

JEL classification: R10

**SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FIRST LEVEL CITY
AGGLOMERATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Sansyzbayeva Galiya,

Doctor of Economy Sciences,
University of International Business (UIB),
Almaty, The Republic of Kazakhstan

Bibatyrova Iztileu,

Candidate of Economy Sciences,
University of International Business (UIB),
Almaty, The Republic of Kazakhstan

Nurgalieva Kuralai,

Candidate of Economy Sciences,
University of International Business (UIB),
Almaty, The Republic of Kazakhstan

ABSTRACT

Purpose – the article analyzes the indicators of the development of urban agglomerations with first-tier cities and assesses their importance in the economic development of Kazakhstan. Such indicators as the population of Kazakhstan and agglomerations, the demographic capacity of cities-centers of agglomerations, the gross regional product by activity and retail trade, which confirms their status as centers of economic growth of the country, are analyzed.

Methodology – during the research comparative analysis, methods of system and logical analysis, deduction, observation, expert evaluation were used. The analysis of the numerous program documents directed to the solution of regional problems that not all of them in a due measure are carried out.

Originality / value – the purpose of the analysis is to identify deficiencies in the management of agglomerations and to develop recommendations for improving the mechanism for managing them.

Findings – as a result of the study, positive and negative aspects of the development of urban agglomerations, their role in ensuring the economic growth of the country were identified. The study of foreign experience has shown that not all urban agglomerations are developing successfully. The analysis showed that the official data do not contain accurate information about the structural components of the first level agglomerations, in particular, the Astana and Almaty agglomerations. A number of recommendations were proposed for improving the management of urban agglomeration.

Keywords – city agglomeration, statistical data of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its regions, Almaty agglomeration, Astana agglomeration, Shymkent agglomeration.

INTRODUCTION

Agglomeration processes have a long history. With the development of social progress in various territories, large economic entities were objectively formed – cities around which smaller settlements were accumulated, the economic and labor potential of which was used to serve the vital functions of this territory. The dynamic development of these territories demonstrated the effectiveness of the formation of such associations, resulting from economies of scale and rational resettlement. The evolution of the forms of such associations and the intensity of their formation depended on many factors. These are the advantages of the geographical position, the nature of economic specialization, the number and density of the population, the development of transport communications, and much more. The functions of such territories were formed due to the growing influence of each of these factors and were fixed in specific forms of these associations [1].

With the deepening of the world process of social division of labor and the emergence of new types of industries, as well as the growth of the population, the process of forming new cities in specific territories continued. With the development of these cities, they dragged into the orbit of their influence nearby settlements, which, through the development of diverse connections between them, provided these cities with everything necessary for the functioning of the economy of these cities and for the life of the population.

The industrial revolution of the nineteenth century intensified this process. Around the cities there is a denser cluster of a number of settlements, interconnected by industrial, economic, social, transport, etc. relationships. Large associations are formed that have common economic, social, transport and other systems.

Such associations become prototypes of modern agglomerations. Their formation took place in various forms and reflected the specifics of the development of a particular territory. The accumulation of settlements and various settlements was carried out around the core city, where industrial production, socio-economic, transport, etc. are more developed. The infrastructure, where there is more population and population density. These associations reflect, basically, the essence of the concept of urban agglomeration.

Materials of this research represent the first stage of implementation of the program and target project on development of city agglomerations in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The research showed that the Russian scientists Schmidt A.I. and Khudyakova T.A., Pertsik E.N. pay to questions of formation and development of city agglomerations attention, the Kazakhstan scientists of Nurlanova N.K., Brimbetova N.Zh., agglomerative formation – scientists Tekenov U.A., Kozhamkulova Zh.T. and others deal with issues of regional development. The good definition of city agglomeration reflecting its essence is given in the Program of development of regions till 2020. The analysis of the presented determination of essence of the concept "city agglomeration" can be checked in article of authors of Bibatyrova I.A., Sansyzbayeva G.N. on a subject "City agglomeration: history and possibilities of development in Kazakhstan" which is presented for the publication in the magazine of Institute of economy of KN of MES RK.

The provided analysis proves criteria of the correct selection of the cities centers of city agglomeration on two indicators as the economic potential and demographic capacity. However, statistical data underline possibilities of the large cities of the country, but do not characterize them as centers of agglomerative development. A problem of this research is search of criteria of formation of city agglomeration: distance of the cities and settlements from the center of agglomeration, time of transportation of people for work to the city, existence of transport communications, possibilities of the city to provide to citizens necessary services in the field of housing and communal services and others. The responsible authority for management of development of city agglomeration is for this purpose necessary to intensify implementation of the undertaken responsibility.

