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IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE ON EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF URBANIZATION PROCESSES IN KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of modern trends in the process of urbanization management in developed countries and the development of recommendations on the application of management tools to the acceptable realities of Kazakhstan. The administrative processes of urbanization of the countries of Poland, India, China, Latin America, etc. were interesting and priority objects of research. The work was written on the basis of studying the development of cities and generalizing all the emerging connections as a single system. The information base of the study was the works of well-known foreign and domestic scientists on the topic of urbanization, as well as statistical materials and ratings of the countries of the world on the level of urbanization of the UN. A distinctive aspect of the study is the analysis of urbanization management in the countries of Poland, India, China, Latin America in relation to specific problems. The article gives the basic characteristics of the urbanization process in Kazakhstan, identifies the distinctive features and factors constraining the effectiveness of urban development management based on the works of Kazakhstani scientists and economists, which identified a number of key problems of the urbanization management process in our country. The results of the study are of a recommendatory nature, determining priority approaches to using foreign experience and adapting it to the realities of the Kazakh model, which can be considered when implementing urban development management programs by authorized bodies.

Key words: urban development, administrative management, urbanization, countries of the world, step development, foreign experience, management tools.

Introduction

Urbanization management is a complex process that includes a managed system – city, agglomeration, urbanized territory, and management system – state, municipality, specialists. These systems are interconnected and influence on each other that complicates much the analysis and decision-making process. That is why it is important to consider the mistakes and successful solutions of other states and cities, and adapt them to the objects of interest. Despite the availability of some scientific capacity in this field, the topicality of such research is stipulated by continuous change of urban systems functioning conditions and associated evolution of applied methods and instruments for urbanization management, and other factors. In addition, the applicability and adaptation of foreign experience to Kazakhstan reality, in recent years, remained almost outside the research interest of scientists. The described above circumstances explain the selection of the investigation topic.

Main provisions

Urbanization is a complex process characterized in general by enhancing the role of cities in people life. It is determined by several specific features [1].

Growth of urban population number. The greater number of people live in cities, the higher is their role in social and public development.

Growth of population concentration in cities. The growth of population size itself does not reflect the density of city population and the share of population in total number. This indicator shows the structural changes.

Broadening of city size. The city space is a unique type of a landscape arranging a life in another manner. The broadening of city size changes the life style of people.

Growth of cities share in GDP of a country. While the city economy becomes more complicated and diversified, its importance in economics enhances too.

In the whole world, the cities are the centers of social development and welfare. More than 80% of economic activity is in cities at about 50% of population [2]. The urbanized regions provide highly paid jobs with significantly higher efficiency. These benefits are not only due to the concentration of companies and work places, but owing to labor specialization and benefits of scaling. Execution of investment projects in cities, concentration of science-based enterprises, developed engineering, transport and information infrastructure, and better quality of services provide the conditions for growth of urban population number.

Materials and methods

The research was made on the base of application of systematic approach to the urbanization processes management as contemporary cities cannot be considered disregarding the system constituting the plurality of other cities. This approach allows investigating cities development completely considering all appearing connections. In addition, the systematic approach is also important at the stage of a city development designing, and in the process of its management. While analyzing the foreign experience we have based on researches directed on study of urbanization properties that can be evaluated. One of the Russian researchers for the urbanization processes, Ye.N. Pertsik, has highlighted 7 effects that should be evaluated and considered while managing the cities development and urbanization in whole [3]:

1. Economic – expressed in aggregated indicators of territory, and in urbanized territory (or city) effect on the economy of a region and/or country.
2. Social – expressed in changing of relations between groups of people, appearance of new groups and types of social relations.
3. Ecological – changes in medium surrounding the urbanized territory, transformation of ecosystems and habitability conditions.
4. City-planning (architectural) – changes in externals of urban constructions, its functionality, and interaction.
5. Informational – expressed in uncontrolled growth of information volume necessary for the analysis and making managerial decisions, and leading to the complication of the former and latter.
6. Psychological – influence of individual factors of managers mentality on management processes.
7. Protective – necessity to consider possible risks while managing the urbanized system including natural disasters, social disturbances, etc.

