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## ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ МОНОГОРОДА ТЕКЕЛИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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Рассматривается понятие моногорода, проблемы развития моногородов Республики Казахстан, поскольку именно они могут стать площадкой для модернизации казахстанской экономики, реализации инновационных инфраструктурных проектов. Проанализирована программа социально-экономического развития моногородов Республики Казахстан. Выявлены основные тенденции в развитии моногорода Текели и его основные социально-экономические характеристики. Предложены пути ускорения диверсификации экономики города Текели.

*Ключевые слова:* предприятие; моногород; территория; государственное управление; диверсификации; туризм; экономические показатели; производство; показатели; население; бюджет; промышленность.

## КАЗАХСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН ТЕКЕЛИ МОНОШААРЫНЫН СОЦИАЛДЫК- ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫК ӨНҮГҮШҮНҮН ӨЗГӨЧӨЛҮКТӨРҮ

Бул мақалада моношаар түшүнүгү, Қазақстан Республикасының моношаарларының өнүгүү мәселелері қаралған, анткени дал ушул моношаарлар Қазақстан экономикасын модернизациялоо, инновациялық инфраструктуралық долбоорларду жүзеге ашыруу үчүн аянтча боло алат. Қазақстан Республикасының моношаарларын социалдык-экономикалык өнүктүрүү программасы талдоого алынған. Текели шаарының экономикасын диверсификациялоону тездетүү жолдору сунушталды.

*Түйүндүү сөздөр:* ишкана; моношаар; аянт; мамлекеттик башкаруу; диверсификация; туризм; экономикалык көрсөткічтер; өндүрүш; көрсөткічтер' калк' бюджет; өнөр жай.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FEATURES OF THE MONOTOWNS TEKELI OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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The article discusses the concept of monotown, the problems of development of mono towns of the Republic of Kazakhstan, since it is precisely mono towns that can become a platform for modernizing the Kazakhstan economy and implementing innovative infrastructure projects. It is analyzed the program of socio-economic development of mono towns of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main trends in the development of the Tekeli and its main socio-economic characteristics are identified. It is proposed ways to accelerate the diversification of the economy of the city Tekeli.

*Keywords:* company; a single-industry town; territory; state administration; diversification; tourism; economic indicators; production; population; budget; industry.

Historically, each country or territorial region has its own distinct economic system, which was originally formed on the basis of various parameters [1, p. 27]. Thus, geographical and natural characteristics influenced the localization of settlements and contributed to the formation of a certain specialization among the inhabitants of a particular territory.

It should be noted that in the literature there is no clear definition of the category “monotown”. According

to the results of the analysis of the literature, there are two main approaches to the determination of the essence of a mono towns [1, 124–125 pp.]:

- 1) The definition of a mono towns through quantitative criteria (the proportion of town of the enterprise in the gross territorial product or industry Nominal issue of all enterprises of the city, the share of employment in the city-forming in the total employment of the city's population,

the share of tax revenues from the city-forming enterprise in the total amount of tax revenues in the municipal budget, etc.);

- 2) The definition of a mono towns through its qualitative, essential features.

Such authors as: E.G. Animitsa, N.V. Gritsky, A.A. Kireev, E.V. Miklyayev, D.Yu. Faykov give several different quantitative criteria for assigning a city to the category of a monotown: “A city can be called monotown if at one or several enterprises of the same type belonging to the same industry taking into account a narrow segment of the industry’s market, at least 30 % of the total number of employees in the city’s enterprises work and, taking into account their share may no less than 50 % of the population.”

A.B. Prosvirnin regards monotown as a special settlement, “in which rum there is an extremely close relationship between the activities of the city-forming enterprise and the main socio-economic aspects of the functioning of the settlement itself” [2, p. 6]. One cannot but agree with the author that, act of course, the key feature of a mono towns is the close relationship between the pace of development of the city-forming enterprise and the functioning of the socio-economic sphere of the city.

