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NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы "ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы" ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

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TYOLOGY OF SMALL CITIES IN THE SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN REGION

Abstract. Small towns' structure, typology, functionality, development prospects studies occupy leading positions in the world community. Regional displacement system significance in new economic conditions, industrial potential formation processes in the organizational-economic management structure at local level specify this position. The need to develop innovative management models for towns' development led to search for new analytical methods of the situation. These methods consider budget supportability, related to the most important territorial socio-economic development indicators. However the most important conditions capable to solve towns' socio-economic problems should include transformations in intergovernmental relations considering territorial development features. For SKR, as territorial integrity, it is necessary to identify and specify local and regional market needs. The analysis was carried out from towns' socio-economic development position, considering their territorial economic-geographical features. Based on these positions, the methodology of the study in the article was constructed. Particularly, regional towns' development prospects were identified. Attention was focused on towns' problems from the local economic mainstay position. The further local self-government system formation led to revision of towns' strategic orientations, led to search for ways to increase their potential. Regional towns' socio-economic development problems solution was constrained by several factors, such as inadequacy in the study degree of town's economic potential structure formation, and possibilities for its further development. The article assesses SKO cities and districts social-economic sphere development level. Such areas as education, medicine, culture, sports were accepted as basic indicators for analysis. The analysis revealed that weak industrial-agricultural diversification and underdeveloped infrastructure are characteristic for these districts. The influence has the fact that many settlements are significantly remote from the main transport highways. Based on the data obtained, SKO territorial units' typology was developed according to the resettlement type. Based on needs and available capacity, this typology can further provide opportunity develop effective development strategy for these areas.

Keywords: small cities, classification of small towns, typology, city potential, strategy, regulatory principles, management of small towns.

Introduction. Small town is a settlement, which is the lowest level of organization of urban settlements [1]. The criteria that distinguish a city from a non-urban settlement, small from other types of cities, are not limited to the number of inhabitants. Other parameters of socio-economic and socio-cultural nature are also used. You can conduct lengthy discussions about the circle of necessary and sufficient parameters, but the conceptual solution of the problem lies in finding an approach that expresses the holistic characteristics of a small city [2]. An approach is needed that considers a small city as a form of joint life for people. Having investigated the modern small cities of Kazakhstan, it is useful to pay attention to such a notable feature. In large and medium-sized cities, the foundations of their daily life, history and pros-

pects are formed by several significant factors, their combinations. In small towns, one or two factors often stand out and prevail. And it turns out that in small towns the composition of problems, their severity and methods of solution depend not only and even not so much because these cities are small, but also on a small number of dominant features [3].

Among the small cities of modern Kazakhstan there are several types depending on how the following dominant attributes are combined in their past and present destiny:

- the presence of an industrial enterprise, which employs the majority of the population of this small city;

- the presence of not just an industrial enterprise, but the head enterprise of a research and production association, usually a defense or space complex;

- proximity to a very large city;

- absence of the first three signs, that is, the situation when the city exists long ago and develops little by little the century after the century without much shock. These signs (most often the first three) are combined, although they are also found in pure form. In addition, in multinational countries there are small cities, where the national factor plays a significant role (we do not consider it here).

The functions performed by small cities make it possible to attribute them to the corresponding types in settlement systems, the main of which are:

- industrial small towns associated with extractive industries, with manufacturing enterprises, which, in turn, are divided into two subgroups - associated with the local raw materials base and included in large territorial industrial complexes, subsidiary industries, branches, shops located in small towns and the like.

- small cities of scientific specialization, whose population is engaged in mainly scientific wines of activity or their service;

- small cities recreational profile. Most of the population of these cities is engaged in recreation, treatment, tourism. These cities are characterized by the presence of a temporary population in them, so they need to develop the appropriate infrastructure and, correspondingly, a significant part of the population employed in it;

- small cities with transport functions, many of which had large transport enterprises for the repair of rolling stock, maintenance of the road network. Often such enterprises had not only local, but also regional and even republican importance; without exaggeration it can be said that the most important function of most small towns has been and continues to be the performance of administrative functions. Up to 65% of small towns were in Soviet times district centers [4].

