



IRSTI 06.77.65  
Scientific article

<https://doi.org/10.32523/3080-1702-2025-152-3-87-101>

## GENDER ANALYSIS OF MIGRANT WOMEN'S VULNERABILITIES: PATHWAYS TO EMPOWERMENT

Sagyndykova B.E. 

*O. Zhanibekov South Kazakhstan Pedagogical University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan*

*(E-mail: balagul24@mail.ru)*

**Abstract.** The article presents the results of Phase I of the project, organized with the support of the International Organization for Migration in Kazakhstan and Central Asia and financial support of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in July-August 2024. The article addresses current problems faced by migrant women in the Turkestan region, manifestations of gender discrimination in the context of migration. It underscores the urgent need to adjust and create gender-sensitive strategies of the host state to expand their rights and opportunities for migrant women.

To ensure the principle of triangulation – ensuring a comprehensive, multifaceted analysis and reliability of the research outcomes – the study used a mixed-methods of sociological approach. Qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis techniques: surveys of migrant women and expert interviews of specialists in the field of migration. The comprehensive study engaged diverse stakeholders: employees of government and law enforcement officials, media representatives, and community leaders.

The results of the initial stage of the project research provide a detailed understanding of the social status of migrant women, highlighting various types of gender discrimination. Moreover, the findings contribute to the formation of specific strategies for expanding opportunities and rights of migrant women within the host states.

**Keywords:** migrant women, migrant women's rights, domestic violence, gender stereotypes, labor migration, abusive relationships, host country, country of origin.

### Introduction

Migration has emerged as a global phenomenon and a leading trend of social change in the 21st century. Alongside legal migration, there is a dynamic growth in illegal labor migration of women from neighboring countries in the Central Asian region.

The severity of the problem determined the comprehensive study as part of the initial stage of the project titled "Protection of vulnerable migrants with a special emphasis on empowerment of

women in the context of migration in Central Asia," supported by the International Organization for Migration in Kazakhstan and Central Asia with financial backing from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway.

The purpose of the sociological study is to transform negative beliefs, values, attitudes, behavior, norms, and practices at the community level in relation to women affected by migration.

In accordance with the goal, the research tasks were formed:

1. Self-assessment and analysis of the social status and prospects of migrant women.
2. Analysis of manifestations of domestic violence experienced by migrant women.
3. Expert assessment of society's perception of domestic violence against migrant women.
4. Expert assessment of the changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors that support gender equality and respect for the rights of migrant women.

The purpose of the study is to comprehensively analyze the main factors of discrimination faced by women in the context of migration, and to formulate recommendations for adjusting the gender-sensitive migration policy in the host state.

### Research Methodology

The research methodology of the project was based on the following scientific algorithm: 1) a survey of migrant women; 2) an expert survey of government and law enforcement officials, media representatives, and community leaders.

*Research object:* women in the conditions of labor migration.

*Research subject:* features of domestic violence in the social environment of migrant women.

*Sample characteristics:*

1. A survey of migrant women – the “snowball” sampling method.
2. An expert survey – a structured quota sampling method.

Analysis of the socio-demographic characteristics of the survey respondents:

1) Migrant women:

National representation of survey respondents:

1. Kazakhs (Kandas) – 16.7%
2. Uzbeks – 43.3%
3. Other nationalities – Russians (20.0%), Tatars (13.3%), Karakalpak women – 6.7%. In total, 40.0%.

The characteristics of national representation are representative, as they correspond to the data for 2024 on migration flows of the Department of the Bureau of National Statistics for Turkestan region, as well as typical for migration flows of CIS countries.

*Educational level* of survey respondents:

1. Secondary education – 53.3%
2. Incomplete secondary education – 13.3%
3. Secondary vocational education – 26.7%
4. Higher education – 6.7%.

The main group of survey participants by educational level represents mostly socially vulnerable segments of the population in the countries of migration flow, where more than half of them have secondary, secondary vocational and even incomplete secondary education.

*Age range* of survey respondents:

1. 26-35 years old – 30.0%
2. 36-45 years old – 50.0%

3. 46-55 years old – 6.7%

4. 56 years old and older – 13.3%.

Labor migration is represented mainly by middle-aged and young women. Since it is women of these age boundaries who are preferred by employers. However, elderly female migrants are forced to work on the employer's terms, being in the non-preferred age range.

Belonging to *socio-professional groups (social statuses)* of survey respondents:

1. Housewives – 30.0%

2. Unemployed – 20.0%

3. Workers – 20.0%

4. Female trade workers – 10.0%

5. Temporary workers (self-employed) – 6.7%

6. Other answers: casual earnings – 6.7%, teacher – 6.7%. In total, 13.3%.

Socio-professional groups of survey respondents represent mainly unskilled workers, so a significant proportion of labor migrants get jobs in medium and small businesses on a salaried basis.

*Countries of origin of survey respondents:*

1. Uzbekistan – 90.0%

2. Kyrgyz Republic – 3.3%

3. Other countries (Russian Federation) – 6.7%.

*Marital status of survey respondents:*

1. Married, legally married to a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan – 6.7%

2. Married, legally married to a citizen of another country – 10.0%

3. Single – 16.7%

4. Religious marriage – 26.7%

5. Divorced – 26.7%

6. Living separately from husband (guest marriage) – 6.7%

7. Widow – 6.7%.

Despite the traditional way of life of migrant workers' families and the fact that a significant proportion of women migrate as part of the family does not affect the trend of destruction of ideas about traditional family relations. Marriages with citizens of other countries, interethnic, religious and guest marriages are emerging.