Some scientists, to study the urbanization, apply a concept of stepwise development. The most known among such approaches is the one suggested by an American scientist J. Gibbs. Basing on the research materials of urban territories in the West Europe he has highlighted five phases of urbanized territories development [4]:

1. Even displacement in urban and rural territories with signs of advanced growth of population number in rural zones.
2. Accelerated development of small urban forms when cities are growing faster under the influence of economic activity concentration. Number of rural population decreases.
3. Development of agglomeration centers, its accelerated growth, depopulation of space among agglomerations.
4. Broadening of agglomerations due to accelerated growth of periphery, slowing of general growth of cities, population migration from rural zones and small towns to agglomerations.
5. Decrease of population concentration, partial filling (repopulation) of space among the agglomerations, stagnation of primary agglomeration centers.

Gibbs has also highlighted the irregularity as one of the main features of urbanization: in different regions the urbanization processes have different rate or even develop in different directions: the highly developed territories are urbanized better while the lagging could experience the de-urbanization. As a result, the loops of positive feedback appear and strengthen the gaps in regions development.

Thus, all urbanized territories, despite a lot of individual, local peculiarities, have common features. To elaborate the recommendations for Kazakhstan we have investigated relevant foreign experience of urbanization processes management. The investigation objects were Poland, India, China, and Latin America that by these or those criteria suit to realities of Kazakhstani urbanization.

Results and discussion

POLAND. Poland was selected as an investigated object as it has not high, comparing to Kazakhstan, urbanization share – 60% (in Kazakhstan – 57.5 in 2020) [5], i.e. its processes are almost at the same stage as in Kazakhstan.

Especially notable is the experience of legal regulation of urbanization processes when the urbanized territory expands beyond the administrative boundaries of a city, and, de jure, is not subjected to urban authorities complicating the management.

Since 1998 there were several attempts to create a regulatory base for agglomerations management; however, the first Law on “Agglomeration unions” was adopted in 2015 only and stated the necessity to adopt a separate law for every individual agglomeration. The first agglomeration that obtained such law was Silesian agglomeration with capital in Katowice, in 2017. Within the law, the “agglomeration union” is formalized of 41 municipal formations. It is characterized by high density of population, broad transport network, and high circular migration. In fact, an additional level of administrative and territorial management having individual set of institutes and its own budget was introduced in Poland. Especially important here is legally adopted opportunity to determine the territorial borders of the union that expands beyond the borders of individual cities. There are three main criteria for borders setting:

1. The territory should be inside the “zone of city power” that has the regional administration. Thus, only a small number of such unions could exist.

2. Availability of strong functional connections between a kernel and territories included into the agglomeration. The inclination to urban kernel should be expressed.

3. The number of agglomeration population should not be less than 500 thousand people. For the Silesian agglomeration the number is higher and comes to 2 mln. people [6].

Article 9 of the Law describes the order of the agglomeration union forming. An authorized civil servant, on an offer of a city’s mayor, designates a specialist on the issues of a union forming. He implements its functions until the union administration is formed. Technical and organizational support to the specialist is provided by the city administration. In future, a mayor transfers the immovable property in the possession of the union for settling the management authorities.

The powers of the agglomeration union are written clearly and distributed on the following fields:

- ◆ Forming of spatial order;
- ◆ Territorial development;
- ◆ Public transport and its infrastructure.

The union bodies are general convention and union administration. The general convention is the main and control body consisting of delegates from regions. It adopts a development strategy and union charter, confirms the budget, selects and dismisses the administration. In turn, the administration is an executive collective body consisting of at least 3 persons providing the functioning of the union administration. The union budget is formed of its members fees, and of the tax shares of physical persons living on the union territory [6].

