in public administration. The theory demonstrates that security processes depend not only on objective factors but also on the discursive practices of political actors. As a result, the securitization approach is an important analytical tool for studying migration policy, as it reveals the mechanisms by which perceptions of migration as a potential threat are formed and their influence on state strategies for regulating migration processes.

The theory of the network society was developed within the framework of research on the information society and globalization in the late 20th century. M. Castel made a fundamental contribution to the formation of this concept.[6] In his works, he substantiated the transition from an industrial society to one structured by global information networks. According to this theory, modern society functions through network structures in which flows of information, knowledge, and digital communications play a key role. Unlike the hierarchical models of industrial society, a network society is characterized by decentralization, flexibility, and a high degree of interconnectedness among various actors, including states, international organizations, businesses, and individual users.

Research into network society theory is conducted within the framework of sociological, political scientific, and economic approaches. Academic literature emphasizes that the development of information and communication technologies is leading to the formation of global networks that are transforming not only economic processes but also public administration mechanisms. In this context, the state becomes part of a broader network structure in which governance is

exercised through data exchange and the coordination of information flows. The application of network society theory to migration studies involves the analysis of global migration flows as elements of network interactions. Migration is viewed not only as the physical movement of populations but also as a result of the functioning of transnational networks, including digital platforms, information databases, and communication channels. In the context of digitalization, migration policy increasingly depends on the integration of states into global information networks and the exchange of data between various institutions. The significance of network society theory lies in its ability to explain the structural changes in the modern world caused by the development of digital technologies and global interconnectedness. This theory demonstrates that social and migration processes are governed through network interactions, rather than solely through traditional hierarchical state structures. As a result, the network approach provides an important theoretical basis for analyzing the digital transformation of migration policy and the development of global mechanisms for regulating migration processes.

The theory of Big Data and algorithmic management developed within the context of research on the digital economy, information society, and the digital transformation of public administration at the beginning of the 21st century. This concept explains how large data sets and machine-processing algorithms become the basis for management decision-making in the public and private sectors. The theoretical development of this approach is linked to the work of a number of digital society researchers, in particular V. M-Schönberger [7] who substantiated the importance of big data as a new resource for managing and analyzing socio-economic processes. A significant contribution was also made by Sh. Zuboff [8] explored the transformation of power under digital capitalism and the increasing role of data in guiding human behavior. According to this theory, Big Data is a set of technologies for processing large, heterogeneous, and rapidly updating data sets that cannot be effectively analyzed by traditional methods. Algorithmic governance, in turn, means decision-making based on automated models, machine learning, and predictive analytics.

The study of this theory is conducted within the framework of an interdisciplinary approach incorporating elements of political science, sociology, information technology, and public administration. Academic literature emphasizes that the use of big data allows for the identification of hidden patterns in social behavior, risk prediction, and optimization of management decisions. The application of Big Data theory and algorithmic management in public administration is evident in the automation of administrative processes, digital population monitoring, forecasting of migration flows, and risk assessment. In migration policy, these technologies are used to analyze population movements, identify illegal migration, create risk profiles, and improve the effectiveness of border control. This reflects the transition from traditional, expert-based decision-making to governance based on data and algorithms. This leads to increased

public administration efficiency, but simultaneously raises questions related to the transparency of algorithms, the protection of personal data, and the ethical aspects of digital control. Thus, Big Data theory and algorithmic management are key to understanding the current processes of digital transformation in migration and public policy.

The institutional approach is one of the fundamental theoretical and methodological approaches in political science, economics, and public administration theory, explaining actors' behavior through a system of formal and informal institutions. Within this approach, public policy is viewed as the result of the functioning of an institutional environment, including norms, rules, procedures, and organizational structures. The theoretical development of the institutional approach is associated with the work of representatives of the "new institutionalism." A significant contribution to its development was made by S. North [9] who substantiated the role of institutions as "rules of the game" in society and demonstrated their influence on economic and political development. A significant contribution was also made by D. Gardner [10] who developed the concept of the "logic of appropriateness," according to which the behavior of institutions is determined by stable norms and organizational culture. Of additional importance are the works J. P. Olsen [11] who, together with other researchers, developed the theory of historical institutionalism and analyzed the dependence of modern political processes on previously established institutional structures.