2) Survey experts:

Belonging to *socio-professional groups* of survey respondents:

1. Migration Service – 21.8%

2. Charitable Public Foundation "Protection of Children from AIDS" - 4.3%

3. District police departments (Turkistan region) – 56.6%

4. Social Services Center No. 3 – 17.3%.

For the comprehensive study, expert questionnaires were developed to cover migrant women and migration policy specialists. The study questionnaires included the following thematic blocks to capture key aspects of the investigation:

Questionnaire for migrant women: 1) social status and living conditions prior to migration; 2) changes in social status during the migration process; 3) current social status and living conditions in the host country.

Expert questionnaire: 1) the impact of labor migration on changes in the family and marital relations models; 2) assessment of the level of domestic violence in migrant families; 3) development of regional migration models that integrate the gender socio-demographic structure of migration.

## Literature review

The feminization of migration has been attributed to macro-factors such as the increasing demand for "women's" jobs, as well as gender-based discrimination in the labor market within countries of origin. In fact, migrant women try to leave their country of origin not only for economic motives, but ethnic (national) discrimination frequently forces women to leave their home countries in search of better opportunities.

Migrant women, especially those lacking secure immigration status or facing strict requirements for labor market qualifications in host countries, are particularly vulnerable to domestic violence and other forms of gender-based discrimination. As noted by I. Chopin and C. Germaine (*Chopin I, and Germaine C., 2019*), gender stereotypes in various forms limit the integration of migrant women in the host country (*Perruchoud R., 2005*). Patriarchal models of society migrate along with the people themselves to destination countries, and traditional practices and imposed gender roles hinder the social and economic integration of migrant women.

Often, forced labor migration leads to changes in social norms, including those detrimental to women's rights. As noted by Xulu-Gama N. (*2022*), women migrate out of necessity, seeking to escape the patriarchal system of discrimination adopted in their home countries. For migrant men, the stress of migration, coupled with disruptions to traditional social norms and gender roles, often manifests as violent behavior. All these factors act as triggers for domestic violence, with abusive spouses exerting control within the family setting.

The new forms of marital relations that emerged by the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, even in conservative Eastern traditions, reflect a departure from rigid marital obligations. New forms of relationships, such as guest, fictitious, and even religious types of marriage, do not impose great legal obligations. As Anna Hayes (*Hayes A., 2010*), notes in her analysis of humanitarian security, a comprehensive understanding of security must integrate gender perspectives; without such analysis, humanitarian security can quickly focus on men's perceptions of security, marginalizing the unique vulnerabilities of women. These affect their security, such as economic and labor inequality, and gender discrimination.

The findings reveal that migrant women are systematically committed to both acts of psychological and physical violence, expressed in the form of insults, unfair criticism, and control over actions. Significant pressure is exerted by the social environment, including the family, which, emphasizing the secondary status of women in traditional family relationships It deprives her of the opportunity to appeal to the law, because gender stereotypes instill patience as the norm for women; otherwise, a divorced woman is a disgrace. It is in the area of domestic violence that gender asymmetry sharply reaches a high growth rate. Women's employment is even more hidden, shadowy in nature, in contrast to the employment of male migrants. As noted by Russian researcher L.B. Karachurina (*Karachurina L.B., 2015*), "the feminization of labor migration is a stable global trend driven by two basic factors: the willingness to activate the spatial mobility of women in sending countries and the formation of a sustained demand for "female" labor in receiving countries". Women are less visible at the level of official migration statistics; therefore, official channels become inaccessible to them compared to male labor migration. This lack of visibility allows employers to pay unofficial labor of migrant women at an extremely low rate. Recent research shows that "socioeconomic instability is a key aspect of labor instability and the trajectory of female migrants" (*Radka K., et al., 2024*). In addition, due to their undocumented status in host countries, women frequently accept low-paid jobs, which are

mainly casual or temporary in nature. As American researchers have observed, "female migrant workers, lower-class workers, and people on temporary contracts are less likely to negotiate, even when the opportunity exists, so wage inequality is significant" (*Sauer C., et al., 2021*).

Kazakhstani researchers highlighted the need to expand state support for migrants at the initial stages of their integration (*Khamzin A., et al. 2023*), the development and practical implementation of a model for regulating the migration process (*Amerkhanova I., et al., 2021*), taking into account a gender-sensitive approach.

Currently, a significant number of studies on labor migration take less account of the gender characteristics of migrant flows. Nevertheless, of the available studies, at the core of the analysis is the identification of employment trajectories of female migrants. These studies analyze employment trajectories that help to identify differences in participation in working professions by nationality.

## Discussion

The gender factor, as one of the axes of social stratification in the traditional societies of the post-Soviet space, is manifested by the socio-economic, psychological and physical marginalization of women. This marginalization often leads to illegal migration. The primary motivation for women to migrate is the need to secure a livelihood and provide financial support for their families. Migration is often considered the only way to improve the standard of living of the family. Consequently, there has been an increase in participation in migration flows not only of men, but also of women. The initial stage of the project study provides the trends of changes, including gender stereotypes, within key societal institutions such as the family, marriage, and the broader framework of familial and marital relations in the context of migration. This trend significantly impacts the social status of migrant women both within their families and society.