Methods. From the point of view of settlement systems, this function of small towns is extremely important, since it is the small towns that have been and still are the centers of rural population service. In small towns of district centers, a significant place is occupied by the types of activities related to the service of the rural population. The infrastructure of small towns (schools, hospitals, centers of culture and sports, etc.) was calculated on the basis of the needs of the people living in the small town of rural settlements. Transport networks took into account, to varying degrees, the needs and requirements of the rural population. Enterprises engaged in the processing of agricultural products, its storage, transshipment, and repair of agricultural machinery also concentrated mainly in small towns.

The South-Kazakhstan region is located in the southern part of the Republic and borders on the east with the Zhambyl region, in the north with the Karaganda region, in the west with the Kyzylorda region and in the south with Uzbekistan. It is the largest in the territory of the republic, which occupies an area of 117.3 thousand square kilometers, which is 4.3% of the territory of Kazakhstan, is located on a very favorable transport (rail and road) intersection between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the southern and western regions Kazakhstan [5].

The regional center is located on the axis of the international highway Orenburg-Tashkent and the Turkestan-Siberian Railway. In addition, there are convenient connections on the highways Tashkent-Shymkent-Taraz-Almaty and Tashkent-Turkestan-Samara. The subsoil of the region is rich in minerals - polymetallic and iron ore, brown coal, gypsum, limestone, marble, refractory and other building materials. The region is located in a zone of sharply continental climate. Fertile soils, abundance of sunlight, extensive pastures create great opportunities for the development in this region of a variety of branches of agriculture, primarily irrigated agriculture and pasture sheep breeding. High yields yield crops of cotton, rice, as well as gardens and vineyards.

In the region of 12 rural areas and 4 cities of regional importance, 7 cities (except Shymkent), 11 settlements, 868 settlements.

The administrative center is the city of Shymkent. In agroclimatic terms, the city is located in a very arid foothill zone. To date, the city of Shymkent is a large industrial-industrial, scientific, economic and cultural center. In the city there are 65 large industrial enterprises engaged in the production of petroleum products, chemical, metallurgical, food industries, machine building and the production of building materials. There is a developed infrastructure, airport, railway station. There are 6 large universities in the city.

South-Kazakhstan region has a high potential for tourism development: in the region there is a resort-protected zone, historical and architectural monuments. On the territory of the region there are natural areas with medicinal waters. These include the mineral waters of the sanatorium "Saryagash", mineral thermal waters in the foothills of Karatau, in the valley of the river. Steps, 20 km to the south of Kentau, thermal springs near the village of Temirlanovka. Favorable areas for recreation are the territories adjacent to the Aksu-Zhabagly Reserve, the area to the southeast of Shymkent and the valleys of the Arys, Mashat, Sayramsu, Syrdarya, Aksu, Badam, Ancient Towns of Otyrar, Sairam, Syganak, Sauran, Sozak, Turkestan, mausoleums of Khoja Ahmed Yassawi, Karashash An, Ibrahim Ata, Arystan Bab, Baydibekata, Domalak-ana and others are objects of tourism. The second largest city in the South Kazakhstan is one of the oldest cities in Kazakhstan - the city of Turkestan with a population of 197.7 thousand people. The city's landmark is the mausoleum of Ahmet Yasawi, built in the late 15th century.

Industrial enterprises of the city of Kentau are the only producers in the field of concentrates, excavators, transformers.

It is possible to single out the following general development trends, considering the dynamics of indices of industrial development in the context of cities and regions in the South-Kazakhstan region. The increase in the volume of industrial output is accompanied by an increase in the number of industrial enterprises and a decrease in the index of the physical volume of industrial products, while the share of the city / region in the regional output remains unchanged.

The increase in the volume of industrial production and the index of the physical volume of industrial output is accompanied by a decrease in the number of enterprises and the share of the city / region in the regional volume of production. In the Maktaral region, the state of industry is accompanied by an increase in the index of the physical volume of industrial output and a decrease in the number of industrial enterprises, the volume of industrial production, and the share of the city/region in the regional volume of production.

There is a decline in such indicators as the number of enterprises and the index of the physical volume of industrial output, along with the increase in the volume of industrial products and the share of the city/district in the total volume of production.