Main Part. In Kazakhstan always relevant was a question of regional development. Territorial division of the country is visible from statistical data of table 1. The ninth territory in the world occupies the territory in 2724,9 thousand sq. km which is divided into 177 areas. In Kazakhstan 87 cities, from them the 38th regional value [2]. Three cities – Astana, Almaty, Shymkent (since June, 2018) – carry the status of the city of republican value [3].

Table 1. Administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Kazakhstan for January 1, 2017

Regions	Territory, one thousand sq. km	Districts	Cities			Settlements	
			total	Regional significance	District significance	Township	village
Republic of Kazakhstan	2724,9	177	87	38	47	30	6668
Akmola region	146,2	17	10	2	8	5	607
Aktyubinsk region	300,6	12	8	1	7	-	367
Almaty region	223,6	16	10	3	7	-	731
Atyrau region	118,6	7	2	1	1	-	165
West Kazakhstan region	151,3	12	2	1	1	3	443
Jambyl region	144,3	10	4	1	3	-	373

Karaganda region	428,0	11	11	9	2	10	421
Kostanay region	196,0	16	5	4	1	3	585
Kyzylorda region	226,0	7	4	2	2	2	260
Mangystau Region	165,6	5	3	2	1	-	61
Southern Kazakhstan area	117,3	15	8	4	4	-	836
Pavlodar region	124,8	10	3	3	-	4	394
North Kazakhstan area	98,0	13	5	1	4	-	673
East Kazakhstan region	283,2	15	10	4	6	3	752
City of Astana	0,7	3	1	-	-	-	-
City of Almaty	0,7	8	1	-	-	-	-
Note: [2, с. 8].							

The Republic of Kazakhstan from the developed countries was always distinguished by uneven development of regions. In pre-market time the Scheme of development and placement of productive forces of RK where attention was paid to optimality of placement of production has been approved. For example, power-consuming industries settled down near power sources, labor-consuming – where the congestion of human resources, material-intensive – in places of mining was observed. Social and economic and ecological living conditions of the population weren't considered, recycling of production and emissions of due consideration didn't appear.

Independence of Kazakhstan and processes of globalization force to look at modern problems in a new way: unevenness of development of regions, the differing standards of living of citizens and villagers, extremely worsened ecological situation (emissions of harmful substances much more exceed admissible parameters), social polarization of citizens. Of course, factors as exert impact on development of these regions:

- presence of land, including rich with natural resources;
- climatic conditions;
- geopolitical position of the region;
- quality of agricultural grounds;
- educational and cultural development of the region;
- innovative and investment potential and many other.

The analysis of scientific publications and statistical data on areas underlines need of regional development. It should be noted that regional issues did not remain unaddressed the governments, the Ministry of regional development which not up to the end fulfilled the obligations assigned to it was created. In RK a large number of state programs which to some extent affect development of regions was developed. The Development of Regions program to which corrections were made was adopted and the resolution of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan of June 28, 2014 No. 728 approved the Program of development of regions till 2020 [4]. Besides, programs of development of rural territories for 2004 – 2010 [5], development of the small cities for 2004 - 2006 [6], monotowns for 2012 – 2020, aimed at sustainable social and economic development of monotowns in the average and long term [7], modernization of housing and communal services for 2011-2020 [8], the forced industrial innovative development [9] were implemented, 16 priority industry programs which implementation will allow to improve considerably economic and social situation of citizens of the country [10], the program of employment [11], the Road map of employment – 2020 and others, the Strategy of territorial development of the country till 2015 [12], the "Akbulak" Programs for 2011 - 2020 [13], "Affordable housing – 2020" [14] have been realized.

One of the directions of realization of regional policy of the country is formation and development of city agglomerations with the centers cities – points of economic growth. According to program documents the cities of the first, second and third level are allocated. Demographic capacity is the cornerstone of such division of the cities, first of all. Astana, Almaty, Shymkent treat the cities of the first level, proceeding from the fact that the population in these cities exceeds the level at which in regions agglomerative effects, that is more than 500 thousand people begin to appear.

Calculations have shown, in 2016 in the cities of the first level – Astana, Almaty, Shymkent – lives more fifth part of the population of the country against 17,2% in 2012. These cities – the centers of agglomerative formations.

Huge capacity of the territory and existence of large supplies of natural resources are used insufficiently effectively. If to consider population density on regions of RK, then the lowest for January 1, 2017 in the Aktyubinsk region – 2,8 people on 1 sq.km, and the highest in the city of Almaty – 2501,9 people on 1 sq.km. On regions of Kazakhstan it varies from 3 to 8-9 people on 1 sq.km that indicates that territorial potential opportunities of the country aren't used in a due measure.