The survey data reveal alarming trends: over 46% of migrant women reported experiencing consistent domestic violence, and 20.0% noted violence directed not only at themselves, but also at their children. Conversely, 16.7% of survey respondents denied experiencing violence, while 10.0% reported attacks against family members, such as elderly parents and children. 6.7% expressed uncertainty regarding the presence of violence. Gender stereotypes very often act as social norms, reinforced through both normative and informational pressures.

More than half of respondents (63.3%) identified psychological abuse – such as humiliation, insults, shouting, reproaches – as a prevalent form of violence. 30.0% noted specific cases of physical violence (beatings), while 3.3% noted the presence of specific threats of violence. An equal proportion, 3.3%, denied experiencing any form of violence.

Of the total respondents surveyed, only 6.7% answered not victims of domestic violence, including both physical and psychological violence that occurred in the family. The remaining respondents acknowledged experiencing some form of violence:

Actions of respondents in response to domestic violence: 36.7% believed that such issues can be resolved within the family, without external involvement. 26.6% admitted to being uninformed about the procedures for seeking help or filing complaints. 23.3% expressed skepticism regarding the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in addressing domestic violence, believing that intervention wouldn't lead to change. 16.7% of respondents reported experiencing fear, apprehension, and threat from their spouses and their relatives. 6.7% of respondents, respectively, noted that they called the police by phone "102" and also informed

the local police officers about incidents of abuse. 3.3% of respondents noted a direct threat of violence from their husbands. As can be seen from the respondents' answers,

Analysis of the respondents' answers revealed that the main abusers in migrant families are mainly:

1. Spouse - 56.7%
2. Relatives of the husband and spouse together - 23.3%
3. Relatives of the spouse - 20.0%
4. Other individuals: son-in-law, or no one - 16.7%
5. Spouse's parents - 6.7%.

Domestic violence often remains latent, aggravated by conservative traditions and psychological intimidation imposed on victims. In addition, most women perceive turning to law enforcement as an irreversible step leading to divorce. Divorce is not accepted in the traditions of Eastern societies; however, some women in the sample had left their abusive spouses and extended families, demonstrating resilience and the potential for change.

In response to the question "How has migration affected the change in your family relationships?", respondents singled out two positions: "Yes, very much" and "Yes, partly." Among those selecting these options, "Yes, very much" and "Yes, partly": family relationships were emphasized, accounting for 20.0% of responses.

More than 47% of survey experts noted that labor migration clearly has a significant impact on changing the models of the family institution and marital relationships. At the same time, 43.5% noted partial influence. Only 8.7% of experts reported no impact. In general, migration leads to a change in existing social norms, including disrupting the traditional arrangement of gender roles. In particular, women, divorcing their spouses or leaving a fictitious, religious, guest marriage, choose the role of "breadwinner" for the family.

## Results

The primary reasons for domestic violence, as identified by migrant women, are as follows:

1. Financial problems (lack of stable employment) – 70.0%
2. Influence of relatives/parents of the spouse – 43.3%
3. Lack of mutual understanding and respect from the spouse – 33.3%
4. Alcohol addiction of the spouse – 33.3%
5. Unreasonable aggression, insults on the part of the spouse – 26.7%
6. Influence of friends – 13.3%
7. Other factors (lack of violence, lack of love, lack of love for a child from the previous marriage) – 10.0%
8. Drug addiction of the spouse – 6.7%.

When respondents were asked whether their spouse or spouse's relatives became more aggressive after arriving in Kazakhstan, their opinions were divided: 43.3% expressed uncertainty or were unable to provide a definitive answer. Meanwhile, 33.3% reported no noticeable increase in aggression, whereas 20.0% confirmed that aggression had indeed increased.

*The objects of abusive relationships in the migration context are:*

1. The spouse and his relatives, relatives of women, employers, police, neighbors together – 36.7%
2. Relatives of the spouse – 33.3%
3. No external pressure reported – 26.7%