In the Shardara region, a positive factor in the development of industry is the increase the number of industrial enterprises, in Saryagash district - the volume of industrial output with a decrease in the physical volume index and the city/district share in total production.

The South-Kazakhstan region belongs to the densely populated regions with a high birth rate. Over the past ten years (2006–2016), the population increased by 607.7 thousand people or 27.2% and was 2841.307 thousand people [5].

The territory of the South-Kazakhstan region is 117.3 thousand square kilometers.

The route network of the South Kazakhstan region today consists of 470 routes, including: 148 routes are intraurban (98 routes to Shymkent), 167 intra-district, and 155 intercity and inter-district routes. Currently, there are no settlements in the region that are not covered by the route network, except where there are no highways. In the region, 66 carriers of private ownership are engaged in the transportation of passengers and luggage. There are 31 bus stations and bus stations in the region, of which 6 bus stations are located in Shymkent.

On the territory of the region, there are 28 building organizations with a population of 1324 people and construction equipment of 520 units in the road sector. There are 17 factories producing asphalt-concrete in the region's territories and a total production capacity of 2,105 tons/hour, quarries for the extraction of building materials with a total capacity of 2,493,000 m³/year. Also in the territory of the region there are 2 shops for the production of road signs, barrier fencing, and also for the production of

iron-concrete products. The administrative-territorial division of the South-Kazakhstan region as of 01.01.2016 is represented by:

- 8 cities and urban settlements, of which 4 have the status of a regional settlement, and 4 are district;
- 11 districts.

The process of urbanization in SKR has much in common with similar processes in other regions of Kazakhstan, the main features that formed during the planned economy and the industrial principles of spatial development. Due to the rich history of the settlement of the territory of the South Kazakhstan Oblast, which is several thousand years old, the urbanization of the SKO has its own peculiarities, which must also be taken into account in its socio-economic development.

Table 1 – Characteristics of settlements in the South Kazakhstan region from the point of view of the forms of urban concentration by the criterion of the population

Cities	Characteristic	Classification	Quantitative parameters	Symptoms of the form
Shymkent	A lot of functional cities	Large	More than 250 thousand people	More than 90% of possible economic activities
Arys	Narrowly-specialized cities	Average	From 100 to 50 thousand people.	The basic branch of specialization and the prevalence of urban development and lifestyle
Kentau		Average	From 100 to 50 thousand people.	
Turkistan		Big	From 250 thousand people to 100 thousand people.	
Saryagash	Mono functional cities	Small	From 50 to 10 thousand people	One branch of specialization and a mixed form of urban development with a predominance of rural lifestyles
Shardara				
Zhetysai				
Lenger				
Auly 868 items	Rural settlements	Villages	Less than 3 thousand people	Rural development and way of life

The city of Shymkent is an administrative, socio-economic, scientific, educational and cultural center of the SKR. This city is characterized by a functional diversity of the economy, multilateral potential, favorable economic and geographical location. The combination of all these qualities makes Shymkent the locomotive of development and the generator of innovations throughout the South Kazakhstan region.

Other cities of the SKR did not reach the population of large cities, and the urban concentration received a peculiar expression in these cities.

Narrowly specialized cities have, as a rule, one branch (Arys and Turkestan - processing of agricultural products, Kentau - electrical equipment). Narrow specialization suggests that the cities have not yet had the opportunity to develop other functions, they have not realized the potential built into them. Objects of culture and recreation are poorly developed in these cities.

The monofunctional structure of a small city corresponds, as a rule, to a simple planning structure: one industrial or agro-industrial zone. The city looks both externally and essentially as an annex to the enterprise. The urban infrastructure is poorly developed, in this connection the rural features are strongly expressed. Rural features are manifested in the planning of construction sites, architecture and lifestyle of the population. In the SKR there are 4 such cities, with a population of 50 to 10 thousand people.

South Kazakhstan traditionally differs from other regions of Kazakhstan in that the majority of the population lives in rural areas. In the region there are 868 auls, where about 55% of the total population of the region lives.

The regional center of the South Kazakhstan region Shymkent is a densely populated city, it occupies 0.3% of the territory of the region, has the highest population density: 1890 people/km². It is a large industrial and industrial center. The development of industry contributed to the formation of transport routes that connect the region with other regions of Kazakhstan and with neighboring foreign states (Uzbekistan), as well as the formation of a transit corridor for Asian and European countries.