According to the institutional approach, state institutions are not neutral governance mechanisms but rather stable structures that shape constraints and opportunities for political actors. In this context, policy changes, including those related to migration, occur not only under the influence of external factors but also as a result of the internal transformation of institutions. Research into the institutional approach is conducted within three main schools of thought: historical, rational, and sociological institutionalism. Historical institutionalism emphasizes the dependence of contemporary decisions on previous institutional trajectories. Rational institutionalism views institutions as mechanisms for reducing uncertainty and transaction costs. Sociological institutionalism emphasizes the role of norms, values, and cultural factors in shaping institutional behavior.

The application of an institutional approach to migration policy involves analyzing the activities of government agencies regulating migration processes, as well as examining the mechanisms of interaction between various agencies. This approach explains how the institutional structure influences the effectiveness of migration control, the process of issuing permits, and the coordination between border, migration, and law enforcement services. It allows for the understanding of public administration as a system of stable rules and procedures that determine the behavior of actors and the effectiveness of policy. In the context of digital transformation, this approach is particularly important, as it explains how

digitalization alters the institutional structure of the state, facilitates the emergence of new administrative practices, and transforms traditional mechanisms of migration regulation.

Realism in international relations is one of the key theoretical paradigms explaining the behavior of states in global politics through the prism of power, interests, and security. This approach views the international system as anarchic, meaning it lacks a supranational center of governance, forcing states to ensure their own security. The theoretical development of realism is associated with the works of classical and neorealist authors. A significant contribution to the development of classical realism was made by H. Morgenthau [12], who substantiated the idea that international politics is determined by national interests expressed through the desire for power. The theory was subsequently developed further. K. N. Waltz [13] who developed structural realism (neorealism) and explained the behavior of states through the structure of the international system, primarily through the distribution of power among states.

According to the realist approach, the primary actors in international relations are states that act rationally and seek to maximize their own security and influence. In the anarchic international system, states are forced to rely primarily on their own resources, which creates constant competition and a struggle for power. Realism is studied through an analysis of the balance of power, the strategic behavior of states, and the mechanisms for ensuring national security. This approach places particular emphasis on military, political, and economic resources, as well as the state's ability to protect its interests in the face of international competition. The practical application of a realist approach to migration policy analysis is expressed in the consideration of migration as a factor influencing national security and state sovereignty. Within the framework of realist logic, states seek to control migration flows, as they can be seen as a potential source of political, economic, or social instability. In this regard, border controls, visa regulations, and monitoring of population movements are strengthened. The significance of realism lies in its ability to explain the behavior of states in conditions of international competition and uncertainty. This theory emphasizes the central role of the state as the key actor in international relations and focuses on issues of security and survival. In the context of migration policy, realism provides an understanding of why states tend to tighten controls over migration flows and view migration through the prism of national interests and security.

Constructivism in international relations is a leading theoretical paradigm that explains international politics through the lens of social norms, ideas, identities, and discursive practices. Unlike rationalist approaches, constructivism assumes that the interests and behavior of states are not predetermined, but are shaped by social interaction. The theoretical development of constructivism is associated with the works of A. Wendt [14] who substantiated the key idea that "anarchy is what states make of it." In his research, he demonstrated that

the international system does not predetermine the behavior of states, but is shaped by social practices and the mutual perceptions of actors. Significant contributions to the development of the constructivist approach were also made by P. J. Katzenstein [15], who examined the role of norms and international institutions in shaping public policy. According to the constructivist approach, key elements of international relations include not only material factors, such as military or economic power, but also intangible factors, including ideas, norms, and identities. States act according to how they perceive themselves and other actors, as well as in accordance with socially established rules of conduct.

