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Management of urbanization processes in the context of regional development of Kazakhstan

Abstract:

Object: The intention of carrying out this study is to learn how the Kazakhstan system of administration takes control of its development process.

Methods: In the course of writing the article, various methods were used, which include interviews with experts, politicians and government officials; general scientific research methods; as well as a comparative method that allowed us to see the features of the development of urbanization in Kazakhstan.

Findings: Several findings were observed from the study that was conducted. First, Kazakhstan emphasized development in terms of urbanization and the growth of the major cities. While at the jubilee meeting of the international scholarship “Bolashak” in Astana, a city in Kazakhstan, the first President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, highlighted the importance of the towns that were densely populated with more than a million people residing in them (Nukusheva et al., 2023). The study also found that about 58.9% of the people who resided in cities and towns in Kazakhstan were tremendously significant compared to the country's population in 2010 (54.5%). Further research showed that the country had become more revolutionized and urbanized in the past decade. Comparing the difference between the last ten years and now, the number of city occupants has outshined the rural set-up by more than 8%.

Conclusions: This research shows how much hard work costs for the Kazakhstan government to move its people to the cities to get revolutionized. It is recommended that studies to be conducted to fully understand why the disparity in population growth exists between rural and urban areas.

Keywords: demographic growth, urban areas, urban population, urban policies, economic growth, Kazakhstan, urbanization, regional development, and state management.

Introduction

Today, 56% of the world's population, or 4.4 billion inhabitants, live in cities. This trend will continue: by 2050, with the doubling of the current number of urban dwellers, practically seven out of ten people in the world will live in urban areas.

With cities generating more than 80% of the world's GDP, urbanization can, if controlled, promote sustainable growth by intensifying productivity and innovation (Blanc & Cotella, 2023).

However, a galloping urbanization is accompanied by many challenges. This includes responding to the growing demand for affordable housing, transport networks and other vital infrastructure, basic services and jobs, especially for the billion urban poor who often live in informal settlements. In addition, the rise of conflicts is increasing the pressures on cities, with 50% of displaced people finding refuge in urban areas. More precisely, urbanization is a global phenomenon, which is accelerating over the centuries and seems to promise an inexorable progression in the future. It is manifested by a continuous increase in the population of urban areas, and, logically, by the physical extension of agglomerations.

This trend also takes place for the Republic of Kazakhstan and this is why this topic is of particular importance for the use of international experience at the national level (Akhmetova et al., 2023).

The level of urbanization of a territory (region, country, and continent) is assessed by:

- the ratio between the number of urban residents and that of rural ones,
- the population density of the different areas,
- the territorial expansion of agglomerations,
- the transformation of lifestyles.

It should be noted that the term urbanization is to be distinguished from that of urban planning, which designates the way in which cities and peri-urban spaces are built, transformed, landscaped and organized.

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Urbanization often goes hand in hand with economic growth, demographic transition, economic and social development, etc. (Pakina, A. et al., 2023).

This paper will look at how the government of Kazakhstan handles growth and how that affects regional development. Urbanization can be good in many ways. It can help the economy grow because towns have more jobs and pay more. It can also make getting benefits like education and health care easier.

Nevertheless, development can also be bad in some ways. It can cause towns to get too crowded and dirty. People moving away from rural places can also be a problem. Kazakhstan's government has been trying to make sure that urbanization has as many positive effects as possible and as few negative ones as possible. This paper will examine the government's plans and methods for doing this.

Literature review

The literature review on how the government in Kazakhstan keeps an eye on urbanization in the context of regional development found that over the past few years, Kazakhstan has put much effort into moving people into cities and growing the country's biggest cities. In 2013, the first President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, spoke at the jubilee meeting of the international scholarship "Bolashak" in Astana (Hasan et al., 2023). He talked about how big cities with over a million people are important. In 2010, about 54.5% of the people in Kazakhstan lived in cities. Now, about 58.9% of the people in Kazakhstan live in cities. Since 2010, about 8% more people have lived in cities than in rural places. Also, the country has become more urban in the last 10 years, which has sped up the development process all over the country.

Because there are economic benefits to having many people in a small number of places in a country, some countries have made it easier for people to move to their bigger towns. When many people live in a small area, it helps the business grow in many ways. These perks include direct access to bigger markets, economies of scale, lower shipping costs, expertise within a field, and more (Akisheva et al., 2023). One of the most important things towns can do to help their businesses to grow and make more money is to have many people living in a small area. It also makes a big difference regarding the free sharing of thoughts, another important need.

