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A CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MONOCITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION PROCESS STUDY

The modernization of monocities occupies an important place in the socio-economic development of the country, which increases the importance of the issues of research, analysis and monitoring of their functioning. Therefore, the development of strategic solutions for the revival of monocities in terms of new approaches to their development is an urgent issue. The purpose of the study is to form a conceptual approach to the modernization of monocities in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which will reflect a consistent subject area for building strategies for their development. To study these issues, a peer review method was chosen among two groups: scientific researchers and expert practitioners. Data evaluation was carried out through statistical (mean value, index method), factorial (weight coefficient and concordance coefficient), and matrix analysis based on Microsoft Excel software. The developed conceptual approach, as a methodological guide to the transformation of monocities, will allow defining its elements in the form of goals, problems, factors, conditions and processes, as well as internal and external relations in the development of development strategies for the object of study. The practical significance lies in the need for local authorities to introduce the proposed conceptual approach to solve the problems of monocities development. This article is valuable for future research on the formation of strategic decisions for the modernization of monocities that determine their future development.

Key words: a conceptual approach, monocity, development factors, the urbanization process, strategic decisions, tactical decisions.

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Урбанизация үдерісін зерттеу аясында моноқалаларды дамытудың стратегияларын қалыптастыруға концептуалды тәсілдеме

Моноқалаларды жаңғырту елдің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуында маңызды орын алады, бұл олардың қызмет етуін зерттеу, талдау және бақылау мәселелерінің маңыздылығын арттырады. Сондықтан оларды дамытуда жаңа тәсілдеме тұрғысынан моноқалаларды жаңғыртудың стратегиялық шешімдерін әзірлеу өзекті мәселе болып табылады. Зерттеудің мақсаты – моноқалаларды дамыту стратегиясын құрудың ретті пәндік саласы көрсетілетін Қазақстан Республикасы моноқалаларын жаңғыртудың концептуалды тәсілдемесін қалыптастыру. Аталған мәселелерді зерттеу үшін эксперттік бағалау әдісі екі топтың арасында таңдалды: ғылыми зерттеушілер және тәжірибелі-эксперттер. Мәліметтерді талдау Microsoft Excel бағдарламалық қамтамасыз етуі негізінде статистикалық (орта мән, индекстік әдіс), факторлық (салмақ коэффициенті және конкордация коэффициенті), матрицалық әдістер арқылы жүргізілді. Әзірленген концептуалды тәсілдеме моноқалаларды түрлендіруге әдістемелік бағыт ретінде олардың мақсаттарын, мәселелерін, факторларын, жағдайларын және даму үдерістерін, сондай-ақ зерттеу объектісінің даму стратегиясын әзірлеу кезінде ішкі және сыртқы байланыстарды анықтауға мүмкіндік береді. Зерттеудің тәжірибелік маңыздылығы моноқалаларды дамыту мәселелерін шешу кезінде жергілікті билік органдарымен ұсынылған концептуалды тәсілдемені енгізу қажеттілігінен көрінеді. Осы мақала алдағы зерттеулер үшін моноқалалардың болашақта дамуын анықтайтын стратегиялық шешімдерді қалыптастыру арқылы құнды болып табылады.

Түйін сөздер: концептуалды тәсілдеме, моноқала, даму факторлары, урбанизация үдерісі, стратегиялық шешімдер, тактикалық шешімдер.

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Концептуальный подход к формированию стратегий развития моногородов в контексте исследования процесса урбанизации

Модернизация моногородов занимает важное место в социально-экономическом развитии страны, что повышает значимость вопросов исследования, анализа и мониторинга их функционирования. Поэтому разработка стратегических решений возрождения моногородов с точки зрения новых подходов в их развитии является актуальным вопросом. Цель исследования – формирование концептуального подхода модернизации моногородов Республики Казахстан, в котором найдет отражение последовательная предметная область выстраивания стратегий их развития. Для изучения данных вопросов был выбран метод экспертной оценки среди двух групп: научных исследователей и экспертов-практиков. Оценка данных проводилась через статистический (среднее значение, индексный метод), факторный (весовой коэффициент и коэффициент конкордации), матричный анализ на основе программного обеспечения Microsoft Excel. Разработанный концептуальный подход, как методологический ориентир к преобразованию моногородов, позволит определить его элементы в виде целей, проблем, факторов, условий и процессов, а также внутренних и внешних связей при разработке стратегий развития объекта исследования. Практическая значимость заключается в необходимости внедрения местными органами власти предложенного концептуального подхода для решения проблем развития моногородов. Данная статья является ценной для будущих исследований формирования стратегических решений модернизации моногородов, определяющих их перспективное развитие.

Ключевые слова: концептуальный подход, моногород, факторы развития, процесс урбанизации, стратегические решения, тактические решения.