Constructivism is explored through the analysis of international norms, the processes of state socialization, and the formation of collective identities. Particular attention is paid to how international organizations and discursive practices influence state behavior and the transformation of political strategies. The application of a constructivist approach to migration policy is reflected in the study of how perceptions of migrants, borders, and national identity are formed. This approach views migration not only as an economic or demographic phenomenon but also as a socially constructed process in which states define the status of migrants through norms and political discourse. Thus, the perception of migration as a threat or a resource depends on dominant ideas and political interpretations. This approach explains the variability of international policy and migration regimes through the transformation of ideas and norms. This approach demonstrates that public policy is shaped not only by material factors but also by changing social perceptions and collective representations, making it an important tool for analyzing contemporary migration governance processes and the digital transformation of policy.

Discussion

The digital transformation of migration policy is particularly important in the context of the development of state digital platforms in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In recent years, the country has been actively implementing electronic services in public administration, including migration administration. This is exemplified by the development of e-government portals and integrated information systems that facilitate the registration of foreign citizens, the processing of permits, and interdepartmental data exchange. In Kazakhstan, the digitalization of the migration sector aims to increase the transparency of administrative procedures, reduce bureaucratic barriers, and expedite the delivery of public services. At the same time, the use of digital control tools, including automated databases, biometric identification systems, and digital movement monitoring, is being strengthened.

From a theoretical perspective, these processes can be interpreted as a manifestation of the state's institutional modernization within the framework of the digital state and e-governance concepts. At the same time, elements of the securitization approach are manifested in the strengthening of controls over

migration flows, especially in the context of global security challenges and regional instability.

The use of Big Data and algorithmic management technologies in Kazakhstan's migration sector enables the development of more accurate analytical models, forecasting migration flows, and identifying potential risks. This marks a shift from traditional administrative regulation to digital, data-driven governance mechanisms. From an institutional perspective, digital transformation is accompanied by changes in the functions of government agencies responsible for migration policy, as well as increased interagency coordination.

Concurrently, the dynamic deployment of platform solutions within Kazakhstan's migration architecture inevitably brings to the forefront a layer of complex legal dilemmas that balance on the edge of public interest and fundamental human rights. The shift toward predictive analytics and the automated profiling of migrants tasks the domestic legislature with conceptually reimagining the institutions of personal data protection and digital sovereignty. In an environment where algorithmic systems begin to de facto predetermine the legal status of foreign citizens—ranging from the approval of visa requests to the flag-dropping of potential offenses—ensuring the transparency of so-called “black-box” decision-making models becomes critically important. In this context, legal doctrine must develop distinct precautionary mechanisms that eliminate the risks of digital discrimination and firmly guarantee the right to administratively appeal any automated verdicts. The transformation of state supervisory functions must not lead to the devaluation of individual legal guarantees, which demands the statutory consolidation of strict audit regulations for the intelligent systems and databases utilized by the state.

In a broader international legal context, the digitalization of the Republic of Kazakhstan's migration frameworks acts not merely as an internal vector of modernization, but as a key factor in integrating the country into global and regional security systems. The synchronization of national digital platforms with the information nodes of the Eurasian Economic Union and interstate CIS databases requires the development of unified standards for technological compatibility and legal convergence. It appears that the future evolution of digital public administration in Kazakhstan's migration sector will progress toward finding a fragile compromise between the concept of a “service state,” aimed at maximizing the comfort and speed of service delivery, and the imperatives of national security, which dictate the necessity of total yet legitimate digital control. Ultimately, the effectiveness of this reform will hinge on the legal system's capacity to swiftly react to technological challenges, creating a flexible yet resilient regulatory framework where digital oversight functions as an instrument of order rather than a restriction on freedom.

As a result, a more integrated and technologically connected public administration system is being formed.

Conclusion

The digital transformation of migration policy represents not only a technological upgrade of management processes but also a profound change in the very logic of state functioning. Under the conditions of digitalization, the state is moving from a traditional bureaucratic model to a hybrid governance system based on data, algorithms, and network interactions. For the Republic of Kazakhstan, this process is of strategic importance, as it simultaneously improves the efficiency of public administration and strengthens control over migration flows. At the same time, digitalization gives rise to new challenges related to the protection of personal data, the transparency of decision-making algorithms, and the need for an institutional balance between efficiency and human rights. Thus, the digital transformation of migration policy is shaping a new model of public administration, in which technological, institutional, and political-legal factors become interconnected elements of a unified system.