Table 2. The territory and population density of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2013-2016. for the beginning of year

Regions	Territory, one thousand sq.km	Population density, the person on 1 sq.km				
		Years				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Republic of Kazakhstan	2724,9	6,2	6,3	6,4	6,5	6,6
Akmola region	146,2	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,0
Aktyubinsk region	300,6	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,8
Almaty region	223,6	8,7	8,9	8,6	8,7	8,9
Atyrau region	118,6	4,7	4,8	4,9	5,0	5,1
West Kazakhstan region	151,3	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,2
Jambyl region	144,3	7,4	7,5	7,6	7,7	7,7
Karaganda region	428,0	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2
Kostanay region	196,0	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5
Kyzylorda region	226,0	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,4	3,4
Mangystau Region	165,6	3,4	3,5	3,7	3,8	3,9
Southern Kazakhstan area	117,3	22,8	23,3	23,8	24,2	24,5
Pavlodar region	124,8	6,0	6,0	6,1	6,1	6,1
North Kazakhstan area	98,0	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,8	5,7
East Kazakhstan region	283,2	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9
City of Astana	0,7	1111,6	1163,5	1218,3	1246,5	1389,6
City of Almaty	0,7	2106,9	2152,7	2344,9	2432,5	2501,9
Note: [2, c. 24-25].						

On January 22, 2015 the resolution of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 15 has approved new edition of the Program of development of regions till 2020 according to which city agglomerations of the first and second levels which purpose was a rational resettlement and improvement of welfare of the population have been allocated. In the program definition of maintenance of the concept "agglomeration-the urbanized congestion of close located settlements around one (monocentric) or several (polycentric) the cities kernels united among themselves by continuous production, cultural and community and other communications and also tending to territorial merge" with which it is quite possible to agree [4] is given.

In the program the cities of the first level which represent points of economic growth on the basis of their most effective specialization, the available innovative, educational and cultural and labor potential are defined, exerting impact on economic growth and competitiveness of economy of the whole country in general. These cities are the Northern Capital Astana, the southern capital of Almaty, the city of Shymkent which in the current year has acquired the status of the city of republican value [3].

Indicators of formation of city agglomerations are:

- the administrative status of the city kernel as they represent the created centers with rather high scientific, natural, human or other potential;
- demographic capacity which is meant as population density of the city, migration, his resource potential;
- logistic infrastructure;
- economic potential, that is specifics of development of the city and settlements which must be a part of the formed agglomeration and more productively exerts impact on development of this region [4].

The agglomerative status of the cities of Astana and Almaty is emphasized with data of table 3 in which the share of these cities in the total number of the population and in the total amount of VRP of Kazakhstan is specified.

Table 3. A gross regional product and population on the cities of the first RK level in 2012-2016.

Наименование показателей	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Kazakhstan					
Population on the end of the year, one thousand people	16910,2	17160,9	17415,7	17669,9	17918,2
Gross regional product per capita, one thousand KZT	1847,1	2113,2	2294,8	2330,4	2639,7
Gross regional product, one million KZT	31015186,6	35999025,1	39675832,9	40884133,6	46971150,0
VRP of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as a percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Population of RK, as a percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Astana city					
Population on the end of the year, one thousand people	778,1	814,4	852,8	872,6	972,7
Gross regional product per capita, one thousand KZT	3479,6	4374,3	4821,6	5574,8	5273,3
Gross regional product, one million KZT	2646374,7	3483325,1	4019602,8	4809636,5	4865315,4
Share of VRP of the city of Astana in the total amount of VRP RK, as a percentage	8,5	9,7	10,1	11,8	10,4
Share of the population of the city of Astana in the total number of the population of RK, as a percentage	4,6	4,7	4,9	4,9	5,4
Almaty city					
Population on the end of the year, one thousand people	1474,8	1506,9	1641,4	1702,8	1751,3
Gross regional product per capita, one thousand KZT	3908,0	4779,1	5021,0	5439,6	6138,5
Gross regional product, one million KZT	5715879,2	7127916,4	8143570,2	9100006,0	10601347,8
Share of VRP of the city of Almaty in the total amount of VRP RK, as a percentage	9,4	19,8	20,5	22,3	22,6
Share of the population of the city of Almaty in the total number of the population of RK, as a percentage	8,7	8,8	9,4	9,6	9,8
Note: [It is calculated on a basis 2].					

Indicators show the high growth of VRP of the city of Almaty in 2016 against an indicator of 2012 from 9,4% to 22,6%, with rather low growth of population for the same period from 8,7% to 9,8. Positive dynamics is observed also in the city of Astana though not such high rates as in Almaty. For the analyzed period the share of VRP has increased from 8,5% to 10,4% at increase in a share of population from 4,6% to 5,4%. And in 2016 the share of VRP of the city of Astana has decreased in comparison with an indicator of 2015 from 11,8% to 10,4%. Apparently from the analysis, two cities of the country create nearly a third of VRP of the country, occupying nearly 15 percent of the population that emphasizes their status of the cities – the centers of agglomerations.