Thus, in Poland there is an interesting precedent of arranging the urbanization processes management through the creation of new administrative and territorial units able to cover with analytical and managerial processes the whole urbanized territory, not only the cities within its previous borders, and eliminating the complexities related to inefficient distribution of governing power due to formal borders. The further study of such organization experience in the course of Silesian agglomeration union development is extremely reasonable.

INDIA. India, owing to the large territory and population, can be taken as an example for many processes related to the urbanization. For the purposes of this work, the relevant is the experience of New Town, satellite town to Calcutta with population about 40 thousand people. A distinctive feature of the city is its planned development [7] managed by a special “The West Bengal Housing Infrastructure Development Corporation” (HIDCO) that determines of infrastructure construction schemes, works on urban land improvement, constructs functional and living buildings. Before the development, New Town represented large squares of ploughlands and water reservoirs that were reclaimed in the course of the town creation. During the project implementation, the performers were guided by the following principles:

1. Necessity of create additional opportunities to change the employment for citizens within the town.

2. The designers were to consider the opinions of local population regarding the state of environment, noise, and light pollution, architecture and other important urban issues.

3. Necessity to combine the esthetical and functional gardening when the plants are planted considering its influence of the eco-systems of the town.

During the design process, New Town was divided into three functional zones:

1. Zone I, consisting mainly of the trade centers, sites for small business and commercial premises.

2. Zone II that consists of large business entities, institutional structures, business parks. In addition, this zone includes squares for large apartment complexes neighboring with park zones.

3. Zone III consists mainly of multistoried living buildings, mini-settlements, and elite closed apartment complexes. The zone includes different educational establishments and its campuses.

The town was intended as integrated into the environment, minimizing the ecological damage of its activity. The town population consists of two large groups: local inhabitants living in the region from the birth to the start of planned town development, and those who arrived after the accomplishment of planned improvements. The Indian researchers A. Biswas and O. Singh who studied New Town experience have noted that the second group of population appeared in the town owing to the developed system of state services provided to citizens within the New Town development plan [8]. The goal of New Town development is, first of all, unloading of Calcutta, megapolis with population almost 15 million people. It is planned to create other similar small satellite towns, self-sufficing and attractive to create multi-kernel agglomeration.

Thus, New Town is an example of managed urbanization project with definite goals and accomplishment instruments that allows for smoothening or partial eliminating the problems appeared during uncontrolled urbanization in a separate large Indian megapolis.

CHINA. PRC is an example of a country having extremely high rates of urbanization. From 1978 to 2020 the urbanization level in the country increased from 17.9% to 60% [3]. 20% of population producing 36% of gross domestic product live in big cities such as Beijing, Hebei, Tianjin constituting almost 3% of the territory [9]. Namely these cities are the main engines of the economic growth of China and centers for the international economic cooperation and competition. Considering the global tendencies: urbanization growth, increase of economic role of PCR in the world economics, it can be stated that the urbanization level in the country will grow. Considering the population density in PCR the managed urbanization for this country is a necessity to solve the unavoidable issues of settling, distribution and application of resources, and environment protection.

Three Chinese researchers, Wei L., Tingting C., and Xun L. Call the transformation of rural regions the main way of urbanization in China [10]. They cite Shenzhen and Xiamen towns as two examples of managed urbanization having two different approaches. Both towns started as rural area objects, both are close to other big Chinese cities, particularly to Hong Kong, and both are urbanized with extremely high rates. The common reasons for the development and urbanization management in these two examples were the following:

- ◆ Infrastructure development;
- ◆ Improvement of industrial technologies;
- ◆ Creation of new work places and restructuring of social relations;
- ◆ Creation of new management institutes.

In addition to this, within the towns' development, the first benefitors were local inhabitants, and then the State, business and other social and economic subjects. This allowed for considering the

interests of local inhabitants and involve them into the urbanization projects. At the same time the results showed that the involved are not only the local inhabitants, but all those who wanted to make a contribution into the region development in whole. Further, the experience of every town should be considered separately.