Introduction

As it is known, monocities have a special place in the development of the economy of the region and the country as a whole. Currently, there are 89 cities in Kazakhstan, of which 27 or 30 per cent are monocities. In general, they produce about 40% of industrial products (Tokayev, 2021). They are in the zone of various risks due to their development characteristics, and also, the system of urban planning may dominate the provision of urban services and directly or indirectly affect the development of many aspects of urban life. And it should be noted that the situation of monocities is not stable at the moment. In the development of monocities, there is a complex task of developing strategies (economic, entrepreneurial, labour, demographic, social, ecological, infrastructural, intellectual, etc.) for the further development of cities, preventing and adapting to various negative trends, only by studying its comprehensive development potential. It is possible to develop long-term comprehensive development plans by expanding their field of specialization and defining their perspective on the development of cities. Therefore, paying special attention to these cities, the issue of their further development, and in some cases, their revival, is urgent.

The purpose of this study is to create development strategies by developing a conceptual ap-

proach to the development of monocities based on expert evaluation. If the parameters of the development of monocities in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan are taken as the object of research, and the subject of the study is to determine the interrelationship between them within the framework of the development of a conceptual approach to the study of monocities according to the proposed methodology and to show ways of forming regional strategic decisions that take into account the environment and development potential.

Literature review

The conceptual approach arises from the fact that it is an approach aimed at forming a research concept, and its algorithm. This literature review aims to analyze current research in this area. It is believed that a detailed analysis of available scientific works is necessary, as they can be valuable as secondary information for the research methodology.

The starting point of the literature review was the study of the terms used in defining the concept of monocity. The analysis showed that there is a wide range of opinions on this issue in the scientific literature. In the study of Malashenko E.A., and Mekush G.E., the terms used in the concept of monocity by foreign authors: company town, single-industry town, mining town, coal town, railroad

town, boom and bust industry, and Russian scientists: single-structure, mono-industry, mono-service cities passed (Malashenko, 2020: 126-127). Perhaps such differences of opinion are related to the history of the emergence of these cities, which have become the subject of research by Garner John S., and Crawford M. First, monocities were created by locating production away from the centre of the city, then workers gathered in the vicinity of this production enterprise and turned into a small town. In the history of development, there are cases where production in these cities has stopped, and ghost cities have appeared due to the migration of people from them to other cities. It was noted that there were problems of political stagnation and urban discontent (Garner, 1992). After this situation, at the beginning of the 20th century, a change began to enter the model of urban development: a new concept of industrial relations and a new form of social security for residents appeared (Crawford, 1995). Thus, we can see that a whole complex of external and internal events, factors and processes taking place in many spheres of the country's life takes place in the environment of the city. At the same time, it can be concluded that in most cases the process of industrialization is the basis for the formation of monocities.

In addition, aspects of the development of industrial cities include technological changes, urbanization and demographic transformation (Berebe, 2018). These studies have recently become relevant. In general, the development of regions in each country, and the success of medium and long-term economic and social changes depends on manageable urbanization (Center for Economic Research, 2013). Because urbanization is reflected in the expansion of the city's territory and the emergence of different types of cities. This is a clear advantage of urbanization for the development of cities in general. At the same time, Chinese authors have not only shown that urbanization brings a lot of advantages to the country, but by studying the inefficient development of some small cities, they have identified the obstacles that affect them, and the research results have shown that they can find effective ways to develop small cities (Shen, 2018). According to their study, small towns play a key role in connecting large cities and rural areas and in the process of urbanization (Gong, 2022). Therefore, small cities are considered the future of urbanization (Zhou, 2018; Yin, 2021).

This can be achieved by creating a national urbanization strategy that defines the advantages of urban development of the country and develops plans

(Palanivel, 2017). Cooperation between national, state and local governments plays an important role in the success of urbanization (Atalla, 2018). In addition, the role of the state in managing the urbanization process consists in the correct development of the strategy for the creation of cities (Jumambayev, 2014: 10). That is, the conceptual approach within the study of the influence of urbanization in the development of monocities importance is seen.

In addition, the development of monocities may be accompanied by some problems: lack of qualified specialists, financial resources (Sheresheva, 2018: 167), infrastructure (Lukishin, 2016: 34), poor social and economic conditions, unemployment problems (Vazhdaev, 2018: 67). Economic and social problems in monocities (Shedenov, 2013: 27), reduction of production there (Nurlanova, 2022: 195) were not left out of the study. In most cases, these problems lead to population migration, which can also be considered as a factor affecting the development of the monocity.

As a solution to the above-mentioned problems, there are several proposed strategies for diversifying production (Volkov, 2021: 4) in the socio-economic development of monocities (Lukishin, 2016: 35), developing small businesses to reduce dependence on one production (Vazhdaev, 2018: 68). Furthermore, the need to study the development of cities from a complex (Sheresheva, 2018: 167), cluster (Dubnitskiy, 2015; Alekseev-Apraksin, 2019) point of view was determined. At the same time, other approaches were identified during the study of the monocities' development. Thus, a proposed approach from the point of view of a comprehensive economic and sociological study, in which a socio-economic analysis of the development of monocities, mechanisms for the development and implementation of development programs for individual territories and detailed recommendations for their further development was carried out (Uzakova, 2022).

From the standpoint of state support for the monocities' development, a differentiated approach to them is substantiated (Sokolinskaya, 2020), while others stand out within its framework: territorial; subprogram; modernist and other. Moreover, Halseth G., and Sullivan L. in their research, by studying the state of housing issues in some monocities in Canada, consider their development in terms of public policy and usefulness for resource companies seeking to assess new costs for further development (Halseth, 2000).