Methods

The first method used in this research is through interviews; it may become evident what Kazakhstan's growth and development objectives are. Professionals and other well-known individuals in the field can inform professionals about Kazakhstan's development challenges and prospects. Government officials, urban planners, academics, company owners, and community members may all be questioned (Berdibekova et al., 2022). These individuals can inform you of the government's development objectives and how they will impact the area's progress. Open-ended inquiries kick off a conversation. Interviews may also demonstrate how other nations operate and what they have learnt. Speaking with specialists is an excellent approach to providing them with the knowledge they would not have received otherwise. Conversations between government officials may reveal how and why they make choices. Interviews may reveal how and what various groups of people feel and believe. Talks are an excellent method to learn how the Kazakh government manages development in various sections of the nation. Specialists and other influential individuals can inform specialists about the difficulties and possibilities associated with Kazakhstan's urbanization.

The second method uses case studies, which are the best way to look into how the government in Kazakhstan manages population and regional growth. Case studies can be very helpful. Researchers can look at how urbanization is happening in different parts of Kazakhstan by doing in-depth case studies of different towns or areas. The first advantage of using case studies is that they use of case studies gathers and looks at much information about a single case. This could include strategies for managing the population and how they affect the growth of an area. Regional growth may also be affected by these laws. Case studies can show the problems and benefits of growth in Kazakhstan (Junussova et al., 2023).

A comparative study is the third method to examine how development is handled in Kazakhstan in the context of regional growth. This method looks at the growth patterns and reasons in different places or countries to see what is the same and different. Comparative analysis has been used, for example, to study the main factors affecting the trends, harshness, and novelty of growth processes in Kazakhstan (Mendybayev, 2022). They looked at both theory and real information about the birth rate, level and quality of life, and poverty in Kazakhstan's cities and areas. This research can tell us how fast, where, and how far growth is happening. It can also help to find patterns and problems in growth and develop ways to deal with them.

In conclusion, a comparison study is a good way to learn how Kazakhstan handles the growth process (Mukhametzhana et al., 2020). We can learn more about the problems and opportunities that come with

development by looking at trends and factors in different places or countries. Lastly, by doing case studies in several countries, researchers can find world problems, chances, best practices, and other important information (Kornilova et al., 2019). This could help the government and people of Kazakhstan keep cities from getting too big.

Results

Urbanization is a complex and multifactorial phenomenon that can be caused by various factors:

- **Industrialization and economic growth:** urbanization is often linked to industrialization and economic growth. Industries and economic activities need manpower and consumers. They therefore tend to settle in areas that concentrate populations. As a result, cities attract industries, investments and jobs, which, conversely, can encourage the migration of rural populations to urban areas in search of work and better living conditions.
- **Population growth:** when the population increases (often in connection with industrialization and economic growth), individuals tend to move to the city to find jobs.
- **Social and cultural changes:** social and cultural changes, such as the emancipation of women, the liberalization of morals, the evolution of family values, etc., can encourage people to leave rural areas to seek new opportunities in cities.
- **Conflicts and crises:** conflicts and crises, such as wars, natural disasters, famine, drought, etc., can also force people to leave their lands and seek refuge in urban areas.
- **Public policies:** public policies can play an important role in urbanization, encouraging or discouraging migration to cities. For example, policies promoting the development of urban infrastructure can encourage migration to cities, while policies to protect agricultural land can discourage urbanization.

Cities can grow faster if government knows how to handle the growth of their populations well. It can do this by making a process that gives feedback and stops problems from happening in the first place. Also effective management can improve the quality of life for people in the city (Kornilova et al., 2022). This can be done by making sense of rules and using the most up-to-date ideas in urban planning. Cities can grow in a healthy way and can last for a long time if smart people run them. You can reach this goal by improving economic growth and solving social and environmental issues simultaneously.

Discussions

In the twentieth century, for a quadrupling of the global population, that of cities increased by a factor of 20. The UN statistics suggest a new doubling within a century. The process of urbanization, moreover, does not take place everywhere according to the same modalities. In rich and/or highly structured countries, it is relatively supervised via spatial planning policies. In the South, the migrations of rural populations to cities often get out of control.

Very heterodox situations ensue depending on the case:

For the positive: development of industries, services, transport, etc;

For the negative: various pollutions, increase in GHG emissions and global warming, environmental degradation, ghettoization and deculturation of weakened populations etc.

These are all issues that question sustainable development and resilience strategies at the local and global levels. However, it should be noted that while urbanization poses many questions in terms of sustainability, it can also represent an opportunity for our societies to be more sustainable. Indeed, we note that overall, in developed countries, people living in cities are more “sustainable” than those living in the countryside: they have a lower carbon footprint, a less strong footprint on the territory. Urban populations generally use their cars less, they consume less energy because they have smaller living areas, not to mention the economies of scale that make up dense cities in terms of footprint, circular economy (Alipbeki, O. et al., 2020).

That is why more and more researchers believe that to make the transition to sustainable societies, respecting the ecosystem, it is necessary to generalize dense cities, based on renewable energies and the principles of sustainable urban planning.