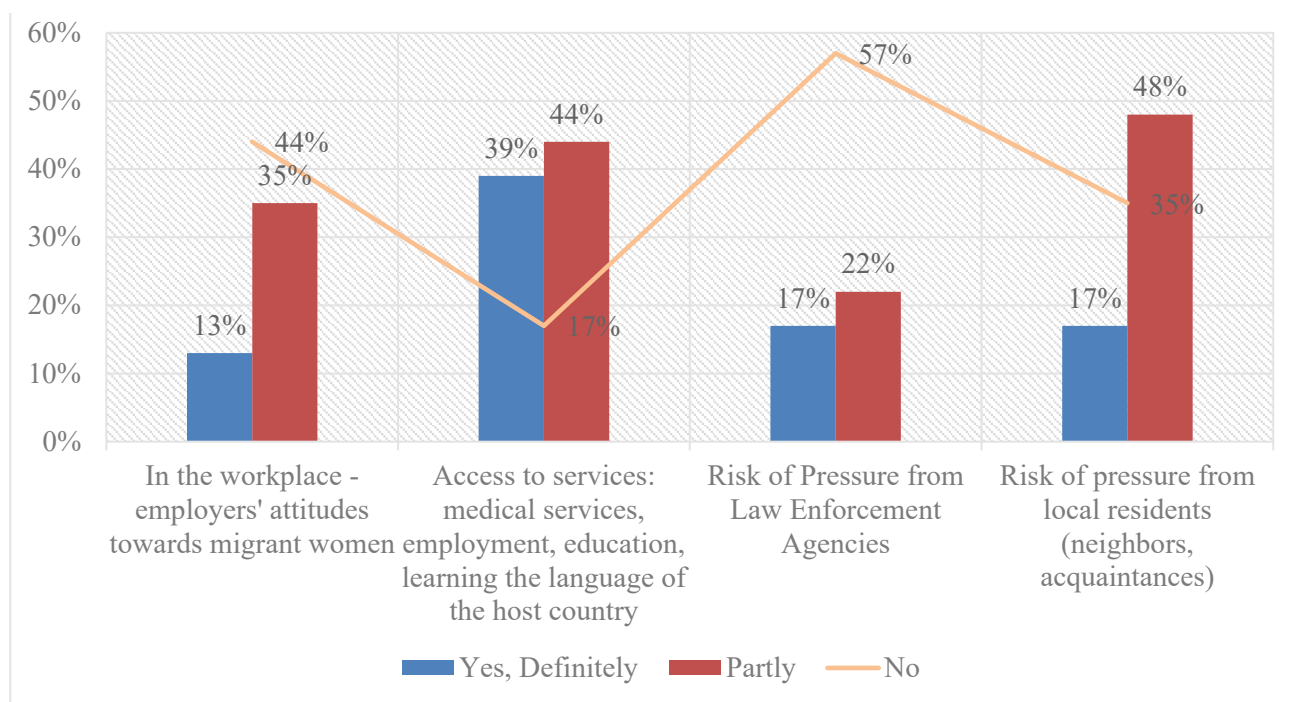
4. Employers – 6.7%
5. The spouse, citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan – 6.7%
6. Neighbors – 6.7%
7. Police – 3.3%.

The vulnerabilities faced by migrant women extend across nearly all areas of social interaction, primarily related to their illegal residence and the inability to obtain official documents. More than half of the survey experts are confident that law enforcement agencies and employers generally adhere to legislative norms, which is reflected in the negative indicators on this issue.

According to the survey experts, the following phenomena are prevalent in migrant families:

1. Increased conflict - 39.1%
2. Domestic violence - 39.1%
3. Divorces - 43.5%
4. Children raised solely by the mother, without paternal care - 30.4%.

It should be noted that the survey experts reported high rates of divorce and children raised without paternal care. These trends stand in contrast to the traditionally conservative values of migrant communities from neighboring regions, where divorces and cohabitation without marriage are not accepted. However, data analysis shows that the institution of marriage in traditional societies is beginning to correlate and adapt to the realities of modern migration processes. In particular, such forms of marriage as fictitious, guest, spiritual (religious) have developed. According to statistics, divorces are dynamically progressing due to changes in the life priorities of the family, the financial situation in the host country.



**Figure 1. Expert analysis of the main areas of discrimination against migrant women in %**

Note: compiled by the author

More than half of the *surveyed experts* (52.2%) (Figure 1) believe that migration has contributed to the emergence of new forms of marriage: temporary/guest; fictitious, for migration; early marriages; polygamy; interethnic. 34.8% noted that these dynamics of migration processes definitely affect changes in marriage forms globally, and the emergence of more formalized unions. About half of the survey experts (47.8%) (Figure 1), believe that migrant women who are married to a citizen of Kazakhstan have an increased risk of domestic violence only partially, while 21.7% of experts are completely convinced of this heightened risk. In contrast, 30.4% of respondents dismissed the correlation entirely. Opinions were generally divided, since there is an ambiguous understanding of this type of marriage. And first of all, these are fictitious marriages for obtaining a residence permit or obtaining citizenship in a simplified manner. Of course, in fictitious marriages, both spouses are legally responsible; however, this is a more "flexible" form of marriage for migration. Definitely, in such a marriage, migrant women receive a significant psychological, moral, and financial burden.

In cases of domestic violence, migrant women report seeking assistance primarily from specialized services, as illustrated below:

1. Friends, relatives, acquaintances - 36.7%
2. Crisis Centers - 33.3%
3. NGOs, or who is unsure where to turn - 20.0%
4. Law enforcement agencies - 16.7%
5. Government authorities (Akimats, political parties) - 6.7%.

93.3% of *survey respondents* reported not seeking medical assistance or documentation from healthcare organizations to record beatings or receive a medical certificate for themselves or their children in cases of physical violence. Only 6.7% took advantage of this opportunity.

The overwhelming majority of respondents (93.3%) noted that law enforcement officers did not take action on allegations of harm to health (beatings). Only 6.7% reported any positive intervention.

More than 83% of respondents stated they were uninformed about or didn't seek assistance from crisis centers, public organizations or shelters in the city. Only 16.7% reported using such resources.