There is also an opinion about the need for an innovative approach to the development of small

cities, based on scientific and technological innovations that contribute to the economic development of small coastal cities (Chen, 2019). Turvey R. in studying the development of small towns uses questionnaire-based research, as well as analytical tools such as hierarchical regression analysis and principal component analysis as factor extraction (Turvey, 2006).

The conceptual approach to the study of the formation of strategies for the development of monocities is presented in the economic literature by Animitsa E.G., Bochko V.S., Peshina E.V., and Animitsa P.E., in which the authors consider the theoretical and methodological approach to studying the essence of the concept of monotown, strategic directions, indicators of their development, partnership mechanisms in solving the problems of these cities (Conceptual approaches to the development strategy of a single-industry city, 2010).

Thus, the literature review shows that the economic community has developed different approaches to the study of existing problems and the development of strategies for the development of monocities. In this article, the authors believe that it is necessary to develop a conceptual approach to studying the development of monocities, in some cases, their revival. And this, in turn, requires the development of a special methodology that will exclude the fragmentation of the management of the object of study and provide a logically holistic conceptual vision of all the key provisions that determine the general direction of the study.

Materials and methods

Following the purpose of this study, the research methodology was given in the form of the main interconnected structures of scientific knowledge – theoretical, empirical and experimental. In the first stage, this required the implementation of office studies on the study of literary sources. In the second stage, the reliability of the predefined component elements of this approach was tested through a field study. Expert research was simultaneously exploratory, partly descriptive and analytical.

The size of the expert panel, formed based on the snowball method, is 39 experts (the number of responses received (the survey was sent to about 100 experts)). Expert research was conducted in early 2023 based on an online opinion poll by creating a Google form.

The representativeness of the experts' assessment is confirmed by their status within

the sample, which is divided into two groups. The first group consists of employees of foreign and domestic higher educational institutions, and scientific research institutes, who are professionally engaged in the study of problems and prospects of development of monocities, including 30.8% of the total expert panel. Among them are: doctors of science, candidates, scientists with PhD degrees, representatives of the Russian Academy of Sciences, professors, associate professors, and teachers of universities. 83.3% of experts have publications on issues of single-city development and related fields, including highly rated publications; 1/3 part was defended by a dissertation on this topic; 75% are experts of research projects on the research object, participants of conferences, forums, and other business events. In addition, among the researchers-experts, there are residents of the monocity, for example, in the city of Rudny. Self-assessment of the competence of expert researchers showed that the first level of theoretical knowledge of the problem (0.83) is high, followed by practical (0.71) and logical problem-solving levels (0.63).

The composition of the expert panel of the second group is as follows: 77.8% are representatives of local executive bodies of the cities of Khromtau, Lisakovsk, Kentau, and Ridder, 22.2% are representatives of the enterprises, management structure (1/3) of the cities of Altai, Karatau and Zhezkazgan and the head serves as a specialist (1/2 part). Also, 66.7% of practical experts are residents of Monocity, and 33.3% live in nearby settlements. In terms of work experience, 22.2% manage work on the development of monocities, and 44.4% participate in business events.

Evaluation of statistical information using the index method; the results of the expert assessment were conducted using a concordance coefficient (it can be presented as an indicator of the reliability of the results obtained since it shows the degree of agreement between the experts' opinions), weight coefficient (it was not chosen by chance, as it reflects the significance, the relative importance of the factor in comparison with others) and matrix methods (the construction of a grid of the problem field in the development of the study object to determine its strategic decisions was presented through the coincidence of the opinions of two groups of experts, which can also be considered as confirmation of the reliability of the results obtained) within the framework of factor analysis. All these analyzes were calculated and created based on Microsoft Excel analytical system.

The following conclusions were made as a hypothesis of the research: the problems arising in monocities require solving from the perspective of a conceptual approach; monocities can be revived by proper management of the urbanization process.

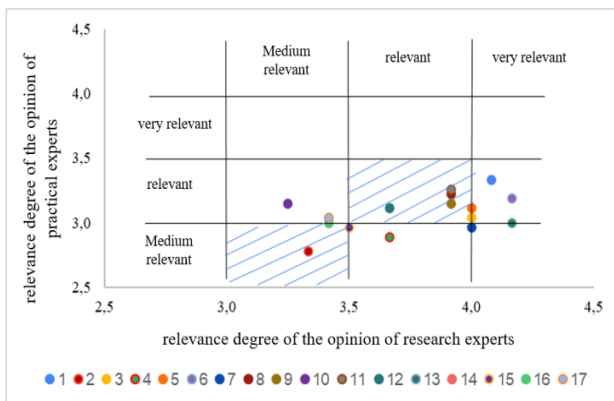
Results and discussion

Development of a conceptual approach to the formation of a strategy for the development of monocities

The algorithm for forming a conceptual approach to the strategic development of monocities should be supplemented not only with the descriptive formulation of rules, but also with their formalization, implementation, and ranking of research subject areas.

It was determined that the conceptual approach should include the identification of different approaches to the content of the monocity description. Therefore, during the research, according to the opinion of the scientific community, several concepts correspond to the concept of monocity. This was also confirmed by the opinion of the scientific researchers of the expert panel, who mentioned the terms “monocity”, “mono-profile city”, and “mono-structure city” in their answers.