The city of Turkestan is a cultural and historical center, mainly pilgrim tourism develops here, and there are objects of culture and education of international importance. It is the center of major international forums and conferences. In this regard, great importance is attached to the transformation of the architectural appearance of the city, which, in turn, contributes to the development of the construction complex. There are enterprises of light and food industries.

The cities of Shymkent and Turkestan have an agglomeration type of settlement and are the spokesmen of urban concentration.

The cities of Lenger and Arys (29 and 100 km respectively) are closest to the city of Shymkent. The remaining 5 cities are very distant from each other, which hinders effective economic interaction between them.

Lenger is most closely located to the regional center, surrounded by developed large areas such as Sayramsky and Tyulkubas; it is nevertheless one of the most depressed cities in the South Kazakhstan region. Although the city has potential for the development of enterprises in the machine-building and mining industries, nevertheless there is no large-scale industrial production. The small business on processing of agricultural products is mainly developing.

The territory of the city of Arys is 6,3 thousand square kilometers. The city administration occupies 5.4% of the territory of the region. The second typology includes the cities of Arys and Kentau. The city of Arys is a major nodal railway station and the only producers in the field of railroad sleepers. The distance from the regional center to the town of Arys is 100 km.

The territory of the city of Kentau is equal to 0,6 thousand square kilometers and occupies 0,5% of the territory of the region. Kentau, among other small towns in the South-Kazakhstan region, despite its narrowly specialized, is the most industrially developed city. Here there are large enterprises, such as transformer, excavator plants. In recent years, the process of urbanization is intensifying due to the transformation of rural settlements into urban settlements (3 urban-type settlements - Achisay, Khantagi, and Kushata). The form of the urban concentration represents a conglomerate of the city and towns with separate enterprises of the extractive industry.

The third types of regions are the Makhtaaral, Sairam and Saryagash, which are the largest regions with a population of more than 200 thousand people each.

The territory of the Makhtaaral district is 1.8 thousand square kilometers and occupies 1.5% of the territory of the region. The rural population of the region accounts for 89.4%. The administrative center of the district is the city of Zhetysay. The distance from the regional center is 232 km. The region specializes in the cultivation of raw cotton, the production of vegetable oil and the development of livestock, melons and bug farming. The territory of Sairam district is 1,7 thousand square kilometers and occupies 1,4% of the territory of the region. The administrative center of the district is the village of Ak-Su, the distance from the regional center is 30 km.

Currently, one of the main activities of the region's enterprises is the production of vegetable refined oil. In agriculture, the district specializes in meat and dairy cattle breeding, pig farming and poultry farming, considerable areas under crops for wheat, barley, safflower, potatoes, vegetables and melons, fruit and berry and vine plantations. The territory of the Saryagash district is 7.7 thousand square kilometers, occupying 6.6% of the region. The administrative center of the district is the city of Saryagash. The distance from Shymkent to Saryagash is 110 km.

Saryagash district is a major health resort of the republican value, due to the availability of medicinal mineral springs on the territory of the region. In this regard, the district accounts for 65.0% of the production of drinking mineral water.

In agriculture, grain production, viticulture, production of vegetables and melons and gourds, develop livestock.

These three regions are the largest in the South Kazakhstan region and refer to a spatially uniform, rural type of settlement. The population growth rate is one of the highest, and the natural increase in the region tends to increase. The regions have a high population density of about 150 people / km². The share of the urban population is not significant and amounts to 14.8%. The areas mainly specialize in agriculture. The region has an advantageous geographical location, for example, the Sairam district is part of the Shymkent city agglomeration, while the Maktaral and Saryagash districts border Uzbekistan. The fourth type of district includes Ordabasinsky, Kazygurt, and Tyulkubas. The territory of Ordabasinsky district is

2,7 thousand square kilometers, it occupies 2,3% of the territory of the region. Ordabasinsky district is an industrialized area, it accounts for 51.7% of the production of building bricks from ceramics, the development of external and internal tourism. Also, processing of agricultural products, cultivation of elite livestock and fodder production, creation of a greenhouse farm are developed.