46.7% of respondents are informed that a woman who has suffered from domestic violence has the right and opportunity to seek shelter in a crisis center or safe housing. 26.7% were unaware and the same number were uncertain. It is very difficult to accept the new social norms that modern society offers, experiencing pressure from the social environment, which narrows the boundaries of women's freedom with norms such as "shame" and "dishonor". According to the respondents of the survey, the priority types of assistance for migrant women, victims of abusive relationships, are:

1. Consultations of public organizations (psychological, legal, social assistance) – 70.0%
2. Access to crisis centers for safe housing and protection – 60.0%
3. Medical assistance – 46.7%
4. Protection of law enforcement agencies – 40.0%
5. Employment information provided to migrant women – 33.3%
6. Provision of assistance with repatriation – 23.3%
7. Case-specific support: depending on the individual case – 10.0%.

*The survey experts* believe that the main measures to prevent domestic violence against migrant women by government agencies and law enforcement agencies are:



1. Registration of migrant families, information about rights, provision of temporary housing, legal measures against domestic violence, information about Crisis Centers - general information - 78.3%
2. Strengthening legal measures against domestic violence - 17.4%
3. Establishing a system for regular visits to migrant families - 13.0%
4. Providing migrant women with temporary housing/shelter in cases of domestic violence - 13.0%
5. Informing families about their legal rights and employment opportunities - 13.0%
6. Sharing information about crisis centers in the city/region for the rehabilitation- 13.0%.

*Experts emphasized the need* for a coordinated, comprehensive approach at the state level rather than fragmented or piecemeal solutions.

*Survey experts* (Table 1) noted that information about discrimination against migrant women, including cases and statistics on domestic violence in this environment, is received mainly from the following sources: 47.8% self-reports by migrant women, law enforcement reports (43.5%), journalistic investigations and social networks (39.1%), open appeals of women's NGOs (26.1%), public opinion and community observation (13.0%).

More than 50% of *survey respondents* are aware of the existence of the national law "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence", which grants women the right to protection. However, only 13.3% demonstrated detailed knowledge of the law, and 33.3% expressed uncertainty, due to a lack of information about its content.

The overwhelming majority of *survey experts* (95.7%) are aware of additional changes to national legislation to ensure the protection of women's rights and children's safety. Only 4.3% were unaware of this legal development. *Survey experts* are specifically informed about the following additional changes to national legislation to ensure the protection of women's rights and children's safety:

**Table 1. Expert Awareness of recent amendments to national legislation to ensure the protection of women's rights and children's safety in %**

No	Survey response items	%
1.	Intentional infliction of minor bodily harm and assault have been criminalized. Penalties for the intentional infliction of moderate and serious bodily harm have been increased	65,2
2.	A shift from a declarative to a proactive framework of registering offenses	43,5
3.	Criminal liability has been established for inciting and assisting in committing suicide, as well as for promoting suicide	52,2
4.	Administrative liability for bullying (cyberbullying) of minors has been introduced for the first time,	47,8
5.	The procedures for reconciliation of the parties have been tightened	21,7
6.	Administrative penalties for violations in the family and domestic sphere have been increased	52,2
7.	Other responses: An expanded supplement to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 15.04.24 No. 72-VIII on the protection of the rights of women and children is needed	8,7

Note: compiled by the author

According to *experts*, strengthening and tightening measures against domestic violence can cultivate a responsible attitude not only within families, but also across government agencies and civil society organizations that interact with or employ migrant women. However, the problem of women remaining silent about domestic violence within the migration context persists. This silence perpetuates a cycle of abuse within families, normalizing violent behavior as a means of self-assertion for abusive spouses. According to 8.7% of *survey experts*, the supplement to the Law should be expanded with clauses on the protection of women's rights in the context of migration. Thus, gender-sensitive management of migration policy is necessary to ensure that legislation, policies and services take into account the issues that migrants, and especially women, face in this process. Gender discrimination in labor markets and women's disproportionate responsibility for unpaid domestic work are particular problems for single mothers, divorced women who cannot count on a common income with their spouse.

## Conclusions

Labor migrants are doubly vulnerable: as women and as persons involved in migration. Basically, the low level of qualification of female migrants narrows the spheres of labor employment mainly in medium and small businesses, as service personnel. In addition, women are in demand as the labor force, along with men (*Florinskaya Y.F., et al. 2022*). Researchers note that the stratified nature of the labor market is a factor that "hinders the integration of female migrants into the labor market" (*Adibekyan N.O., 2022*).

Working in the informal sector, migrant women, in general, do not have work permits and individual labor activity, formalized employment contracts with their employers. The consequences of gender-based violence are characterized by long-term impact, negatively affecting the psychological and emotional health of the victim and her children. Stereotypes of silencing acts of violence within the family persist: thus, the notion of the "norm" of domestic violence as a normal fact of family life is instilled in the upbringing of girls and young women in traditional societies.

Most women have little or no sources of their own income and are totally dependent on their spouses. Often, women are afraid to put their spouse in jail, as this may result in the loss of their livelihood for themselves and their children. In the case of divorce, the spouse often ceases to provide financial support for the children, and court decisions on alimony are not always enforced.

The study revealed a general trend that women victims of violence usually turn to the help of their close circle: their relatives and friends - 36.7%, as in fact, the woman is socially isolated in the host country. Social isolation in the host country is the main factor that increases the vulnerability of migrant women. The patriarchal gender order, preserved in the mind, makes migrant women turn to relatives rather than the local community, which indicates stereotypes and a position "in the shadow" of the husband (*Titova T. A., Vyatchina M.V., 2019*).