If to stop on the following criterion of formation of agglomeration as demographic capacity, then from table 2 it is visible that the highest density in Almaty – 2501,9 people on 1 sq.km and in Astana – 1389,6 people on 1 sq.km. Besides, these cities have high scientific, educational, human, labor, educational, medical, cultural types of potential.

Though in Kazakhstan for years of independence positive dynamics in economy is observed, the standard of living of the population in different regions is various that is visible from data of the table. Gross domestic

product shows growth or decrease in volumes of the made production, the standard of living characterizes an indicator – gross domestic product per capita. For example, the gross internal product of India exceeds a gross internal product of Switzerland for 70,0%, and the standard of living of the population of Switzerland is 60 times higher [15]. So, in the Atyrau region the volume of VRP was in 2016 5200673,2 million KZT, the volume of a gross regional product on population soul - the highest in the country – 8560,4 thousand KZT while 2,8% of the population of the area have incomes below the poverty line, and in rural areas – 5,1% in 2015 [16, page 56].

Table 4. Socio-economic indicators of development of regions of RK in 2016

Regions	Population (on the end of the year), the person	Gross regional product, one million KZT	Gross regional product per capita, one thousand KZT
Republic of Kazakhstan	17 918 214	46 971 150,0	2621,4
Akmola region	734 369	1 344 334,6	1830,6
Aktyubinsk region	845 679	2 071 115,8	2449,1
Almaty region	1 983 465	2 190 005,1	1104,1
Atyrau region	607 528	5 200 673,2	8560,4
West Kazakhstan region	641 513	2 032 669,9	3168,6
Jambyl region	1 115 307	1 182 798,9	1060,5
Karaganda region	1382734	3 712 055,9	2684,6
Kostanay region	879134	1 522 282,1	1731,6
Kyzylorda region	773143	1 308 295,3	1308,3
Mangystau Region	642824	2 463 408,1	3832,2
Southern Kazakhstan area	2878636	2 789 228,0	968,9
Pavlodar region	757014	1 975 487,3	2609,6
North Kazakhstan area	563300	918 236,9	1630,1
East Kazakhstan region	1389568	2 793 895,7	2010,6
City of Astana	972692	4 865 315,4	5001,9
City of Almaty	1751308	10 601 347,8	6053,4

Note: [2, c. 25].

The largest volume of the gross regional product (GRP) is the share of the southern capital of Almaty (10 601 347,8 million KZT), then of the Atyrau region (5 200 673,2 million KZT), the capital of Astana (4 865 315,4 million KZT) and the Karaganda region (3 712 055,9 million KZT). VRP per capita – the highest rate at the cities of Almaty, Astana, then in Mangystau Region. Despite high rates of VRP per capita in the Atyrau and Mangystau regions, the low standard of living of the population is characteristic of these regions. The Jambyl and Kyzylorda regions belonged to depressive regions until recently.

On the city of Shymkent though it is also announced by the city of republican value, in the statistical year-book there are no data of VRP on types of economic activity yet.

Table 5. A gross regional product by types of economic activity on the cities of the first RK level in 2012-2016

The name of indicators	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
Republic of Kazakhstan					
Population on the end of the year, one thousand people	16910,2	17160,9	17415,7	17669,9	17918,2
Gross regional product per capita, one thousand KZT	1847,1	2113,2	2294,8	2330,4	2639,7
Gross regional product, one million KZT	31015186,6	35999025,1	39675832,9	40884133,6	46971150,0
including:					
rural, forest and fishery	1330033,6	1621232,5	1717786,0	1925866,5	2140007,6
Industry	9343705,5	9985996,6	10818122,5	10166976,4	12262514,9
construction	1915692,2	2145248,5	2357993,8	2447736,1	2758760,4