Kazygurt district occupies 3.5% of the region and is 4.1 thousand square kilometers. The district is classified as highly specialized and is based on growing grain and leguminous crops.

The territory of the Tyulkubas district is 2.3 thousand square kilometers and occupies 2.0% of the territory of the region. The region is distinguished by a great variety of agricultural production.

Agricultural commodity producers, mainly, are engaged in the cultivation of grain and legumes, technical and fodder crops, processing of agricultural products (canning plant in the village of Tyulkubas). The main branches of livestock production are meat and dairy cattle breeding and fine-wool sheep breeding. Ordabasinsky, Kazygurt and Tyulkubas districts are a focal type of settlement centered on cities with a predominance of economically undeveloped territories. Demographic potential is above average. The natural increase is positive; the average population density is 25-42 people/km².

The fifth type of regions includes Tolebi and Shardara. The area of Tolebi district is 3.1 thousand square kilometers. Mostly small and medium-sized business is developing on the production of flour-milling products, vegetable oil, processing of agricultural products. Agriculture specializes in growing wheat and raising cattle. The territory of Shardara region is 13.0 thousand square kilometers, the population of the region is 77.3 thousand people. The administrative center of the district is the city of Shardara; the distance from the regional center is 300 km.

The region has developed a light industry for the production of garments and textiles. Agriculture specializes in the cultivation of cotton fiber, the cultivation of cattle.

Table 2 – Typology of territorial units of the South Kazakhstan region by type of resettlement

Region	№	Type of settlement	Demographic potential	Features geo-economic
Cities of Shymkent, Turkistan	1	Agglomeration	Shymkent is tall, Turkestan is above average; the natural increase is positive and is 2% -2.5% a year in both cities, but the population density in Turkestan is 27 people/km ² , which is 8 times less than in Shymkent	The nucleus of the agglomeration, the supporting cities of the region, the node of the support frame structure of the settlement. Turkestan has a high historical value.
Cities of Kentau, Arys	2	Uniform small-town network and a network of urban settlements	Kentau is average, Arys is below average. The average annual rate of population growth in both cities is 0.8% -0.88%. But the population density in Arys is only 10.3 people/km ² .	Urbanized zone adjacent to the Shymkent urban agglomeration (SHGA). In Arys there is a nodal railway interchange.
Makaatar, Saryagash, Sairam districts	3	Spatially-uniform, rural type of settlement	Tall. The population increases and the natural increase tends to increase. The districts have a high population density of about 150 people/km ² .	On the territory of Sayram district there are SHGA, Maktaral and Saryagash districts bordering Uzbekistan
Ordabasy, Kazygurt, Tyulkubas districts	4	Focal type of settlement centered around cities with prevalence of economically undeveloped territories	Above average. The natural increase is positive, the average population density is 25-42 people/km ² .	Ordabasy, Kazygurt, Tyulkubas districts are adjacent to the SHGA.
Tolebi, Shardara	5	Point-focal type, uneven In Tolebi region in the eastern part, and in the Shardara region in the western part a high percentage of economically undeveloped territories	Average. The natural increase is positive and the tendency to increase in population dynamics	The Tolebi district is closely adjoined to the SHGA. Shardarinsky district borders on Uzbekistan.
Suzak, Otrar, Baidybek districts	6	Spatially uneven prevailing rural type settling	Below the average. Areas with a low population density from 1.3 to 7.7 people/km ² . Although natural population growth is positive, there is no evidence of a growth in population growth rates	The considerable distance between the Suzak and Otrar Regions from the SHGA

Such districts (6 types of districts) as Sozak, Otyrarsky and Baidibeksky differ in the absence of urban population. Relate to the spatially uneven prevailing rural type of settlement. The demographic potential is below the average, with a low population density of 1.3 to 7.7 people/km². Although the natural increase in the population is positive, there are no dynamics of increasing population growth rates.

These areas are characterized by a weak diversification of industry and agriculture. Accordingly, the infrastructure is poorly developed; many settlements are far from the main transport highways. The level of socio-economic development is higher than in other areas from this typology of settlement due to mining of uranium ore. By combining the natural and mechanical movement of the population, six types of relationships of the components of population dynamics are distinguished, which determine the direction of the changes (table 2).