In addition to physical and psychological violence in migrant families, women also experience economic violence, which is expressed not only in the limited funds allocated by the spouse but also in the need to work in low-paid and low-skilled jobs. Many of the migrant women are divorced, widows and migrate to earn money to support themselves and their children.

Victims of domestic violence rarely turn to law enforcement agencies for their protection for reasons of low legal literacy, low self-esteem, and material dependence on their spouse and his family. At the same time, according to some respondents, "reconciliation" of the parties by law enforcement agencies is not always possible, as domestic violence becomes a system.

Migrant women are increasingly becoming second or even third wives, having undergone only the Muslim marriage ceremony. Such marriages do not entail legal liability, as the state religious marriages are not recognized by the law. This increases the vulnerability of migrant women, as it prevents women from benefiting from legal protection and assistance in case of divorce. Without legal proof of marriage, migrant women have virtually no legal rights to claim child support (alimony).

Low awareness of their rights among the wives of labor migrants (including abandoned wives and widows), is one of the main obstacles to their rights and freedoms.

Scientific analysis of the female vector of labor migration is necessary for the study of gender differences in labor force participation. Gender differences in labor force participation include, to a large extent, family relations. Therefore, marriage determines the entry of female migrants into the labor force to a greater extent than men.

The gender-sensitive approach, which should be introduced into migration policy and the activities of migration services, is becoming relevant, first of all, taking into account the interests, specific needs and requirements of women labor migrants related to the specifics and nature of labor employment.

### **Acknowledgments, conflict of interest**

Questionnaire surveys and expert interviews of the initial stage of the project research were carried out in cooperation with the non-governmental organization "Sana Sezim", with the support of the International Organization for Migration in Kazakhstan and Central Asia and financial support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway.

The author declares that there is no potential conflict in the research, authorship and/or publication of this article

### **References**

1. Адиебян Н.О. (2020) Миграционное направление развития гендерологии, в SCI-ARTICLE. No 82. URL: <https://sci-article.ru/stat.php?i=1591555792>
2. В Казахстане установили рекорд по миграции с Узбекистаном // Sputnik Казахстан. 2024, URL: <https://ru.sputnik.kz/20240813/kazakhstan-ustanovil-rekord-po-migratsii-s-uzbekistanom-46266411.html> (дата обращения 25.03.2025).
3. Карачурина Л.Б. (2015) Женщины-мигранты в нише домашнего труда в России, Социологические исследования, No 5. С.93-101. URL: [https://socis.isras.ru/files/File/2015/2015\\_5/Karachurina.pdf](https://socis.isras.ru/files/File/2015/2015_5/Karachurina.pdf).
4. Перрушу Р. (2005) Международное миграционное право: глоссарий терминов, в Международная организация по миграции (МОМ). Женева. С.28-32. URL: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml\\_2\\_rus.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_2_rus.pdf).
5. Флоринская Ю.Ф., Мкртчян Н.В., Карцева М.А. (2022) Женщины – наемные работницы в домохозяйствах Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга, в Женщина в российском обществе. No2. С.87-102. URL: <https://publications.hse.ru/pubs/share/direct/704065769.PDF>.

6. Amerkhanova I., Maishekina E., Bodaukhan K., Matayeva M., Karazhanov M., Zayed N. (2021) Legal Aspects of Regulating Internal Migration in Kazakhstan and Foreign Countries, Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues. Vol. 24. pp.24-28. URL: [https:// www.abacademies.org/articles/Legal-aspects-of-regulating-internal-migration-1544-0044-24-S2-613.pdf](https://www.abacademies.org/articles/Legal-aspects-of-regulating-internal-migration-1544-0044-24-S2-613.pdf).
7. Chopin I., and Germaine C. (2019) A comparative analysis of non-discrimination law in Europe, pp.125-126. URL: [https:// op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/a88ed4a7-7879-11ea-a07e-01aa75ed71a1](https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/a88ed4a7-7879-11ea-a07e-01aa75ed71a1).
8. Hayes A. (2010) Gender, migration and human security: HIV vulnerability among rural to urban migrants in the People's Republic of China, pp. P.91-98. URL: <https://oai.researchonline.jcu.edu.au:38674>.
9. Khamzin A., Khamzina Zh., Daubassov S., Kuandykov B., Buribayev Y., Zetpisov S. (2023) Perspectives on Labor Migration: Insights from Kazakhstan, Migration Letters. Vol.20. No5. pp.12-22. URL: [https:// migrationletters.com/index.php/ml/article/view/2891/2210](https://migrationletters.com/index.php/ml/article/view/2891/2210).
10. Radka K., Wyeth E., Craik B., Ergler C., Derrett S. (2024) «On the books yet «off the record»-occupational injury and migrant women: scoping review findings from OECD countries, with implications for New Zealand, Systematic Review. Front Glob Womens Health. Vol. 5. pp.1-15. DOI:10.3389/fgwh.2024.1346834.
11. Sauer C., Valet P., Shams S., Tomaskovic-Devey D. (2021) Categorical Distinctions and Claims-Making: Opportunity, Agency, and Returns from Wage Negotiations, American Sociological Review. Vol. 86. pp.934-959. DOI: 10.1177/00031224211038507.
12. Titova T. A., Vyatchina M.V. (2016) Social Contacts of Migrant Women in the Context of Their Linguocultural Orientations (Case of the Republic of Tatarstan), in Journal of Siberian Federal University. Humanities & Social Sciences. No 4. pp.927-931. URL: [https://elib.sfu-kras.ru/bitstream/handle/2311/20203/14\\_Titova.pdf?sequence=1](https://elib.sfu-kras.ru/bitstream/handle/2311/20203/14_Titova.pdf?sequence=1).
13. Xulu-Gama N. (2022) Migrant Women's Experiences in the City: A Relational Comparison, Migration in Southern Africa, pp. 125-137. DOI:10.1007/978-3-030-92114-9\_9.