However, despite the fact that the term “mono” literally translated from Greek means “one”, “only”, several enterprises of the same type can operate in a modern single-industry towns, or but connected to each other in the technological chain. In this connection, limiting the spectrum of single-industry towns with one to only cities with the only major enterprise, it seems to be not quite correct methodologically.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, one of the legacies of the planned economy became single-industry settlements, formed according to the principles of development of territorial-production complexes, in which production cycles (production component) were inextricably linked with the social and environmental responsibility of enterprises to the population.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan in the category of mono towns include cities with a population of 10 to 200 thousand people, characterized by one of the following criteria: the volume of industrial production of the city-forming enterprises of the city, mainly in the mining sector, accounts for more than 20 % of the total city production (mono specialization); on city-forming enterprises of the city employ more than 20 % of the total number of employed population; cities in which city-forming enterprises partially work or have suspended activities.

In this regard, the main goal of the “Program for the Development of mono towns 2012–2020” is to ensure “sustainable socio-economic development of mono towns in the medium and long term” and, in general,

the Program aims to achieve such target indicators as: an increase in the share of the manufacturing industry in total industrial production of single-industry cities; the number of permanent jobs outside the city-forming enterprise; the number of active small and medium enterprises; incomes of the population; budget revenues, as well as reducing unemployment and single-industry towns with low economic potential.

The list of mono towns of Kazakhstan mainly consists of small cities with a population of up to 50 thousand people, with the exception of four medium-sized cities with a population of over 100 thousand people – Temirtau, Rudny, Zhanaozen, Ekibastuz.

Analysis of the economic base of cities, their branch structure, data on the main city-forming enterprises allowed us to identify the following three functional types of cities:

- 1) cities with primary development of the mining industry – 21 cities:
  - coal mining – Abai, Saran, Shakhtinsk, Ekibastuz;
  - oil and gas production – Aksai, Kulsary, Zhanaozen;
  - mining of metallic ores – Arkalyk, Balkhash, Zyryanovsk, Karazhal, Kentau, Lisakovsk, Ridder, Rudny, Tekeli, Khromtau;
  - production of other types of raw materials – Zhanatas, Karatau, Zhitikara;
- 2) cities with a predominant development of the manufacturing industry – 6 cities:
  - chemical industry – Serebryansk;
  - machine building, metallurgical industry (gold), uranium production – Stepnogorsk;
  - metallurgy – Aksu, Zhezkazgan, Satpayev, Temirtau;
- 3) the scientific and industrial center – the city of Kurchatov.

According to the current state of a city-forming enterprise, there are:

- 1) A monotowns in which the city-forming enterprise operates (19 cities) – Abai, Aksai, Aksu, Balkhash, Zhanaozen, Zhezkazgan, Zhitikara, Zyryanovsk, Karazhal, Kulsary, Kurchatov, Lisakovsk, Ridder, Rudny, Satpayev, Temirtau, Khromtau, Shakhtinsk, Shakhtinsk, Ekibastuz;
- 2) A mono towns in which the city-forming enterprise functions partially (5 cities) – Arkalyk, Zhanatas, Karatau, Saran, Stepnogorsk ;
- 3) A mono towns towns in which the city-forming enterprise does not function (3 cities) – Kentau, Serebryansk, Tekeli.

A mono towns of district subordination do not have independent budgets and are financed according to financing plans from district budgets. At the same time, the budgets of the districts are mainly subsidized.

The economic viability of the Republic of Kazakhstan to significant extent depends on the state and

degree of socio-economic development of the special type of territories – single-industry towns. This factor affects on all three forming the beginning of the country – the territory, population and government.

A mono towns suffered more from the world economic system crisis than other territories of Kazakhstan. We can say that the vulnerability of a single-industry economy to the impact of the crisis is one of its main features. Diversification can make the development of mono towns more sustainable – the development of other industries besides the city-forming and a decrease in the city's dependence on the work of the city-forming enterprises. But it requires investment, and in the conditions of the deinvestment of the monetarist policy in Kazakhstan, the circle is closed on this. Due to the narrowness of the labor market in mono towns at the present stage, there is an acute problem of unemployment, which takes a protracted nature. The most common anti-crisis measure of city-forming enterprises is massive staff cuts. As a result, the level of real unemployment in individual mono towns reaches 30 %.