The town administration of Xiamen in 2013 published the “Strategic plan of beautiful Xiamen” and suggested the concept of “construction of healthy surrounding through the transformation of people life basing on the principles of happy neighborhood”. The main efforts of the administration were put to achieve the social, economic, and spatial transformation and stimulation of citizens activity. Yuanqian village located at the edge of the city was selected as a pilot project for the concept implementation. First of all, the State has established a rural committee that was responsible for the creation of the base infrastructure for the village: water supply, canalization, electricity, roads. The, when the infrastructure work was finished, the non-governmental organizations were attracted for the involvement of the village society.

Owing to the NGO work, some initiatives from local inhabitants appeared, such as establishment of eco-laboratory on the base of traditional forms of agriculture to attract young people to the village transformation. Further, the laboratory became a base for the establishment of so called “urban farms” ensuring stable income and attracting different specialists, from agricultural technologists to farmers-volunteers. The initiative became also a point of interest for local tourists, as of today Yuanqian is visited by about 30 thousand tourists annually [6].

The distinctive feature of the pilot project for Xiamen was the integration of so called “cultural creativity”, i.e. reinterpretation and application of cultural heritage and practices, and urbanization. For example, local inhabitants have agreed that for further development they need a special urban space of “open space” type that would improve communications and establish additional services. The most perspective initiatives of local people are funded by the State. The authors of the analysis say that the key element ensuring the stable development of the zone, increase of the land price and attractiveness for settlement is “strong identification” of local people that ensures the involvement and creates unique culture.

The pilot project of managed urbanization and sustainable development was also started in Shenzhen for Jiaochangwei village, population about 1000 people. In 2011, the administration of Shenzhen, the same as Xiamen, allocated funds for the creation of the base infrastructure to develop tourism in the region (there is wide bank line). In 2012, owing to the developed infrastructure the region started to attract young Chinese creative specialists desiring to improve the living standards by staying at coastal area. The inflow of tourists changed the economic activity structure in the village, and the State has established a Program “The plan on Jiaochangwei improving” the main points of which were construction of new houses, broadening of infrastructure, creation of unique and attractive architectural forms [11]. The next step was forming of a committee on Jiaochangwei improving that included some representatives of the government and business, and local inhabitants.

Thus, two considered cases of PCR experience for the urbanization management are interesting in view of management arrangement, and sources of initiatives on urbanization stimulation. As a rule, the State takes upon itself the task on creation of the base conditions for development, such as infrastructure and institutes, providing to local people and business an opportunity to form definite initiatives and a plan on the zone development keeping its authentic character, but changing the social relations and concentration of population being the prerequisites for urbanization.

LATIN AMERICA. Latin America (LA) was selected as a region in which the approach to urbanization management differs much from the considered above. The practices of the previous countries can be characterized as “centralized management” when the State takes upon itself the major part of managing functions and sets the “game rules”, but Latin America is a bright example of “decentralized management” some results of which will be considered in this work as relevant experience.

There is wide variety of analytical works related to the reforms of urban management in LA, especially regarding the so called “institutes of participation”. Almost in all countries of the continent there was a range of experiments focused on increasing the portion of urban citizens participating in management. Examples of such experiments are civil consultative councils on police operation or urban councils on healthcare [12]. One of the leaders in such institutes developing is Brazil, especially when it refers to budgeting and planning [13].

In opinion of American scientists B. Wampler, S. McNulty it is the State that should run the institutional processes owing to citizens who can express their opinion and participating by this in management [14]. The citizens are regularly attracted to attend special public meetings, so they could, on equal terms, form the management policy, vote for definite management measures and carried out public control for its implementation. The involvement of citizens into the activities allowed by the State means constant contact between the citizens and civil servants that increases significantly the awareness of the latter on citizens' problems. The best contribution of citizens involvement practices in management is legitimacy improvement of governmental and urban institutes of management.