Продолжение таблицы

wholesale and retail trade, car repairs and motor-cycles	4624794,8	5415975,3	6332749,1	6994015,8	7898849,7
transport and warehousing	2294128,9	2736538,1	3144595,2	3520545,5	3876007,8
information and communication	811345,7	946161,4	1005229,0	1071814,5	978417,4
operations with real estate	2659454,9	3019353,0	3283010,9	3685580,4	4101176,8
other services	5548934,5	7026095,6	7992085,7	8971365,2	10321850,9
net taxes on products	2487096,5	3102424,1	3024260,7	2100233,2	2633564,5
city of Actana					
Population on the end of the year, one thousand people	778,1	814,4	852,8	872,6	972,7
Gross regional product per capita, one thousand KZT	3479,6	4374,3	4821,6	5574,8	5273,3
Gross regional product, one million KZT	2646374,7	3483325,1	4019602,8	4809636,5	4865315,4
including:					
rural, forest and fishery	2976,9	5004,9	5168,6	5647,9	4827,9
industry	98828,3	126666,9	146750,7	210496,2	225148,7
Construction	318103,5	320540,6	385230,1	437693,2	534935,3
wholesale and retail trade, car repairs and motor-cycles	585917,8	773798,6	907427,6	1005895,4	861263,1
transport and warehousing	280952,8	330167,8	343080,7	411147,6	310983,1
information and communication	97861,9	246198,9	260394,6	263898,0	265295,9
operations with real estate	344362,8	379357,2	445059,7	545164,0	602321,6
other services	698116,4	1068192,2	1284086,7	1706149,8	1799208,4
net taxes on products	219254,3	233398,0	242404,1	223544,5	261331,4
city of Almaty					
Population on the end of the year, one thousand people	1474,8	1506,9	1641,4	1702,8	1751,3
Gross regional product per capita, one thousand KZT	3908,0	4779,1	5021,0	5439,6	6138,5
Gross regional product, one million KZT	5715879,2	7127916,4	8143570,2	9100006,0	10601347,8
including:					
rural, forest and fishery	476,7	681,5	3378,7	3419,1	3948,8
Industry	323969,2	401557,4	471992,6	421786,4	498553,8
Construction	182229,3	189656,8	243337,1	246076,2	260937,5
wholesale and retail trade, car repairs and motor-cycles	1943539,0	2362081,9	2728213,7	3240321,3	3779066,4
transport and warehousing	310294,4	364745,4	479793,9	500673,5	563523,9
information and communication	549876,8	517370,3	540535,3	562048,0	494394,1
operations with real estate	569898,8	708079,5	839314,9	958286,8	1246056,5
other services	1513083,0	2129713,4	2354826,8	2726724,4	3185198,3
net taxes on products	322512,0	454030,2	482177,2	420670,3	569668,5
city of Shymkent					
Population on the end of the year, one thousand people	662,3	682,5	858,0	886,3	912,3
Total on the cities on the end of the year, one thousand persons.	2915,2	3003,8	3352,2	3461,7	3636,3
Share of number of the cities in the total number of the population of RK, %	17,2	17,5	19,2	19,6	20,3
Note: [It is calculated on a basis 2].					

Calculations show that VRP of the cities of Astana and Almaty make 32,9% of VRP of the whole country, the industrial output of these cities – 5,9% of the total amount of the industry, 28,8% in construction, 58,7% of all trade of Kazakhstan. These figures emphasize that an important task is development of logistic operations and transport communications in these agglomerations. Existence of all vehicles of the country is reflected in table 6.

Table 6. Vehicles of the cities of the first level in RK for 2012–2016

Name of indicators	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Kazakhstan					
Trucks	428862	450178	434665	443161	439167
Buses	97268	100963	98954	97688	98652
Cars	3642826	3578282	4000109	3856505	3845301
RK vehicles – all	4168956	4129423	4533728	4397354	4383120
RK vehicles, as a percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
city of Astana					
Trucks	20547	22420	24348	24987	20574
Buses	5802	5999	5915	5987	5299
Cars	233619	236486	248941	244545	246851
Vehicles of the city of Astana – all	259968	264905	279204	275519	272674
Share of all vehicles of the city of Astana in total of RK, as a percentage	6,2	6,4	6,2	6,3	6,2
city of Almaty					
Trucks	31402	35585	32340	33530	31691
Buses	10753	10757	9614	9327	9058
Cars	498866	505202	514266	468337	459501
Vehicles of the city of Almaty – all	541021	551544	556220	511194	500250
Share of all vehicles of the city of Astana in total of RK, as a percentage	13,0	13,4	12,3	11,6	11,4
Note: [It is made on a basis 2].					

Apparently from the presented calculations, 17,6% of total of vehicles are in the cities of Astana and Almaty, and this indicator was reduced against 19,2% in 2012.