On the territory of the Almaty region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the city of Tekeli, with a total population of 31.8 thousand people, is a monotown, in which for a long time the lead-zinc plant was a city-forming enterprise [4]. Tekeli city was formed in 1952, an area of 6133 hectares or 0.1 thousand square kilometers, located 39 km south-east of the city of Taldykorgan and 285 km east of the city of Almaty, connected with them by rail and road [5].

In the region of the city there are deposits of schungite Tekeli schists, sand and gravel deposits, loess loams for the manufacture of bricks.

There are deposits of facing stone: marble, granite, gabbro, basalt for the production of mineral wool and stone casting, as well as liparite for the production of artificial perlite (fillers of building blocks).

In the area of the former Kok-Su mine there are deposits of quartzite, the silica content in which reaches 96 %.

According to the Governorship of the Almaty region, conducted according to the criteria developed by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the city of Tekeli has an average economic potential [6].

There are 102 business entities operating in the city, including 2 large, 5 medium and 95 small ones.

Of the total number of legal entities – 26 industrial enterprises.

As shown by a detailed analysis, the weakest point of the city of Tekeli is a worn-out infrastructure: the deterioration of heating networks is 80 %, the deterioration of water supply networks is 60 %, the deterioration of electric networks is 80 %. Moreover, in the

context of the financial and economic crisis, the following problems have become aggravated:

- depletion of the ore base of mining enterprises,
- low degree of diversification,
- non-competitive products,
- a high degree of dependence of the urban population on tax revenues from city-forming enterprises, reduction of the tax base;
- high unemployment and self-employment;
- low income level of the population, and as a result, low quality of life;
- population decline;
- possible trends in the growth of social tensions;
- high environmental load on the territory.

To solve the above problems, a comprehensive development plan for the city of Tekeli for 2013–2015 was developed by the Municipal centre of the Almaty region as part of the program for the development of regions. [6]. According to this program, it was planned to bring the single-industry city to a new stage of development due to the diversification of the local economy – the implementation of long-term investment projects and the creation of auxiliary and service industries by city-forming enterprises.

Moreover, the experience of foreign countries shows that the main solution to the problems of single-industry towns is to diversify their economies, increase the share of the manufacturing industry and develop non-primary sectors of the economy.

The problem of diversifying the economy of the city of Tekeli in recent years was not only voiced, but also began to be solved. Three enterprises are referred to as city-forming companies: JSC “Suffle Kazakhstan Malting Plant” for the production of brewing malt, “Kazzinc-TEK” LLP for the generation of electrical and thermal energy, “TGPK” LLP for the processing of iron ore into iron-containing concentrate.

Their production volume is 77.1 % in the total industrial output, the number of employees is 4.1 % of the employed population of the city of Tekeli.

The situation in the labor market of the city for the period 2016–2017 is characterized by an increase in the level of economic activity, the number of people employed and a decrease in the level of unemployment.

According to data provided in the table, from 2011 to 2016 there is a positive tendency, which proves the improvement of the socio-economic situation in Tekeli and the implementation of state programs for the development of a mono towns.