This happens due to changes in the conditions of development of these cities, and the emergence of various services and industries. Therefore, in our opinion, we believe that it is better to use the term “monocity”, which is understandable in all respects. This is because the concept of monocity is universal and emphasizes the priority of any industry in its economic specialization. But in addition, it is necessary to create a wide system of grouping monocities according to various criteria and signs. This requires a separate study. Its importance is also related to the purpose of the city’s development. Currently, the development of single cities can be multi-purpose and do not conflict with each other. They clearly show what the content of the city’s service is and what it should strive for. In this way, the initial concept of the development of cities is determined and leads to the formation of their development model in the future. In general, it can be concluded that the main goal in the operation of the monocity is to achieve sustainable development in many parameters. This is possible in certain situations in their current and future development. But as the analysis shows, there are several problems in the development of monocities in the country. Based on the conducted expert opinion survey, their degree of relevance showed the following grid.



1- Dependence of employment on city-building enterprises in monocities
2- Weak attention of local authorities to the development of monocities
3- Low level of infrastructure quality for comfortable living
4- Weak support from the authorities for the development of small and medium-sized businesses
5- High level of unemployment
6- Unfavorable environmental conditions
7- Population decrease in monocities
8- Migration of working people from monocities and population aging
9- Limited financing
10- Gap in development between monocities in different regions
11- Unsatisfactory level of medical and trade sector of monocities
12- Decrease in social welfare and level of social activity of residents
13- Failure to develop a strategic perspective for the development of monopolies
14- People's unwillingness to engage in business activities in monocities
15- Careless use of the land of monocities
16- Inadequate structure of creative industry, cultural and recreational facilities
17- High risk of development of "rising-falling" type beads

Figure 1 – Relevance grid of issues affecting the development of monocities

Note: Compiled by the authors following the results of expert research based on the Excel program

Analysis of all established 17 issues of experts (the network was created based on the combination of the degree of the opinion relevance of research experts and practical experts) showed that it can be divided into the following groups according to relevance: economic, social, managerial and demographic. Moreover, it was found that these

issues overlap with each other and may represent interdisciplinary research. Hence, the agreement of the opinions of two expert panels (field of issues) is found in topical (8,9,11,12) and moderately topical (2) issues (Figure 1). Thus, according to the opinion of experts, among the most urgent problems are the dependence of employment in monocities on the city-

building enterprise and unfavourable environmental conditions. These mentioned problems need to be solved first of all, and if attention is not paid to the problems located at the intersection of grids, their relevance may increase. The gradation of issues by the degree of relevance is shown in Figure 2 (at the end of this chapter).

These problems have certain roots and reasons for their emergence and spread. Such problems exist in many countries. Therefore, to determine the weight of various factors (events, conditions, phenomena) that currently affect the development of monocities based on the results of the expert opinion poll analysis was carried out (Table 1).

Table 1 – Factors affecting the development of monocities

Factors	probability assessment					Σ score	medium size	weight coefficient
	0-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%			
1) industrialization affects the formation of monocities	1	2	3	3	3	41	3.42	0.116
2) creation of city-building enterprises contributes to the development of monocities	0	2	0	6	4	48	4.00	0.136
3) the possibility of population migration from monocities increases	0	1	2	7	2	46	3.83	0.131
4) a new wave of the population will be able to immigrate to monocities	1	4	3	3	1	35	2.92	0.099
5) urbanization affects the development of monocities	1	0	4	4	3	44	3.67	0.125
6) labour migration from other regions solves employment problems in monocities	0	2	4	4	2	42	3.50	0.119
7) depressed areas appear in monocities	0	0	3	6	3	48	4.00	0.136
8) there is a depletion of raw materials in enterprises in monocities	0	1	3	3	5	48	4.00	0.136

Note: the average value and the weighting factor were calculated by the authors using the Excel program as a result of the opinions of the expert researchers (percentage corresponds to points: 0-20% – 1, 21-40% – 2, 41-60% – 3, 61-80% – 4, 81-100% – 5)

The result of the expert evaluation showed that the weight coefficient in Table 1 is 0.408 in total, and each factor individually is equal to 0.136, which is of the first order importance. Therefore, factors 2, 7, and 8 can be considered as consequences and in some cases solutions to the problems of monocities identified above (in Figure 1). This leads to the current focus on these factors. Industrialization, migration, and urbanization were identified as the next most important factors, with a total weighting factor of 0.372. Because these factors are directly related to the development of the monocity since its creation. Therefore, the study of these factors is a component of the established conceptual approach to the development of the urban environment (Figure 2).

Taking into account these conditions, it is very important to make effective management decisions. Therefore, according to the results of the expert assessment, possible tactical and strategic solutions

for the development of monocities were differentiated. The concordance coefficient calculated as a result of the analysis was 0.17. This indicates that it is not a random variable, so the obtained results are meaningful and can be used in further research.