Table 7. Transportation of goods and passengers all means of transport in the cities of the first RK level for 2012–2016

Name of indicators	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Kazakhstan					
Transportation of goods – everything, one million tons	3231,8	3508,0	3749,8	3733,8	3729,2
including:					
transportation of goods by the motor transport, one million tons	2718,4	2983,4	3129,1	3174,0	3180,7
Goods turnover of all means of transport, one billion t-km	478,0	495,4	554,9	546,3	518,6
Passenger turnover of all means of transport, one million p-km	213036,0	235738,4	246958,5	251250,8	266784,2
Transportations of passengers by all means of transport, one million people	18484,6	20004,3	21281,2	21839,1	22720,1
Transportations of passengers by the motor transport, one million people	18455,7	19905,3	21189,9	21744,7	22239,4
Transportations of passengers by the motor transport, one thousand people	4512,0	4985,6	5434,6	5922,8	6021,7
Services of transport, one million KZT	3439516,0	4004633,0	4600380,0	5100619,0	5898485,0
Astana city					
Transportation of goods by all means of transport, one million tons	112,6	124,1	136,7	142,5	142,6
Goods turnover of all means of transport, one billion t-km	6,1	6,8	7,9	10,4	10,6
Passenger turnover of all means of transport, one million p-km	13962,9	16069,2	18001,5	18371,1	18916,2
Transportations of passengers by all means of transport, one million people	1750,0	1961,0	2180,3	2279,0	2441,0
Transportations of passengers by the motor transport, one thousand people	5,5	1,3	1,4	5,2	34,6
Services of transport, one million KZT	486434,0	539446,0	589408,0	681810,0	560225,9

Продолжение таблицы

Almaty city					
Transportation of goods by all means of transport, one million tons	168,3	194,4	216,8	232,1	252,3
Goods turnover of all means of transport, one billion t-km	17957,6	18928,4	21780,3	23745,7	24044,0
Passenger turnover of all means of transport, one million p-km	28640,5	32400,1	34839,7	36306	38163,5
Transportations of passengers by all means of transport, one million people	3802,7	4238,8	4808,6	4984,8	4984,8
including:					
transportations of passengers by the motor transport, one thousand people	3308,3	3699,1	3786,8	4324,4	3945,5
Transportation of goods by air transport, tons	20997,4	22584,3	17865,0	40704,6	16810,9
Transportations of passengers by the motor transport, one million people	3799,5	4212,0	4778,8	4947,5	4947,9
Transportations of passengers by the motor transport, one thousand people	3308,3	3699,1	3786,8	4324,4	3945,5
Note: [It is calculated on a basis 2].					

Apparently from table 7, from the total amount of the transported freights all means of transport in RK of 10,6% it is the share of the northern and southern capitals of the republic. On the basis of studying of program documents Kapshagay, Kaskelen, Talgar, Gate City, Golden City, Green City, the villages of Esik, Uzynagash, Karasaysky, Talgarsky, Iliysky, Enbekshikazakhsky, Zhambylsky areas of Almaty region are a part of the Almaty agglomeration the city of Almaty; the Astana agglomeration includes the city of Astana, Arshalynsky, Tselinograd, Shortandinsky districts of the Akmola region, nearby 123 villages; in the Shymkent agglomeration – the cities of Shymkent, Arys, Baydibeksky, Tyulkubassky, Kazygurtsky, Tolebiysky, Ordabasynsky, Sayramsky districts of the Southern Kazakhstan area.

From program documents future city agglomerations are formed of regions which statistical data are absent so far. The analysis of development of the Almaty, Astana and Shymkent agglomerations has shown that it is still difficult to conduct assessment of their activity as still Gate City given on the cities, Golden City, Green City, to some areas of Almaty region entering the Almaty agglomeration aren't given in a statistical agency of RK; on the Astana agglomeration there are no statistical data on 123 rural settlements though there is information of akims on positive results of their association in agglomeration. Some indicators of development of the Shymkent agglomeration are presented in table 8. Apparently from the presented calculations, almost tenth part of the population of the country lives in the Shymkent agglomeration, in volume of a retail turn of the country about 9,0% are the share of this agglomeration, 3,5% of industrial output of the country are produced here.

Table 8. Indicators of development of the Shymkent city agglomeration of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2016

Name of the settlement	Population on the end of the year, persons.	Average monthly salary, KZT	Volume, industrial output, one million KZT	Volume of retail trade, one million KZT
Shymkent	912300	101825	335761,7	270276,7
Arys	74129	94535	7402,6	5372,3
Baydibeksky	55191	81989	2567,0	2828,0
Tyulkubassky	110886	89655	17976,7	8923,2
Kazygurtsky	108417	86640	5918,5	6331,8
Tolebiysky	117463	78013	21576,7	11126,5
Ordabasynsky	117512	88644	16177,1	5058,5
Sayramsky	202809	90496	28955,4	24027,3
In total on the Shymkent agglomeration	1698707		436335,7	333944,3
Indicators across the Republic of Kazakhstan	17918,2		12262514,9	3779066,4
Indicator share in the general indicator on RK	9,5		3,5	8,8
Note: [It is made on the basis of program documents RK, on a basis 2].				