A. Garland and his colleagues state that these practices existing in LA for more than three decades allow now for revealing some characteristics on improving the approaches to urbanization and city management [15]:

1. For each of the policy branches it is necessary to determine its level of decentralization that would make it more effective. The authors use as an example the transport and water supply system as the most effectively solvable problems on a city level, and programs of historical heritage saving as the most effectively formed on the governmental level.

2. For the successful accomplishment of the program on management decentralization it is necessary to restructure the old communication structures among the institutes, otherwise the outlived old regimes will disrupt new initiatives.

3. Any new obligations should be supported financially. The new institutes will not be able to accomplish its duties if they have no access to necessary resources.

4. Reforms should create conditions for citizens participation. Despite that it itself does not guarantee the success of reforms, the involvement of citizens to the management board showed its necessity.

5. The local self-governing bodies work more effectively if are controlled by selective not designated officials. The poll itself does not guarantee quick improvement of bureaucratic apparatus work productivity, but the competitive principles, sooner or later, will enhance the quality of civil servants' work.

6. The quality of management is directly connected with the level of professional training of civil servants. The focus on professionalism will provide additional benefit in the form of coordination improvement among the managed entities, institutes and population.

7. The existing schemes of the governmental financing of cities, as rule, force to search new ways of private financial means mobilization to support the quality of common welfare. This cooperation is still to be based on correspondence to the goals of governmental political course, but should allow business to make profit. The most important is that the experience shows that business goals are not necessarily directly opposed to the goals of public administration [16].

Thus, the experience of Latin America regarding the urbanization management decentralization shows that participation of local citizens in making managerial decisions allows for more effective operation of bureaucratic system, and citizens' needs are satisfied most accurately collocating with the accomplishment of the governmental policy goals.

Table 1 shows the summary of the urbanization management cases analysis.

Table 1 – Generalization of urbanization management experience

City/region	Feature	Results
Silesian agglomeration (Poland)	Creation of a regulatory base for new level of self-governance over the city, but under the region.	Clear definition of borders of self-governance responsibility, more effective distribution of resources.
New Town (India)	Completely planned development	Control over the urbanization processes, opportunity to carry out consequent development policy.
Yuanqian and Jiaochangwei (China)	Combination of governmental and local initiatives, market orientation of initiatives	High economic efficiency collocates with regions uniqueness saving, the conditions for independent development under the governmental control are created.
Latin America	Decentralization of management	Political competition increases the efficiency of bureaucracy, the needs of local citizens are satisfied to fuller extent.
Note – Made by authors basing on the analysis of sources [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16].		

KAZAKHSTAN. All authors investigating the urbanization issues in Kazakhstan in recent five years, agree on the following points:

1. Urbanization processes in RK become stronger.
2. The conditions for this strengthening are: increased mobility of population, development of post-industrial economy, population concentration in cities.
3. The largest cities and its agglomerations experience the change of life style and improvement of its quality, meet with complicating management processes.

All this leads to the necessity to study the experience of other countries and adapt it to Kazakhstan reality.

Kazakhstan researchers suppose that to ensure the welfare for Kazakhstan citizens, it is necessary to solve a range of vital problems connected directly with the urbanization:

- ◆ Provision of housing;
- ◆ Provision of utility infrastructure services;
- ◆ Utilization of land;
- ◆ Provision of qualitative services of public transport;
- ◆ Regulation of internal migration [17].

We would like also to note that the development of urban agglomerations is especially required for Kazakhstan as its large territory and low population density result in population concentration in large centers carrying out economic, cultural, and scientific activity. Large agglomerations are able to arrange human activity at wide territories increasing its attractiveness for investors. They also increase the concentration and capacity of local markets, become a base for territorial development.