The analysis of the management actions obtained in Table 2 showed that the total weight coefficient of tactical decisions (1, 4, 5, 10) was 0.546, among which the most important actions 4, 5 aimed at the residents of the monocity showed a weight coefficient of 0.149, followed by an important weight coefficient of project development of tactical changes equal to 0.139. In addition, the total weight coefficient of strategic decisions (2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9) was equal to 0.456, and their important ones (2, 3, 7, 8) equalled 0.297. Although tactical decisions are important at the moment, strategic decisions will become more important over time and will determine the priority directions for the future development of monocities.

Table 2 – A modified ranking matrix of management actions necessary for the development of monocities

Management actions	Σ	weight coefficient
1) implementation and control of state programs	11	0.109
2) development of a comprehensive plan for the monocities development	6	0.059
3) development of strategic solutions for the revival, renewal and development of monocities	4	0.040
4) to develop a mechanism for informing residents of monocities about programs, plans, and activities for their modernization and development	15	0.149
5) development of a project of local authorities to involve urban residents and the public to make a personal contribution to the transformation and development of monocities	15	0.149
6) development of a financial mechanism for the modernization of monocities	5	0.050
7) development of a program for the introduction of smart technologies in the development of monocities in various directions	11	0.109
8) development of a program to improve the living environment of monocities	9	0.089
9) creation of ideas and methods for efficient use of land for the restoration of monocities	11	0.109
10) development of projects of rapid tactical changes in monocities	14	0.139
Note: the weight coefficient was calculated by the authors using the Excel program as a result of the opinions of the expert-researchers		

All the rules considered above form the basis for creating a general conceptual plan for the formation of development strategies for monocities. Among the directions of the future development of the above-mentioned cities, the study of the socio-economic condition of the territory is predominant. It is primarily related to the economic potential of the territory, as it combines the social, environmental, entrepreneurial, investment, intellectual, demographic, technological and infrastructure potentials of the territory. Accordingly, each mentioned potential includes some components. For example, the assessment of the demographic potential of a monocity requires the study of human and labour potential in that region. In the same way, the entrepreneurial potential constitutes the natural resource, production-industrial, as well as tourist-recreational potentials of the territory. Therefore, to assess the economic potential of monocities, it is necessary to correctly define and use the methods of each potential analysis. Here, according to experts, it was found that there is an urgent need to carry out such types of strategic analysis as a comprehensive assessment of the development potential of city-building enterprises of monocities,

specialization profile and the efficiency of the development of monocities, as well as the analysis of the risk level of the stability of monocities and the economic potential of their development. Thus, the conceptual improvement of the system of analysis of the modernization of monocities requires a separate, interconnected assessment of the efficiency of development for each of their potentials, and then a general integral assessment (Figure 2). This is a separate area of study.

In general, the first hypothesis was proved: the conceptual approach developed for the development of monocities as a system creates its algorithm, its goals, problems, factors, conditions, development processes, and elements in the form of analytical tools for their assessment; made it possible to determine the internal and external relations that affect the studied results in a tactical and strategic perspective, based on the general goal of the effective operation of the research object. Additionally, it should be noted that the system constituent elements of this conceptual drawing will not change, and their meaning will be relevant at present. Over time, their content may be supplemented due to new research.