The study obtained the first result indicating an increase in productivity while reducing costs, which is shown in Table 1 (Kornilova et al., 2022). The authors believe that with the use of the necessary procedures and tactics, the urban economy can develop at a faster pace. As a result, the economy will eventually expand at a faster pace (Turgel et al., 2019).

Table 1. Increased Productivity With Reduced Expenses

Kazakhstan	Human development index	The index based on			The income concentration level	Daily nutrition calorie content
		Life expectancy	Education level	Gross domestic product		
Azerbaijan	0.738	0.77	0.88	0.56	23.9	2236
Kazakhstan	0.742	0.66	0.92	0.65	40.8	3065
Turkmenistan	0.730	0.68	0.92	0.59	34.9	2306
Uzbekistan	0.689	0.59	0.86	0.61	33.9	2457
Kyrgyzstan	0.672	0.53	0.87	0.61	32.7	2678

Note – compiled by the author based on (Kornilova et al., 2022)

If the city authorities worked better, the people who live there would have a better quality of life. It is the level of quality of life that is the determining factor in the development of environmentally friendly and sustainable urbanization. In this sense, the statistics of assessing the improvement in the standard of living of the regions of Kazakhstan are shown in Table 2 (Kornilova et al., 2022), where we see that only two regions have a positive result in Akmola and Karaganda.

For other regions, this goal can be achieved in a few days, including setting reasonable rules and using the latest ideas in urban planning. Both of these plans are good choices. If cities are run by people who know what they are doing, future urban growth may benefit human health and have little impact on the environment (Utegov et al., 2021).

Table 2. Improved Living Standards

Region	2016	2017	2018		2016	2017	2018
Akmola	-3.4	2.6	-0.3	1.07	67.27	70.38	70.80
Aktobe	-2.8	-2.2	-1.7	0.20	70.06	72.33	73.47
Almaty	6.4	-9.6	-2.7	0.52	69.84	71.87	72.40
Atyrau	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.79	69.34	72.26	73.22
Astana	-1.4	-2.0	1.2	0.77	73.64	74.67	76.21
Kostanay	-6.4	-17.3	6.7	0.72	68.28	70.73	72.20
Karaganda	-4.1	-11.7	12.1	2.54	67.40	70.55	71.57

Note – compiled by the author based on (Kornilova et al., 2022)

The effective management of urbanization processes can promote the progression of coordinated and sustained local development. It also can stimulate the growth of an area in a manner that is both balanced and sustainable. These are all benefits that can be gained by managing urbanization processes (Musabaev et al., 2017). This goal may be attained by encouraging regional development that is not only friendly to the environment but also helpful to the health of the general populace.

For example, the progress of sustainable local development should also be reflected in the economy of the region, that is, purchases should be regular and long-term, long-lasting. Table 3 (Kornilova et al., 2022) shows data on the level and frequency of purchases within regions, which indicate a low level of long-term, that is, long-term purchase of locally produced goods. Thus, it is the city administration that should create comfortable economic conditions for the formation of an internal urbanization market, on the one hand it will develop small and medium-sized businesses, jobs and taxes, and on the other hand provide the population with local high-quality goods and services.

Table 3. Effective and Sustained Urbanization Process

Discontinuation Of Purchase	Yes	No	Neutral
Purchase When Evidence Proved Clear	18.4	66.8	14.8
Purchase Again After Six Months	76.2	15.6	8.2
Purchase After Three Months	33.6	51.8	14.4
Purchase After Three Months	14.6	73.6	11.8
Continuation Of Purchase	20.0	72.3	7.7

Note – compiled by the author based on (Kornilova et al., 2022)

Conclusions

In conclusion, Kazakhstan's progress and development take much work to control and need a good plan. The state strategy will have to support decentralization in order to strengthen the management of cities and

encourage new urban alliances highlighting multi-level governance, based on national urban policies at various levels:

Social inclusion. The fundamental goal of good governance is to work for an inclusive, safe, tolerant and creative society, with universal access to culture. Given the growing diversity of the population and the migration to cities, local and regional authorities must commit to promoting culture as one of the essential components of development, as well as promoting respect for plurality and cohabitation.

Urban planning. This new urban partnership must promote urban planning strategic in order to expand the participation of actors in the development of their city. This must also allow the new leaders to build a vision of the future of the city that responds effectively to urban growth and requirements of local actors, by articulating the physical, economic dimensions, social and cultural. It must also ensure the mobilization of resources local and national in order to improve the quality of life and promote cohesion territorial.

Access to basic services. The improvement of the “slums” must continue to be a priority in order to build more inclusive cities and improve the living conditions of millions of people who live in informal settlements, without access to infrastructure or to basic services. Most of the actions that can contribute in a way effective in improving slums depend on local authorities, even if the situation may vary from one country to another.