However, the urbanization level in Kazakhstan still remains very low comparing to the developed countries of the world: in 2020 the urbanization level in Kazakhstan was 57.5%, while even in the USA having large territory this indicator is 82.5% (in Germany – 77.4%, in France – 80.7%, South Korea – 81.4%) [5].

Dzhyunusbekova G., Dayueshova A., Mukhametzhan S. state that the potential and existing agglomerations can be highlighted basing on the set of criteria including the geographical location of kernel, its formal status, social and demographic situation, and population density. For example, the cities having population less than 500 thousand people cannot be considered as potential or current kernels of agglomeration. In opinion of the authors the most appropriate as agglomerations are the following cities [17]:

1. Almaty – as a city having the largest potential and diversified economy.
2. Karaganda, Pavlodar, Ust-Kamenogorsk as having significant, on a country scale, human resources and developed industrial base.

We also would like to note that quite clear agglomerations are Nur-Sultan (due to population density, attractiveness for funds, capital status) and Shymkent (population density, developed industry, advantageous geographical location).

For effective transfer of foreign experience, it is necessary to determine specific problems to which this experience could be applied (Table 2).

Table 2 – Urbanization problems in Kazakhstan

Problems	Negative consequences
Ineffective city governance	Degradation of service quality rendered to population, slow response on population demands
Loss of cultural identity of a city	Decrease of population life quality, low attractiveness for tourists
Divided administrative governance	Difficulties with governance of agglomeration periphery, increasing complexity of managerial chains
Overpopulation of core city	Load increase on infrastructure, degradation of public health, disproportion of territorial development.
Large loss of information at institutes interaction	Inefficiency while making managerial decisions
Deterioration of environment	Degradation of public health, low attractiveness for migration.
Note – Compiled by the author basing on sources: [18], [19], [20], [21], [22].	

Conclusion

Basing on the analysis of countries' and regions experience our recommendations are the following:

1. Inefficient public administration can be a consequence of insufficient political competition among the civil servants. Latin America's experience on local population involvement into decisions making process and control (especially selective controlling persons) will allow for creating effective competition among civil servants.

2. The loss of cultural identity of cities is a consequence of uncontrolled, in view of architecture and design, building of urban spaces. Attraction of specialists to expertise while construction in historical centers, development of the cultural heritage saving policy on governmental level will allow isolating the cultural identity of cities and make them more attractive. The experience of Chinese cities combining the utilization of "local knowledge" and political will can be useful.

3. Divided administrative governance is topical for the largest agglomerations in RK: Almaty and Shymkent when the peripheral to the city regions are governed by regional administration bodies, although they have more connections with cities. It is impossible to enlarge continuously the city borders as this will overload the city administration. Poland experience on arrangement of agglomeration unions could create an additional administrative unit responsible for the coordination of spatial development of agglomerations in whole.

4. Overpopulation of city cores occurs when the services of agglomeration periphery cannot compete with services that can be received in a kernel. Application of a concept of multi-kernel agglomerations will help to relieve historical kernels. For the creation of "small cores" the useful is the experience of New Town when the State transfers the establishment of relatively small region to private (or quasi-public) hands to reimburse, in future, the expenses through service rendering.

5. Large loss of information is caused by centralization and exponential growth of information volume due to agglomerations enlarging. To diminish the loss and make more effective decisions it is necessary to elaborate a set of measures stipulating the optimization of the state machine, make transparent the policy of public administration, involve (sometimes through obligation) citizens into the processes of feedback, demands, control of public service work.

6. Deterioration of environment is caused by many factors, and, first of all, for its protection it is necessary to have centralized governmental policy able to cover the whole set of appearing problems and having wide and effective instruments for its solving on city and State level. If within small regions the issues on improving the ecological state can be solved by local self-governing bodies within a general plan, then for the cities and agglomerations these issues involve the territories far beyond its borders and can be solved, at least, on regional level or on the State level.