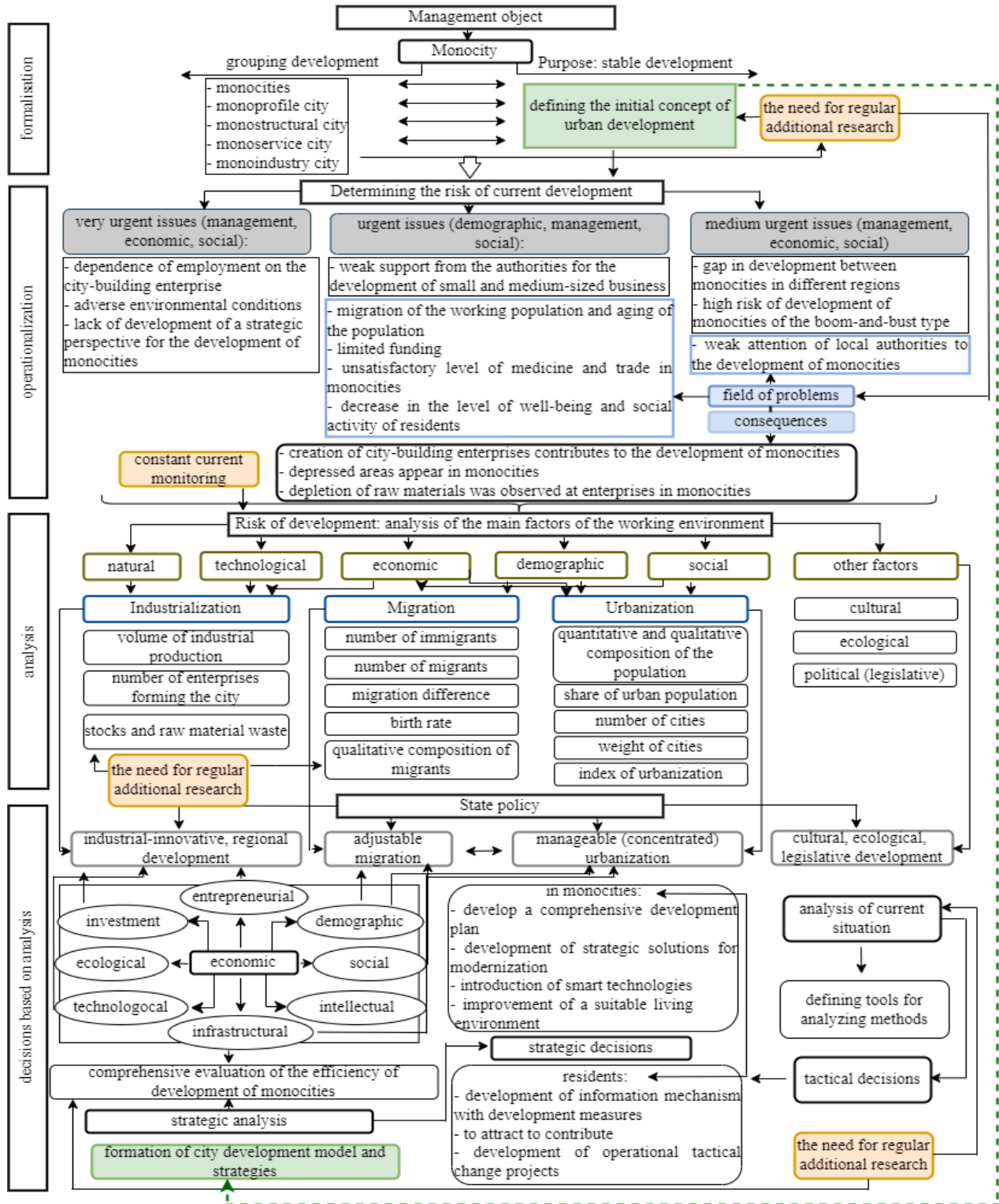


Figure 2 – Conceptual diagram of the development of monocities within the framework of managed urbanization and based on emerging strategies
 Note: Compiled by authors as a result of literature review and expert researcher’s opinions

The influence of the urbanization process on the development of monocities

As a result of the above studies, it was better to take into account the urbanization process (factor) in the development of monocities from the point of view of a conceptual approach. It is known that urbanization is a process of increasing the share of the urban population and increasing the number and territory of cities, as well as the role of cities, urban

culture and relations, accompanied by the growth of the economic, political and cultural importance of cities compared to rural areas. According to the results of the survey, 25% of experts believe that the process of urbanization is very important for the development of monocities, and 58% believe that it is important. In this regard, we considered the opinion of experts on how urbanization will affect the development of monocities in the future (Table 3).

Table 3 – Analysis of the impact of the urbanization process on the development of monocities

Urbanization effect	number of expert answers	expert answer weight
Urbanization has a positive effect on the development of monocity	3	0.07
Urbanization harms the development of a monocity	2	0.05
Urbanization is the driving force behind the development of large cities only	6	0.15
Rapid urbanization harms the development of monocities	2	0.05
Unreasonable (insufficient) urbanization has a negative impact on the development of monocities and rural settlements	4	0.10
As part of urbanization, the population of monocities moved to large cities will after some time move to small cities (possibly monocities)	2	0.05
To solve the problems of monocities, their active development can be considered a model of urbanization and a permanent form of the city	4	0.10
Regulated and managed urbanization can lead to the revival of monocities	7	0.17
Small towns and monocities are important in the process of urbanization	6	0.15
Implementation of the strategy of the revitalization of monocities leads to reverse urbanization.	1	0.02
Medium and small cities, including monocities, will become the backbone of urbanization, and driving local urbanization will become relevant.	4	0.10
Note: based on the opinions of researchers and experts, the weight coefficient was calculated by the authors using the Excel program		

According to the results of the research, calculating the weight of experts' answers based on general data, only 0.15 of them consider the urbanization process to be related to large cities, while the remaining 0.85 relate it to the development of monocities. The coefficient of the weight value of 0.20 indicates the opinion of experts that urbanization harms the development of a monocity and that unreasonable, unregulated urbanization is dangerous. In general, experts (weight value coefficient of 0.66) stated that urbanization has a positive effect on the development of monocities, and in addition, they highly assessed the possibility (0.17) of regulated and controlled urbanization leading to the revival of monocities.

The above-mentioned once again proves the importance of this process in the development of monocities. If we pay attention to the existing studies, then in many countries of the world, there is a trend of permanent transition to urbanization, which is a natural consequence and stimulus of economic development, which passes through the stages of industrialization and post-industrialization, solves the problems that arise in them and changes the views on further development. Also, according to the research results, not only urbanization, industrialization, and migration factors were found to be the most important in the development of monocities. Therefore, further research is devoted to the analysis of available statistical data on the impact of events,

factors and processes, such as industrialization, migration and urbanization, on the overall development of monocities. However, more attention will be paid to considering the relationship of urbanization with industrialization and migration.