As it was specified earlier, 123 settlements of the Akmola region became structural elements of the Astana agglomeration, and this association promoted increase twice in production of meat and dairy production, construction of social objects has increased in these settlements. For example, from 53 settlements of the Tselinograd district were a part of the Astana agglomeration of 49 settlements that will have a positive impact on their development: social objects, water supply systems, streets will be under construction. Supply of electricity will improve, and they, in turn, will supply the city with agricultural goods and products [17]. However, the Astana agglomeration is positioned as the center of industrial innovative development. In this case, in our opinion, it would be possible to consider pluses and minuses of entry into its structure of the city of Karaganda which is near the capital of the country, being the industrial center of the country. Innovative potential Nazarbayev of the university does not cope with the solution of economic and social tasks of association of the cities and 123 settlements in the Astana agglomeration yet.

Thus, it is possible to note that unambiguous treatment to speak about structure of three allocated city agglomerations of the first level still early, there is no accurate statistical information on efficiency of agglomerations in the specified structure. Besides, it is impossible to tell accurately as far as process of an urbanization is positive or negative in the history of the advanced states. For example, the economy of a number of megalopolises successfully grows in these countries, in others – is reduced. In many respects this progress or failures are defined by the agglomeration which is thought over by policy of a control system.

From the republican budget annually about 300 billion KZT are allocated to regions for production infrastructure. Here again there is a need of formation of the centralized management of city agglomeration to concentrate all efforts to their effective development, to exercise control of rational distribution of the budgetary resources of the country directed to expansion of infrastructure, development of logistics, construction of the social objects providing services to the population.

As the president Nazarbayev N.A. has stated. in one of the performances, it is impossible to track what innovative potential the Almaty or Astana agglomerations which will allow the cities of Almaty and Astana to become the centers of economic growth own.

For example, studying of the numerous program documents directed to the solution of regional problems showed that not all of them in a due measure are carried out. So, according to the resolution of the government of RK [18] one of the industry of ensuring industrial innovative development of the Almaty agglomeration is light industry, "the potential of development of which in the territory of the Almaty agglomeration is based on historical traditions – development of the Almaty cotton plant and also on essential demand for products of the industry (import of products of the industry makes more than 2 bln. dollars of the USA)" [18].

The industry has the big social and economic importance and high labor input. At the same time more than 80% of the busy population in the industry make women.

Besides, on consumption level the industry takes the second position, conceding only to consumption of food products [18]. Pakistan and Canada were the main consumers of products of plant.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

As showed a research, the Program of development of regions adopted by the Resolution of the Republic of Kazakhstan of July 26, 2011 in the field of development of city agglomerations was not implemented also in 2018. The criterion of occurrence of the city is not defined or sat down in structure of city agglomerations of the first level. During the research we have defined positive and negative consequences of formation of city agglomerations. From the analysis of international experience of development of agglomerative processes obvious advantages of agglomerations, in our opinion, can be considered the following:

1. Agglomerations as rather large education get effect of scale and decrease in costs of production that does them more successful, than ordinary economic subjects.

2. Agglomerations are steadier at the macro level to the happening changes of the internal and external environment. Especially it is relevant for Kazakhstan in the conditions of fluctuation in prices of export raw material resources in world economy.

3. They are more attractive to inflow of the foreign investments capable to create new progressive types of productions, so to create new jobs. It stimulates restructuring of national economy as a result of reduction of the raw sector in favor of the innovative processing spheres that promotes diversification of social production.

4. They cause integration of labor markets, increase its capacity, form a variety of goods and services, cause development of modern competences of workers.

5. They contribute to the intensive development and updating of the operating transport and logistic infrastructure that allows to break a space barrier, and it is relevant for all regions, in particular for the countries with the big and sparsely populated territory as Kazakhstan.

6. All resource potential of the subjects entering agglomeration is more intensively and more effectively used, integrating them into a uniform economic complex of the region.

7. Conditions for increase in level and quality of life of the population of this agglomerative association are created. It will reduce dynamics of migration processes as a result of which there is an outflow of the highly educated capital and qualified personnel from underdeveloped regions.

Development of agglomerations can be followed by certain shortcomings also. It is possible to carry the following to them:

1. Intensive development and expansion of the sphere of production and transport and logistic objects of concrete agglomeration inevitably reduces the area of adjacent agricultural grounds and forests that has an adverse effect also on an ecological situation of this territory, and on development of the agrarian sector.

2. Concentration of all resource potential (production, labor, transport, etc.) in rather limited territory will cause the accelerated large-scale use of the natural resources which are available here and will lead to the accelerated their exhaustion that contradicts decisions of the UN not to threaten ability of future generations to satisfy the needs and need to develop the economy which isn't destroying the environment, and more her keeping.