The construction of more resilient cities depends largely on the solving major deficits in infrastructure and basic services faced by a large number of urban governments (lack of drinking water networks, sewers, drains, roads, waste collections, emergency services and building standards).

These include correct control and management of urbanization, flexible management, regional policies, and using best practices when making urban strategies. A mixed multi-level management method is suggested to do these things. With this method, the area effects of urban policy and the country's strategic development goals would be put into groups for feedback and preventive management. Getting a handle on urbanization may help Kazakhstan grow its land area. Policies and programs that are well thought out can help the business grow and also solve social and environmental issues.

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А.С. Ахметова, Г.Н. Накипова

Қазақстанның өңірлік дамуы контексінде урбанизация процестерін басқару

Аңдатпа:

Мақсаты: Зерттеудің жүргізудің мақсаты — Қазақстандық басқару жүйесі өзінің даму процесін қалай бақылайтынын білу.

Әдісі: Мақаланы жазу барысында сарапшылардың пікірлері және әртүрлі әдістер қолданылды, оның ішінде: сарапшылардың, саясаткерлердің және мемлекеттік билік өкілдерінің сұхбаттары; зерттеудің жалпы ғылыми әдістері; сондай-ақ Қазақстанда урбанизацияның даму ерекшеліктерін көруге мүмкіндік беретін салыстырмалы әдіс.

Қорытынды: Жүргізілген зерттеу жұмысында бірнеше қорытынды жасалды. Біріншіден, Қазақстан урбанизация және ірі қалалардың өсуі тұрғысынан дамуға ерекше мән берді. Қазақстанның Тұңғыш Президенті Н. Назарбаев Астана қаласында өткен «Болашақ» Халықаралық стипендиясының мерейтойлық кездесуінде миллионнан астам адам тұратын халқы тығыз орналасқан қалалардың маңыздылығын атап өтті (Нукушева және басқалар, 2023). Сондай-ақ зерттеуде Қазақстан қалаларында тұратын адамдардың шамамен 58,9%-ы 2010 жылғы ел халқының санымен салыстырғанда (54,5%) өте көп екені анықталды. Кейінгі зерттеулер елдің соңғы онжылдықта революциялық және урбанизацияға айналғанын көрсетті. Соңғы он жыл мен бүгінгі күннің айырмашылығын салыстыра отырып, қала тұрғындарының саны ауыл тұрғындарынан 8 пайыздан астамға артқанын айта аламыз.

Тұжырымдама: Бұл зерттеу Қазақстан үкіметіне революциялық өзгерістер жүргізу үшін өз адамдарын қалаларға көшіру қаншалықты ауыр еңбек екенін көрсетеді. Неліктен ауылдық және қалалық аудандар арасында халық санының өсуінде теңсіздік бар екенін толық түсіну үшін зерттеулер жүргізу ұсынылады.

Кілт сөздер: демографиялық өсу, қалалық аудандар, қала халқы, қалалық саясат, экономикалық өсу, Қазақстан, урбанизация, өңірлік даму және мемлекеттік басқару.

А. Ахметова, Г. Накипова

Управление процессами урбанизации в контексте регионального развития Казахстана

Аннотация:

Цель: Цель данного исследования состоит в том, чтобы узнать, как казахстанская система управления контролирует процесс своего развития.

Методы: В ходе написания статьи были использованы различные методы, которые включают интервью с экспертами, политиками и представителями государственной власти; общенаучные методы исследования; а также сравнительный метод, который позволил увидеть особенности развития урбанизации в Казахстане.

Результаты: В статье было сделано несколько выводов. Во-первых, Казахстан придавал особое значение развитию с точки зрения урбанизации и роста крупных городов. Выступая на юбилейной встрече Международной стипендии «Болашақ» в Астане (Казахстан), первый Президент Казахстана Н. Назарбаев подчеркнул важность густонаселенных городов, в которых проживает более миллиона человек (Нукушева и др., 2023). Исследование также показало, что около 58,9 % людей, проживавших в городах Казахстана, были чрезвычайно значительными по сравнению с населением страны в 2010 г. (54,5 %). Дальнейшие исследования показали, что за

последнее десятилетие страна стала более революционизированной и урбанизированной. Сравнивая разницу между последними десятью годами и сегодняшним днем, можно сказать, что количество городских жителей превысило количество сельских жителей более чем на 8 %.

Выводы: Это исследование показывает, сколько тяжелой работы стоило правительству Казахстана переселить своих людей в города для проведения революционных преобразований. Рекомендовано провести исследования, чтобы полностью понять, почему существует неравенство в росте населения между сельскими и городскими районами.

Ключевые слова: демографический рост, городские районы, городское население, городская политика, экономический рост, Казахстан, урбанизация, региональное развитие и государственное управление.

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