The analysis showed that industrialization was the primary reason for the emergence of monocities in most cases. For example, the cities of Balkash, Zhezkazgan and Satpaev were founded due to the discovery of copper deposits, Ridder was founded due to the presence of various metals, and the city of Ekibastuz was founded due to the presence of coal deposits. Later, as a result of migration due to the opening of industry in these settlements, the number of people increased and they became cities. After a long history of industrialization, the mining industry still dominates and greatly affects the daily lives of the city's residents. Thus, the stoppage of the production of the city-building enterprises and the reduction of industrial resources harmed the development of the monocity and became one of the

immediate reasons for its transformation into a depressed region. For example, the depletion of raw materials in Zhanaozen, Arkalyk and several other cities turns them into potential centres of social tension (Tokayev, 2021). Therefore, there is a need to solve the problems in these cities and revive them as a future model of urbanization. In this regard, it is necessary to conduct a separate self-study to determine whether there is a potential for the development of enterprises in monocities in the future and to what extent the remaining funds are sufficient.

Population migration is closely related to the process of urbanization. In general, migration restrictions aimed at sending migrants to other places, making it difficult for them to settle in suitable areas, can affect the form of urban development. Therefore, migration can be an impetus for the industrial and urban development of the region. Further, statistical indicators of population migration in the monocities of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the last 5 years are given (Table 4).

Table 4 – Changes in the migration rate of the population in monocities of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the period from 2017 to 2021 (person)

Monocities name	Migration balance (difference)						amount of balance
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	general	
Abay	-198	32	322	-190	-180	-214	down
Aksai	325	301	-352	-442	-525	-693	down
Aksu	-1235	-927	-987	-545	-427	-4121	up
Altai Serebryansk	-66	-154	-498	-133	-127	-978	down
Arkalyk	-680	-430	-1396	-1242	-1237	-4985	up
Balkash	-593	-146	-642	-939	-804	-3124	average
Ekibastuz	-653	-860	-972	-1692	-1436	-5613	up
Zhanaozen	-5198	-1963	-2211	-1533	-1107	-12012	very high
Zhanatas	-21	-237	-136	-137	-175	-706	down
Zhezkazgan	-801	-516	-778	-849	-1146	-4090	up
Zhetikara	-708	-456	-538	-620	-511	-2833	average
Kentau	-563	-491	-1420	222	1	-2251	average
Kurchatov	-90	-53	-189	2	-175	-505	down
Karazhal	-364	-159	-116	-188	-195	-1022	average
Karatau	152	-53	-211	-322	-284	-718	down
Kulsary	-415	-672	-457	-668	-589	-2801	average
Lisakovsk	-171	-250	-253	-127	-192	-993	down
Ridder	-382	-371	-478	-250	-332	-1813	average
Rudny	231	-14	-305	-570	-659	-1317	average
Saran	-88	-156	-53	-165	-150	-612	down
Satpaev	-844	-585	-708	-788	-1023	-3948	up

Table continuation

Monocities name	Migration balance (difference)						amount of balance
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	general	
Stepnogorsk	-307	-470	-649	-483	-650	-2559	average
Tekeli	52	-54	-232	-76	-314	-624	down
Temirtau	-270	-334	-660	-931	-1373	-3568	up
Khromtau	52	65	-60	-133	-394	-470	down
Shakhtinsk	-381	-8	-266	-302	-455	-1412	average

Note: balance by years compiled based on (The demographic Yearbook (by regions), 2017-2021), total balance was calculated by the authors

The analysis of migration in monocities showed a tendency for population decrease in all cities over the last 5 years. The total balance for monocities is 63982 people, including the highest rate of departure in Zhanaozen, 18.8%. Therefore, in the following cities, the emigration showed a high balance: Ekibastuz (8.8%), Arkalyk (7.8%), Aksu (6.4%), Zhezkazgan (6.4%), Satpaev (6.2%), Temirtau. (5.6%). However, in the city of Aksu, it is observed that the population migration has decreased from year to year, from 30% in 2017 to 10.4% in 2021. On the contrary, the number of emigrants in Zhanaozen, Zhezkazgan and Ekibastuz is increasing year by year. In general, the main reason for this is the migration of people to suitable areas. This is proved by statistical data that most of the migrants who left these cities moved to the regional centres where these cities are located. These facts show that due to the improper development of monocities, the migration of the population there leads to the urbanization of large cities, that is, an increase in the number of people there.

However, to further determine the demographic changes in monocities, it is necessary to conduct an independent comprehensive study based on statistical data and public opinion polls. It is important to assess its demographic potential by determining the qualitative composition of the population, i.e., where the population moved from monocities went, age and gender characteristics.

These migration changes are also related to the process of urbanization in large cities. Because cities and their population may increase due to migration. This, in turn, allows for an increase in the level of urbanization in the region. When studying the process of urbanization, it is better to take into account not only the share of the city population but also the change in urban structures in the region: the number of cities, population density, location of

the population in cities and the “weight” of cities in terms of population, etc. Therefore, the research considers these indicators using the urbanization index. The following formula (1) proposed by Efimova E.A. in the analysis of the urbanization index in the economic literature is recommended (Efimova, 2014: 4):

$$I_{urb} = \frac{U \sum n_i w_i}{P \sum n_i}, \quad (1)$$

Here, I_{urb} is the urbanization index of the region; U is the number of the urban population in the region; P is the total population in that region; n_i is the number of cities in the territory of the region by population; w_i is the “weight” of cities based on population.

In addition to the share of the urban population, the index also takes into account the number of large, medium and small, monocities and their population (Table 5).