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КЕНТТЕНУ (УРБАНДАЛУ) ҮДЕРІСІН ТИІМДІ БАСҚАРУДЫҢ ШЕТ ЕЛДІК ТӘЖІРИБЕСІН ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ЕНГІЗУ

Андатпа

Мақала дамыған елдердегі кенттенуді басқару үдерісінің қазіргі заманғы үрдістерін зерттеуге және басқару құралдарын Қазақстанның қолайлы болмысына қолдану жөніндегі ұсынымдарды әзірлеуге арналған. Зерттеудің қызықты және басым нысандары Польша, Үндістан, Қытай, Латын Америкасы және т.б. елдердің кенттенуінің басқарушылық үдерістері болды. Жұмыс қалалардың дамуын зерттеу және барлық туындайтын байланыстарды біртұтас жүйе ретінде жалпылау негізінде жазылды. Зерттеудің ақпараттық базасы ретінде белгілі шетелдік және отандық ғалымдардың кенттену тақырыбына арналған еңбектері, сондай-ақ БҰҰ урбанизация деңгейі бойынша әлем елдерінің статистикалық материалдары мен рейтингтері алынды. Зерттеудің айрықша аспектісі қарастырылып отырған елдерде: Польшада, Үндістанда, Қытайда, Латын Америкасында – нақты мәселелерге қатысты кенттенуді басқаруды талдау болып табылады. Мақалада

Қазақстандағы урбандалу үдерісінің базалық сипаттамалары берілген, қазақстандық ғалым-экономистердің еңбектеріне негізделген қалалардың дамуын басқарудың тиімділігін тежейтін ерекше белгілер мен факторлар айқындалған, бұл біздің еліміздегі урбандалуды басқару үдерісінің бірқатар түйінді мәселелерін айқындады. Зерттеу нәтижелері уәкілетті органдардың қалаларды дамытуды басқару бағдарламаларын іске асыруы кезінде қаралуы мүмкін шетелдік тәжірибені пайдаланудың басым тәсілдерін айқындай отырып және оны қазақстандық модельдің шынайылығына бейімдеу бойынша ұсынымдық сипатта болады.

Тірек сөздер: қалаларды дамыту, әкімшілік басқару, урбандалу, әлем елдері, сатылы даму, шетелдік тәжірибе, басқару құралдары.

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ИМПЛЕМЕНТАЦИЯ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО ОПЫТА ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОЦЕССАМИ УРБАНИЗАЦИИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

Аннотация

Статья посвящена исследованию современных тенденций процесса управления урбанизацией в развитых странах и разработке рекомендаций по соответствию управленческих инструментов приемлемым реалиям Казахстана. Интересными и приоритетными объектами исследования явились управленческие процессы урбанизации стран Польша, Индия, Китай, Латинская Америка и др. Работа была написана на основе изучения развития городов и обобщения всех возникающих связей как единой системы. Информационной базой исследования явились труды известных зарубежных и отечественных ученых по теме урбанизации, а также статистические материалы и рейтинговые оценки стран мира по уровню урбанизации ООН. Отличительным аспектом исследования является анализ управления урбанизацией в рассматриваемых странах: Польше, Индии, Китае, Латинской Америке по отношению к конкретным проблемам. В статье даны базовые характеристики процесса урбанизации в Казахстане, определены отличительные черты и факторы, сдерживающие эффективность управления развитием городов, основанные на трудах казахстанских ученых-экономистов, что определило ряд ключевых проблем процесса управления урбанизацией в нашей стране. Результаты исследования носят рекомендательный характер, определяя приоритетные подходы к использованию зарубежного опыта и его адаптации к реалиям казахстанской модели, которые могут быть рассмотрены на уровне реализации программ управления развитием городов уполномоченными органами.

Ключевые слова: развитие городов, административное управление, урбанизация, страны мира, ступенчатое развитие, зарубежный опыт, управленческие инструменты.