Thus, the theoretical significance of the study lies in the integrated application of interdisciplinary approaches, allowing for a comprehensive examination of the digital transformation of migration policy. This provides a deeper understanding of contemporary public administration trends associated with the rise of digital technologies, the changing role of the state, and the transformation of migration regulation mechanisms. The purpose of this article is an analysis of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the digital transformation of migration policy based on the integration of such approaches as the theory of the digital state, e-governance, securitization, network society, Big Data and algorithmic management, the institutional approach, as well as classical theories of international relations, including realism and constructivism.

Ultimately, the synthesis of these theoretical lenses demonstrates that Kazakhstan's migration policy is no longer just an administrative tool, but a dynamic testbed for digital sovereignty. As the state embeds complex algorithmic frameworks into its border and identity systems, it redefines the traditional boundaries of state authority. This shift demands a proactive evolution of national jurisprudence. If the legal framework fails to keep pace with algorithmic implementation, there is a distinct risk that automated efficiency will inadvertently bypass constitutional safeguards. Therefore, the true success of Kazakhstan's digital transition will not be measured merely by the speed of its electronic services or the depth of its databases, but by its ability to institutionalize algorithmic accountability, ensuring that technology serves as a guarantor of rule-of-law principles rather than an unregulated instrument of state oversight.

Furthermore, this study opens up new avenues for comparative legal research, particularly regarding how emerging economies navigate the pressures of technological globalization. By balancing the open, collaborative logic of the "network society" with the defensive, state-centric calculations of political realism, Kazakhstan is mapping out a unique trajectory within the post-Soviet space. The insights gleaned from this analysis suggest that future migration

governance will increasingly rely on international data-sharing networks, making the harmonisation of privacy laws and cross-border digital protocols a matter of urgent necessity. In closing, the digital transformation of migration policy is an ongoing, non-linear process; it requires continuous academic scrutiny and legislative refinement to ensure that as the mechanisms of public administration become smarter, they remain fundamentally anchored in justice, transparency, and respect for human dignity.

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МИГРАЦИЯЛЫҚ САЯСАТТЫҢ ЦИФРЛЫҚ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯСЫ: ТЕОРИЯ ЖӘНЕ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМАЛАР

* Изтаева В.А.¹, Тілегенова Д.²

¹Абылай хан атындағы Қазақ халықаралық қатынастар және әлем тілдері университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

²Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада көші-қон саясатын цифрлық трансформациялаудың теориялық және әдіснамалық негіздері қарастырылады. Зерттеудің өзектілігі мемлекеттік басқаруды цифрландыру үдерісінің жеделдеуімен және жаһандық ақпараттық орта жағдайында көші-қон ағындарын реттеу тетіктерінің өзгеруімен айқындалады. Зерттеудің мақсаты – цифрлық технологиялардың ықпалымен көші-қон саясатының трансформациясын түсіндіретін негізгі теориялық тәсілдерді кешенді түрде талдау.

Әдіснамалық негіз ретінде жүйелік, институционалдык, салыстырмалы және дискурстық тәсілдер қолданылды. Мақалада цифрлық мемлекет, электрондық басқару, секьюритизация, желілік қоғам, Big Data және алгоритмдік басқару тұжырымдамалары, сондай-ақ халықаралық қатынастардың классикалық парадигмалары – реализм мен конструктивизм қарастырылады.

Зерттеу нәтижесінде көші-қон саясатының цифрлық трансформациясы мемлекеттің институционалдык құрылымына, шешім қабылдау технологияларына және мемлекет пен қоғам арасындағы өзара іс-қимыл нысандарына әсер ететін көпқырлы үдеріс екені анықталды. Цифрландыру көші-қон үдерістерін басқару мүмкіндіктерін күшейтіп, әкімшілік рәсімдердің тиімділігін арттыратыны және сонымен қатар қауіпсіздік тетіктерін өзгертетіні көрсетілді.