Results. Population grows in all areas of the South-Kazakhstan region for the period. According to this criterion, three groups can be distinguished:

1) the population growth rate is higher than the average for the region, due to natural population growth and the positive balance of migration: the cities of Shymkent and Turkestan;

2) population growth is almost entirely due to natural population growth: Arys, Kentau, Kazygurt, Maktaaral, Ordabasy, Sairam, Saryagash, Tolebi, Tyulkubas and Shardara regions;

3) population growth is practically non-existent, because the natural increase in the population is offset by the negative balance of migration: Otyrar, Suzak and Baidybek districts. By population density, the areas of SKR can be grouped into four groups: 1 – areas of high density (about 1800 people/km²): Shymkent; 2 – areas of high density (about 150 people/km²): Kentau, Sairam and Maktaaral districts; 3 – medium density areas (20-40 people/km²): Turkestan, Kazigurt, Ordabasy, Saryagash, Tolebi and Tulkubas districts; 4 – areas with low density (below 10 people/km²): Arys, Baidybek, Otyrar, Suzak and Shardara districts.

Conclusion. Thus, proceeding from the foregoing, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. A small city is an important element of the regional system of resettlement in the new economic conditions, independently performing the functions of management, organizational and economic management and cultural and community services at the local level;

2. The need to manage the development processes of small towns required the development of new methods for analyzing the situation, taking into account budgetary security, which is the main indicator of social and economic development of the territory;

3. The change in intergovernmental fiscal relations is an important condition for solving the social and economic problems of small towns, taking into account territorial, developmental features;

4. Directions of social and economic development of small towns SKR should be determined, first of all, by the use of local and regional markets, taking into account the economic and geographical features of the territory.

5. The most unfavorable situation in the demographic terms is formed in the regions simultaneously with low density and low population growth, namely: Arys, Suzak, Otyrar and Baidybek districts.

6. The evaluation of the social sphere of cities and regions of the South Kazakhstan region in terms of such indicators as education, culture and sports was carried out in a comprehensive manner in terms of such indicators: education - by number of facilities, number of students, number of places in educational institutions, by types of educational institutions without universities; culture - by the number of visits; sport - by the amount of services.

7. The results of a comprehensive assessment of the social sphere of cities and regions of the South Kazakhstan region in terms of high development indicators can be noted in Shymkent, Saryagash and Maktaaral districts, and the lowest level of social sphere development was registered in Arys, Shardara region.

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ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫ ШАҒЫН ҚАЛАЛАРЫНЫҢ ТИПОЛОГИЯСЫ

Аннотация. Шағын қалалардың құрылымы мен типологиясы, олардың функционалдық арналуы мен даму болашағы жөніндегі зерттеулер әлемдік қауымдастықта көшбасшы орындарда болып отыр. Осы аталған жайт жаңа экономикалық жағдайлардағы қоныстанудың аймақтық жүйесінің маңыздылығына, сонымен қатар жергілікті деңгейдегі ұйымдық-шаруашылық жетекшілік құрылымында өнеркәсіптік әлеуетті қалыптастыру процестеріне негізделген. Шағын қалаларды дамыту процесін басқарудың инновациялық модельдерін әзірлеудің қажеттілігі аумақтың әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуының маңызды көрсеткіштеріне жататын бюджеттік қамтамасыз етілуге ескеретін ахуалдарды талдаудың жаңа әдістерін іздестіруге алып келді. Осы ретте шағын қалалардың әлеуметтік-экономикалық мәселелерін шешуге қабілетті маңызды шарттарға дамуың территориялық ерекшеліктерін ескеретін бюджетаралық қарым-қатынастардағы трансформацияларды жатқызу керек. Территориялық тұтастық ретінде, ОҚО үшін жергілікті және аймақтық нарықтардың қажеттіліктерін анықтау керек. Талдау шағын қалалардың әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуы тұрғысынан алғанда, территорияның экономикалық-географиялық ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып жасалынған. Осы тұрғыдан алғанда зерттеу мақаласында әдіснама құрылған. Атап айтқанда аймақтың шағын қалаларының даму болашағы анықталған. Шағын қалалардың қала қалыптастыратын кәсіпорындар тұрғысынан мәселелеріне негізгі көңіл бөлінген. Жергілікті өзін-өзі басқару жүйесін ары қарай қалыптастыру шағын қалалардың стратегиялық бағдарларын қайта қарауына алып келді. Ол өз кезегінде оның әлеуетін арттыруына ықпал жасады. Аймақтың шағын қалаларының әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуының мәселелерін шешу бірқатар факторлармен шектеліп отыр. Оған шағын қаланың экономикалық әлеуеті құрылымын қалыптастыру ерекшеліктерін, сонымен қатар оның даму мүмкіндіктерін жеткілікті дәрежеде зерттелмегендігін кіргізуге болады. Мақалада ОҚО аудандары мен қалаларының әлеуметтік-экономикалық саласының даму деңгейіне бағалау жүргізілген. Базалық көрсеткіштер ретінде білім, мәдениет, спорт секілді салалар алынған. Талдау нәтижесі бойынша анықталғандай, бұл аудандарда өнеркәсіп пен ауыл шаруашылығының диверсификациясы әлсіз,