According to the results of the analysis, the urbanization index in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2022 corresponds to the average level of urbanization, and in 2022, compared to 1989, the urbanization index decreased by regions in Zhambyl – 14.5%, Kyzylorda – 24.1%, and Mangystau – 48%. This can be caused by the lack of a single monocity in the Kyzylorda region and the development potential of Zhambyl (Karatau – medium, Zhanatas – low), Mangystau (Zhanaozen – medium) monocities. Also, in 2022, compared to 1989, the increase of this indicator from low to the average level in the regions of Aktobe (Khromtau – high) 39.2% and West Kazakhstan (Aksai – medium) 35.7% can be connected with the development potential of monocities in the region. In general, Karaganda (8 monocities) and Pavlodar

(Aksu, Ekibastuz – high) regions showed a very high level of urbanization, accordingly, this is due to the large number of monocities in these regions and their high development potential. However, it is necessary to determine its current and future

potential only through a comprehensive study of monocities. In general, we can say that managed urbanization can have a positive effect on the development of monocities. This confirms the second hypothesis.

Table 5 – Results of the urbanization index (I_{urb}) for the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the period 1989-2022

Name of regions	The value of the index (I_{urb})					2022 with 19 8 9 years compared to %
	1989	1999	2009	2019	2022	
Akmola	2.290	2.024	1.995	1.982	2.099	- 8.3
Aktobe	2.261	2.281	2.508	3.005	3.148	39.2
Almaty	1.668	1.465	1.178	1.165	1.112	-33.3
Atyrau	3.997	3.857	3.042	3.647	3.803	-4.9
West Kazakhstan	2.338	2.448	2.784	3.120	3.172	35.7
Zhambyl	2.691	2.628	2.277	2.283	2.301	- 14.5
Karaganda	4.679	4.409	4.157	4.197	4.293	-8.2
Kostanai	3.042	3.161	2.877	3.161	3.432	12.8
Kyzylorda	3.255	3.120	2.095	2.215	2.472	-24.1
Mangystau	4.135	3.659	2.710	2.133	2.150	-48
Pavlodar	4.267	4.227	4.533	4.707	4.714	10.5
North Kazakhstan	1.436	1.512	1.592	1.824	1.881	31
Turkestan	2.331	2.120	2.139	1.064	1.135	- 51.3
East Kazakhstan	3.032	2.935	2.927	3.018	3.080	1.6
The Republic of Kazakhstan	3.034	2.905	2.829	3.057	3.141	3.5

Note: (1) the additional indicators necessary for the index were counted and calculated by the authors using the Excel program according to the formula, the gradation of the index value was based on the literature (Efimova, 2014): very high ($I_{urb} \geq 4.01$), high ($3.51 \leq I_{urb} \leq 4.0$), medium ($3.01 \leq I_{urb} \leq 3.5$), low ($2.51 \leq I_{urb} \leq 3.0$), very low ($I_{urb} \leq 2.5$). The information for the calculation were received from the source (The demographic Yearbook (by regions), 1989-2022)

Conclusion

Based on the research results, the following conclusions can be made. Conceptualization of the analyzed scientific literary sources, the results of the conducted expert research, as well as taking into account the processes taking place in the economy, making it possible to determine the main set of rules that are the basis for the preliminary development of the general research direction on the formation of strategies for the development of monocities. Thus, the object of research and the purpose of its development is based on the design of the conceptual approach of the given research topic; factors, processes and issues of its environment; a logical interconnection was created between the elements of the control system.

As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the migration of the able-bodied population, limited financing, low social activity of residents, unsatisfactory level of medicine, trade industry and weak attention of local authorities are the problems of monocities development. The consequences of these problems lead to the following risks: the emergence of depressed areas in monocities, and the depletion of raw materials. Also, the creation (renovation) of city-building enterprises, and their regular operation can be considered a solution to some of the mentioned problems. Currently, the total weight of these three first-order important factors affecting the development of monocities is 0.408, and the second-order (urbanization, migration and industrialization) coefficient is 0.372 and was further studied.

Thus, it was found that 25% of experts believe that the process of urbanization is very important, and 58% are important for the development of monocities. In this regard, the importance of the urbanization process in the development of monocities is shown by the weight coefficient of 0.85, and its positive effect is proved by the weight coefficient of 0.66, as well as the possibility of regulated and managed urbanization leading to the revival of monocities was rated the highest (0.17). The urbanization index calculated by regions showed that it is at the highest level in Karaganda (4.293) regions with a large number of monocities and Pavlodar (4.714) regions with high development potential.

As a result, the proposed conceptual approach, in addition to creating a research algorithm, shows how to conduct research using effective tools, and how to create tactical and strategic solutions for the development of monocities. In the analysis of management activities, the total weight coefficient of tactical decisions was 0.546, and strategic decisions – were 0.456. Although tactical decisions are important at the moment, strategic decisions will become more important over time and will determine

the priority directions for the future development of monocities.

Thus, the conducted research shows that it is an important task for researchers to master the problems of creating a conceptual approach to the development of strategies for the development of monocities, analyzing urbanization, and further individual expanded research: grouping of monocities, the qualitative composition of population migration, as well as not only the production capabilities of city-building enterprises but also general showed that the city requires a comprehensive assessment based on the analysis of various potentials for its development and the formation of a monocity development model in the future.

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