**Сағындықова Б.Е.**

*Ө. Жәнібеков атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан педагогикалық университеті,  
Шымкент, Қазақстан*

### **МИГРАНТ ӘЙЕЛДЕРДІҢ ҚҰҚЫҚТАРЫ МЕН МҮМКІНДІКТЕРІН КЕҢЕЙТУГЕ ЕРЕКШЕ НАЗАР АУДАРА ОТЫРЫП, ОЛАРҒА ТУЫНДАЙТЫН ҚАУІПТЕРДІ ГЕНДЕРЛІК ТАЛДАУ**

**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада Қазақстан мен Орталық Азиядағы көші-қон жөніндегі халықаралық ұйымның қолдауымен және 2024 жылғы шілде-тамыз айларында Норвегия СИМ-нің қаржылық қолдауымен ұйымдастырылған жобаның I кезеңінің нәтижелері келтірілген. Мақала Түркістан облысындағы мигрант әйелдердің өзекті мәселелерін, миграция жағдайындағы гендерлік дискриминацияның көріністерін, мигранттарды қабылдайтын мемлекеттің құқықтар мен мүмкіндіктерді кеңейту бойынша гендерлік-сенситивтік стратегияларын түзету және құру қажеттіліктерін зерделеуге арналған. Автор гендерлік негіздегі қылмыстармен күресудің практикалық стратегиялардың және қазіргі жағдайда мигрант әйелдерге арналған мүмкіндіктерді кеңейтудің маңыздылығын атап көрсетеді.

Жағдайды жан-жақты талдаудан, зерттеу нәтижелерінің тұтастығы мен сенімділігінен тұратын бағалаудың триангуляциясы принципін қамтамасыз ету үшін кешенді социологиялық зерттеу әдіснамасы қолданылды. Зерттеу әдіснамасы ақпаратты жинау мен талдаудың сандық және сапалық әдістерден тұрады: мигрант әйелдер арасында сандық сұрау және эксперттік сұрау. Кешенді зерттеу аясында мигрант әйелдер мен эксперттерден – мемлекеттік және құқық қорғау органдарының қызметкерлерінен, БАҚ өкілдерінен, қауымдастық көшбасшыларынан сауалнама алынды.

Жобалық зерттеудің I кезеңінің қорытындысы бойынша алынған нәтижелер мигрант әйелдердің әлеуметтік жағдайын, гендерлік дискриминациялардың сан алуан түрлерінің көріністерін, мүмкіндіктер мен құқықтарды кеңейтудің нақты стратегияларын талдауға мүмкіндік берді.

**Негізгі ұғымдар:** мигрант әйелдер, мигрант әйелдердің құқықтары, тұрмыстық зорлық-зомбылық, гендерлік стереотиптер, еңбек миграциясы, абьюзивті қарым-қатынастар, қабылдаушы ел, шыққан елі.

**Сагындыкова Б.Е.**

*Южно-Казахстанский педагогический университет им. О. Жанибекова, Шымкент, Казахстан*

### **ГЕНДЕРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ УЯЗВИМОСТИ ЖЕНЩИН-МИГРАНТОК С ОСОБЫМ АКЦЕНТОМ НА РАСШИРЕНИЕ ПРАВ И ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ**

**Аннотация.** В статье представлены результаты I-го этапа проекта, организованного при поддержке Международной организации по миграции в Казахстане и Центральной Азии и финансовой поддержке МИД Норвегии в июле-августе 2024 года. Статья посвящена исследованию актуальных проблем положения женщин-мигранток в Туркестанской области, проявлениям гендерной дискриминации в условиях миграции, в связи с необходимостью корректирования и создания гендерно-чувствительных стратегий принимающего государства по расширению прав и возможностей мигрантов.

Для обеспечения принципа триангуляции оценки, заключающегося в многостороннем анализе ситуации, полноты и достоверности итогов исследования, была применена методология комплексного социологического исследования, включившая в себя качественные и количественные методы сбора и анализа информации: количественный опрос женщин-мигранток и экспертный опрос специалистов в области миграции. В рамках комплексного исследования были проведены опросы женщин-мигранток и экспертов – сотрудников государственных и правоохранительных органов, представителей СМИ, лидеров сообщества.

Полученные по итогам I-го этапа проектного исследования результаты позволили сформировать картину социального положения женщин-мигранток, проявления различных видов гендерной дискриминации, формирования конкретных стратегий расширения возможностей и прав в принимающем государстве.

**Ключевые слова:** женщины-мигрантки, права женщин-мигранток, бытовое насилие, гендерные стереотипы, трудовая миграция, абьюзивные отношения, страна принимающая, страна происхождения.