Көші-қонды басқаруды цифрландыруды тұтас түсіну үшін әртүрлі теориялық тәсілдерді ықпалдастыру қажеттілігі туралы қорытынды жасалды. Зерттеу қазіргі мемлекеттердің цифрлық технологиялар арқылы көші-қонды басқару жүйесін қалай қайта құрып жатқанын пәнаралық тұрғыдан түсінуге үлес қосады және академиялық зерттеулер мен саяси талдауларда қолдануға болатын синтезделген теориялық негіз ұсынады.

Тірек сөздер: цифрландыру, көші-қонды реттеу, цифрлық мемлекеттік басқару, биометриялық технологиялар, халықаралық стандарттар, көші-қон деректері, жасанды интеллект, электрондық визалар, ақпараттық жүйелер, киберқауіпсіздік

ЦИФРОВАЯ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ МИГРАЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ: ТЕОРИЯ И КОНЦЕПЦИИ

* Изтаева В.А.¹, Тилегенова Д.²

¹Казахский университет международных отношений и мировых языков
имени Абылай хана, Алматы, Казахстан

²Казахский национальный университет имени Аль-Фараби,
Алматы, Казахстан

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические и методологические основы цифровой трансформации миграционной политики. Актуальность исследования обусловлена ускорением цифровизации государственного управления и изменением механизмов регулирования миграционных потоков в условиях глобальной информационной среды. Целью исследования является комплексный анализ ключевых теоретических подходов, объясняющих трансформацию миграционной политики под влиянием цифровых технологий.

Методологическую основу составляют системный, институциональный, сравнительный и дискурсивный подходы. В работе рассматриваются концепции цифрового государства, электронного управления, секьюритизации, сетевого общества, BigData и алгоритмического управления, а также классические парадигмы международных отношений – реализм и конструктивизм.

Установлено, что цифровая трансформация миграционной политики представляет собой многомерный процесс, затрагивающий институциональную структуру государства, технологии принятия решений и формы взаимодействия государства и общества. Показано, что цифровизация усиливает управляемость миграционными процессами, повышает эффективность административных процедур и одновременно трансформирует механизмы обеспечения безопасности.

Сделан вывод о необходимости интеграции различных теоретических подходов для формирования целостного понимания цифровизации управления миграцией. Исследование вносит вклад в междисциплинарное осмысление того, как современные государства трансформируют управление миграцией через призму цифровых технологий, предлагая синтезированную теоретическую основу, применимую как для академических исследований, так и для анализа государственной политики.

Ключевые слова: цифровая трансформация, миграционная политика, цифровое государство, электронное управление, секьюритизация, сетевое общество, Big Data, алгоритмическое управление, институциональный подход, международные отношения

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Information about authors:

Iztaeva Venera Amangeldievna – PhD, Associate Professor. Department of International Relations, Kazakh University of International Relations and World Languages named after Ablai Khan. Almaty, Kazakhstan. e-mail: amangeldievna.v@gmail.com.

Tilegenova Didar – 1st year PhD candidate. Department of International Relations and World Economy, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. Almaty, Kazakhstan. e-mail: didara_tilegenova@mail.ru.

Авторлар туралы мәлімет:

Изтаева Венера Амангелдиевна – PhD, қауымдастырылған профессор. Халықаралық қатынастар кафедрасы, Абылай хан атындағы ҚазХҚжӘТУ. Алматы, Қазақстан. e-mail: amangeldievna.v@gmail.com.

Тилегенова Дидар – 1-курс PhD докторанты. Халықаралық қатынастар және әлемдік экономика кафедрасы, Әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ. Алматы, Қазақстан. e-mail: didara_tilegenova@mail.ru.

Сведения об авторах:

Изтаева Венера Амангельдиевна – PhD, ассоциированный профессор. Кафедра международных отношений, КазУМОиМЯ имени Абылай хана. Алматы, Казахстан. e-mail: amangeldievna.v@gmail.com.

Тилегенова Дидар – докторант 1-го года обучения. Кафедра международных отношений и мировой экономики, КазНУ имени Аль-Фараби. Алматы, Казахстан. e-mail: didara_tilegenova@mail.ru.