3. Uneven geographical placement of agglomerative associations on the territory of the country will increase regional inequality within the country. The existing differentiation in development of regions and unequal economic and social situation of the population will go deep as the cities and settlements which are far from these centers and poles of growth, in particular border areas in the conditions of limitation of financial means as a result of priority development of agglomerations, will weaken the opportunities to support the production potential which is available for them. And it will cause population shift and outflow of their capital to other regions and will slow down their development that even more will deepen disproportions in development of regions.

4. The uneven spatial organization through formation of agglomerations will weaken coherence and integration of the territory of one country and threatens with weakening of bases of statehood and will reduce the level of national security of the country.

5. Implementation of obligations of Kazakhstan to the world community on performance of tasks of transition to sustainable development is called in question as there is a number of barriers. The economic growth caused by current situation at the present level of use of resources (EIR – an indicator of efficiency of use of resources), will cause both considerable losses of natural resources, and degradation of the natural capital. And taking into account the available saved-up waste, "historical pollution", desertification threats the threat to a condition of the environment and to health of the population, etc. will amplify that already takes place to be.

6. Along with improvement of life of the population of city agglomerations by more and more widespread phenomenon there is a polarization of financial position of people. With increase in number of people with big prosperity grows number and the poor. At the same time the number of the poor in big cities grows quicker, than in rural areas.

However, the marked-out advantages and shortcomings of formation of city agglomerations of Kazakhstan demand their further research. In our opinion, the following is necessary:

- to predict development of city agglomerations for the purpose of satisfaction of needs of the living population for municipal, transport and logistic, cultural and educational and many other services;
- to develop the directions of support from the city – the center of economic growth – to the small cities and settlements which are a part of the developing city agglomeration;
- before making the decision, it is necessary to calculate the necessary volume of financial resources for the solution of objectives;
- it is necessary to prepare the team of professional managers in the field of management of large agglomeration – the megalopolis – for the purpose of minimization of inevitable risks.

REFERENCES

- 1 Animitsa E.G., Vlasova N.Yu. Urban development. <http://group-global.org/ru/node/1596>.
- 2 Regions of Kazakhstan in 2016. Static yearbook in the Kazakh and Russian languages. - 425 s.
- 3 Decree "On some issues of the administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 19, 2018.
- 4 Program "Development of regions until 2020". Approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 28, 2014 No. 728.
- 5 About the state program for the development of rural territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2010. Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan of July 10, 2003 No. 1149.
- 6 On approval of the Small Town Development Program for 2004-2006. Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan of December 31, 2003 No. 1389.
- 7 On approval of the program for the development of monotowns for 2012-2020. Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 28, 2014 No. 728.
- 8 On approval of the Program of modernization of housing and communal services of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020. Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 28, 2014 No. 728.
- 9 About the State Program on Forced Industrial-Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014 and recognition of some decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan invalid. Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 No. 958.
- 10 On approval of the list of sectoral programs. Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan of December 30, 2015 No. 1136.
- 11 On the approval of the Employment Program 2020. Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 19, 2013 No. 636.
- 12 About the Territorial Development Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015. Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 21, 2011 No. 118.
- 13 On approval of the Program "Ақбқлақ" for 2011–2020. Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 28, 2014 No. 728.
- 14 On Approval of the Affordable Housing - 2020 Program. Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 28, 2014 No. 728.
- 15 McConel, C.R., Bru, S.L. Economics: Tutorial. - M.: INFRA-M, 2003. - 983 p.
- 16 The standard of living of the population in Kazakhstan / Statistical compilation / in the Kazakh and Russian languages. - Astana, 2016. - 111 p.
- 17 123 villages entered Astana agglomeration. 01/26/2018 <http://24.kz/ru/news/social/item/218047-123-selavoshli-v-astaninskuyu-aglomeratsiyu>.
- 18 Interregional scheme of territorial development of the Almaty agglomeration. It is approved by the resolution of the government of RK of May 24, 2016, No. 302.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье анализируются показатели развития городских агломераций с городами первого уровня и оценивается их значение в экономическом развитии Казахстана. Проанализированы такие показатели, как население Казахстана и агломерации, демографическая емкость городов-центров агломераций, объем валового регионального продукта по видам деятельности и объему розничной торговли, подтвержден их статус центров обеспечения экономического роста страны.

ТҮЙІН

Мақалада алдыңғы қатарлы қалалар мен қалалық агломерациялардың даму көрсеткіштері талданады және олардың Қазақстанның экономикалық дамуындағы маңызы анықталады. Агломерациялар, Қазақстан халқы, агломерациялық қала-орталықтардың демографиялық сыйымдылығы, қызмет түрлеріне мен бөлшек сауда көлемі бойынша жалпы аймақтық өнім көлемі сияқты көрсеткіштер қарастырылған, елдің экономикалық дамуын қамтамасыз ететін орталықтардың статусы нақтыланған.