## References

1. Adibekyan N.O. (2022), Migracionnoe napravlenie razvitiya genderologii, SCI-ARTICLE, No 82, pp.80-82. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://sci-article.ru/stat.php?i=1591555792> (data obrashheniya: 22.03.2025).
2. Amerkhanova I., Maishekina E., Bodaughan K., Matayeva M., Karazhanov M., Zayed N. (2021), Legal Aspects of Regulating Internal Migration in Kazakhstan and Foreign Countries, Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues, Vol.24. pp.24-28. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://www.abacademies.org/articles/Legal-aspects-of-regulating-internal-migration-1544-0044-24-S2-613.pdf> (data obrashheniya: 22.03.2025).
3. Chopin I., and Germaine C. (2019) A comparative analysis of non-discrimination law in Europe, pp.125-126. <https://doi.org/10.2838/797667>
4. Florinskaya Y.F., Mkrtchyan N.V., Karceva M.A. (2022), Zhenshchiny - naemnye rabotnicy v domohozyajstvakh Moskvy i Sankt-Peterburga, Zhenshchina v rossijskom obshchestve, Vol.2, str.87-102. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://publications.hse.ru/pubs/share/direct/704065769.PDF> (data obrashheniya: 22.03.2025).
5. Hayes A. (2010), Gender, migration and human security: HIV vulnerability among rural to urban migrants in the People's Republic of China, pp.91-98. Dostupno po ssylke: URL: <https://oai.researchonline.jcu.edu.au:38674> (data obrashheniya: 22.03.2025).
6. Perrushu R. (2005), Mezhdunarodnoe migracionnoe pravo: glossarij terminov. Mezhdunarodnaya organizaciya po migracii (MOM), Zheneva, str.28-32. Dostupno po ssylke: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml\\_2\\_rus.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_2_rus.pdf) (data obrashheniya: 22.03.2025).
7. Karachurina L.B. (2023), Zhenshchiny-migranty v nische domashnego truda v Rossii, Sociologicheskie issledovaniya, No.5, str.93-101. Dostupno po ssylke: [https://socis.isras.ru/files/File/2015/2015\\_5/Karachurina.pdf](https://socis.isras.ru/files/File/2015/2015_5/Karachurina.pdf) (data obrashheniya: 22.03.2025).
8. Khamzin A., Khamzina Zh., Daubassov S., Kuandykov B., Buribayev Y., Zetpisov S. (2023), Perspectives on Labor Migration: Insights from Kazakhstan, Migration Letters, Vol.20(5), pp.12-22. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://migrationletters.com/index.php/ml/article/view/2891/2210> (data obrashheniya: 22.03.2025).
9. Radka K., Wyeth E., Craik B., Ergler C., Derrett S. (2024), «On the books yet «off the record»-occupational injury and migrant women: scoping review findings from OECD countries, with implications for New Zealand. Systematic Review, Front Glob Womens Health, pp.5-15. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fgwh.2024.1346834>
10. Sauer C., Valet P., Shams S., Tomaskovic-Devey D. (2021), Categorical Distinctions and Claims-Making: Opportunity, Agency, and Returns from Wage Negotiations. American Sociological Review, Vol.86, pp.934-959. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00031224211038507>
11. Titova T. A., Vyatchina M.V. (2019), Social Contacts of Migrant Women in the Context of Their Linguocultural Orientations (Case of the Republic of Tatarstan), Journal of Siberian Federal University, Humanities & Social Sciences, No 4. Vol.4, pp.927-931. Dostupno po ssylke: [https://elib.sfu-kras.ru/bitstream/handle/2311/20203/14\\_Titova.pdf?sequence=1](https://elib.sfu-kras.ru/bitstream/handle/2311/20203/14_Titova.pdf?sequence=1) (data obrashheniya: 22.03.2025).
12. V Kazahstane ustanovili rekord po migracii s Uzbekistanom, 2024. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://ru.sputnik.kz/20240813/kazakhstan-ustanovil-rekord-po-migratsii-s-uzbekistanom-46266411.html> (data obrashheniya: 22.03.2025).
13. Xulu-Gama N. (2022), Migrant Women's Experiences in the City: A Relational Comparison, Migration in Southern Africa, pp.125-137. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-92114-9\\_9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-92114-9_9)

### Information about the author

**Sagyndykova Balagul Esengeldievna** – corresponding author, candidate of sociological sciences, senior lecturer, Department of History of Kazakhstan and Social Sciences, O. Zhanibekov South Kazakhstan Pedagogical University, Republic of Kazakhstan, Shymkent, 160012, Baitursynov street, 13.

### Автор туралы мәлімет

**Сағындықова Балагул Есенгелдіқызы** – хат-хабар авторы, социология ғылымдарының кандидаты, Ө.Жәнібеков атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан педагогикалық университеті, «Қазақстан тарихы және қоғамдық ғылымдар» кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, Қазақстан Республикасы, Шымкент қ., 160012, Байтұрсынов көш., 13.

### Сведения об авторе

**Сағындыкова Балагул Есенгельдиевна** – автор для корреспонденции, кандидат социальных наук, старший преподаватель кафедры «История Казахстана и общественных наук» Южно-Казахстанского педагогического университета им. О. Жанибекова, Республика Казахстан, г. Шымкент, 160012, ул. Байтұрсынова, 13.