In order to facilitate productive employment and reduce unemployment, active search and selection of vacancies, training, retraining and advanced training of the unemployed, organization of public works, creation of social jobs, holding job fairs, employment

Table 1 – Number of the employed population of the city of Tekeli [5]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Economically active population including:	14263	14836	15010	15023	15050	15145
Employed population, including:	13401	14020	14230	14260	14305	14410
Employees, including:	8664	9283	9595	9685	9770	9915
At city-forming enterprises	557	557	590	623	656	656
SMB	1981	2081	2181	2281	2381	2500
Others	6126	6645	6824	6781	6733	6759
self employed	4737	4737	4635	4575	4535	4495
Unemployed	862	816	780	763	745	735
Unemployment rate	6,0	5,5	5,2	5,1	4,9	4,8

Table 2 – The main indicators of the Tekeli budget [5]

Income and expenditure base of the local budget		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Income	million tenge	1692,9	2156,4	2080,5	2619,8	1787,5
Tax revenues	million tenge	103,5	126,3	124,2	126,9	134,1
Non-tax receipts	million tenge	2,4	4,3	3,6	3,6	3,9
Proceeds from the sale of fixed capital	million tenge	21,8	7,8	20,8	13,5	14,4
share of own revenues in total budget revenues	%	7,5	6,4	7,1	5,5	8,6
Receipt of transfers	million tenge	1565,2	2018,0	1931,8	2475,8	1635,1
share of transfers in total budget revenues		92,5	93,6	92,9	94,5	91,4
Expenses including:	million tenge	1734,5	2154,4	2063,5	2619,8	1787,5
Education	million tenge	892,4	965,8	1033,9	890,9	782,6
Social assistance and social security	million tenge	94,2	125,1	109,3	102,5	92,8
Department of Housing and Utilities	million tenge	249,4	477,0	225,1	700,2	659,9
Other	million tenge	498,5	586,5	695,2	926,2	252,2
Budget deficit (surplus)	million tenge	41,6				
Financing the deficit (using surplus) budget	million tenge	41,6				

assistance for youth and women are used. Taking into account the implementation of investment projects in the framework of the “Employment Roadmap 2020”, as well as projects that have the status of “anchor” projects.

Moreover, the priority for accelerating the economy diversification of the Tekeli city is the development of the tourism industry, in particular the creation of a tourist complex. A well-developed competitive tourist industry should become one of the significant profitable sectors among the non-primary sectors of the regional economy, as a result the accompanying production and infrastructure will develop, the volume and the geography of non-primary exports will increase.

Due to its location, Tekeli city has every chance to become one of the centers for the development of tourism in Semirechye. This is due to the fact that the city is located directly at the confluence of three mountain rivers: The Kora, Chazha, and Tekelinka, which originate from the glaciers of the Dzungarian Alatau. The basin of these rivers is huge in scale, and the beauty and diversity of the landscape of these places will not yield to any region of Kazakhstan.

The conditions for the development of tourism in the city are different from other regions, as the city has a range of opportunities for visitors welcome.

According to the monitoring data for 2016, the volume of tourist and recreational services by city

enterprises amounted to 71.2 million tenge, which is 3.9 % more (68.5 million tenge) compared to the 2014.

The number of citizens served by tourist organizations for domestic tourism in Tekeli in 2016 is 3,200 people, which is 39.1% more than in 2014 (2,300 people).

In the city of Tekeli, there are 8 objects of tourism infrastructure, including 5 hotels, 1 dispensary-sanatorium, 1 guest house and 1 rehabilitation camp.

Favorable natural conditions, stable snow cover, the duration of the winter season up to 5–6 months, relief-factors for the successful implementation of the program to create a modern large international tourist and sports complex near the Almaty, providing a full range of services for outdoor activities.

#### **Analysis of the main budget indicators of Tekeli**

City budget revenues increased 1.2 times in 2014 compared to 2012. The structure of budget revenues has changed significantly: a significant part of them is formed at the expense of intergovernmental transfers (in the form of subventions, subsidies and transfers) 92.5 % in 2012 and 92.9 % in 2014. There is a high level of budget subsidies.

We believe that the above listed implementation of the proposed ways to accelerate the Tekeli econ-

omy diversification will increase the share of the manufacturing industry in the total industrial output of the city including the number of permanent jobs outside the city-forming enterprise and active small and medium-sized enterprises; will ensure the growth of population incomes, as well as affect the reduction of unemployment and the share of population employment, which is an integral part of the economy diversification process of single-industry towns.

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