сонымен қатар инфрақұрлымы жеткілікті деңгейде дамымаған. Сонымен қатар көптеген елді мекендердің негізгі көлік магистралдарынан алыс екені де әсерін тигізеді. Алынған мәліметтердің негізінде ОҚО территориялық бірліктерінің типологиясы қоныстану бойынша әзірленді. Берілген типология алдағы уақытта осы қажеттіліктер мен қолда бар әлеуетті негізге ала отырып, сол территориялардың дамуының тиімді стратегиясын әзірлеуге мүмкіндік беретін болады.

Түйін сөздер: шағын қалалар, шағын қалалар сыныптамасы, типология, қалалық әлеуеті, стратегия, реттеуші принциптері, шағын қалаларды басқару.

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ТИПОЛОГИЯ МАЛЫХ ГОРОДОВ В ЮЖНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. Исследования по структуре и типологии малых городов, их функциональному назначению и перспективам развития, занимают лидирующие позиции в мировом сообществе. Это положение обусловлено значимостью региональной системы расселения в новых экономических условиях. Также и процессами формирования промышленного потенциала в структуре организационно-хозяйственного руководства на локальном уровне. Необходимость разработки инновационных моделей управления процессами развития малых городов привела к изысканию новых методов анализа ситуации. Данные методы учитывают бюджетную обеспеченность, относящуюся к важнейшим показателям социально-экономического развития территории. При этом к важнейшим условиям, способным решить социально-экономические проблемы малых городов, необходимо отнести трансформации в межбюджетных отношениях, учитывающие территориальные особенности развития. Для ЮКО, как территориальной целостности, необходимо выявить и определить потребности местного и регионального рынков. Анализ проведен с позиции социально-экономического развития малых городов, учитывая их экономико-географические особенности территории. На основе этих позиций построена методология проводимого в статье исследования. В частности, выявлены перспективы развития малых городов региона. Заострено внимание на проблемах малых городов с позиции градообразующего предприятия. Дальнейшее формирование системы местного самоуправления привело к пересмотру стратегических ориентиров малых городов, повлекшее изыскание путей наращивание их потенциала. Решение проблем социально-экономического развития малых городов региона сдерживается рядом факторов. К ним можно отнести недостаточность степени изученности особенностей формирования структуры экономического потенциала малого города, а также возможностей дальнейшего его развития. В статье проведена оценка уровня развития социально-экономической сферы городов и районов ЮКО. За базовые показатели для анализа приняты такие сферы как образование, медицина, культура и спорт. По результатам анализа выявлено, что для этих районов характерна слабая диверсификация промышленности и сельского хозяйства, слабо развита инфраструктура. Также влияние оказывает и тот факт, что многие населенные пункты значительно отдалены от основных транспортных магистралей. На основании полученных данных разработана типология территориальных единиц ЮКО по типу расселения. Данная типология способна в дальнейшем предоставить возможность для разработки эффективной стратегии развития этих территорий исходя из их потребностей и имеющегося потенциала.

Ключевые слова: малые города, классификация малых городов, типология, городской потенциал, стратегия, регулирующие принципы, управления малыми городами.

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