

MODERN APPROACHES TO STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES OF DIFFERENT TYPES

Kryvonis K. A. The institute of Economics and Management, Filol2018-2

Radionova L. A. PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy and Political Science

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv, Kharkiv, Ukraine

In recent decades, the need for the strategic development of cities has been most acutely manifested. The reason is the high percentage of subsidized ones, especially in small towns, the transfer of state functions to the localities without sufficient justification of the resource base, the regular change of government structures, and differences in the changing environment. Analyzing various approaches to understanding the form and essence of such a phenomenon as a city, it should be noted that in terms of form, a city is a territory for the settlement of residents. In terms of content, the city appears as an environment for the life and socialization of these residents.

The approaches applied to the definition of the city management system, the adopted methods are guided by the development of strategic plans without taking into account the principles of strategic management and understanding the nature of the emergence and existence of cities. In the literature, there are even attempts to apply the methodology of managing a large company for the strategic development of the city.

In our opinion, first, it is necessary to clarify the conceptual apparatus, to identify the features of the development of cities of various types and to develop conceptual approaches to the strategic development of these types of cities. It is very important here which concept is being implemented – «city for residents» or «residents for city». Strategic city management is a logical continuation of the concept of sustainable development and is aimed not only at preserving the existing city, but at the survival and development of the city in the future.

The city is one of the forms of settlement. In Ukraine, 69% of the population lives in urban areas. Settlement is a form of inclusion of an individual in social life, an environment for his socialization. It forms certain social qualities in him. Any type of settlement is the immediate environment for human life. The conditions in which a person works, satisfies his natural needs (food, housing, education, culture, etc.), determine the extent of opportunities in a particular place of settlement. These are real conditions determined by the profile of the settlement, its size, and administrative status. The heterogeneity of living conditions gives rise to socio-territorial differences.

Both the city and the countryside, as the immediate environment of human life, in a broad sense, realize the most important integrating function – the function of social development of a person and population. Unlike an enterprise, a settlement

mediates almost all spheres of human life and activities – social life, culture, education, everyday life, etc.

It is historically recognized that, on the one hand, society itself crystallized in cities, on the other, this process was accompanied by a stronger and more concentrated, more destructive effect of the elements. People looked for protection in the city, acquired the skills of living according to norms and rules.

The city is the protection of each person (or groups of persons) and the compulsion to a certain occupation and normative behavior. The city is a worldwide globalization of relationships of all kinds. The city is the center of development of the surrounding territory, country [1].

When it is asked what a city is, M. Weber tried to answer: «A city is a large, relatively closed settlement with closely adjacent houses and the absence of a personal acquaintance with each other specific to the community of neighbors. At the same time, the required size of the settlement depends on the general cultural conditions. Additional features that distinguish the city from other settlements are the well-known «variety" of occupations of the population (mainly non-agricultural) and the «market», where there is a regular exchange of goods as a source of income and meeting the needs of the population» [2].

According to Y. A. Levada, the city is considered in the life of society in terms of social organization and culture: «In the first plan, the city appears as a concentration of social structures, groups, role functions. In the second, it is the focus of cultural values, models, certain norms of human activity, the implementation of which ensures the «connection of times», the reproduction and development of the social whole».

The city is a qualitatively new form of uniting people on the basis of social relations. The separation of the city from the village is based on changes in production and has its own content. Industrial labor is related to nature in a different way than agriculture. Nature is not a direct object of labor, and handicraft labor can exist where there is a market. The city is quite autonomous, has a greater opportunity to choose the place of origin, because natural factors have less influence on it. The city is more intensively developing the territory, since urban production itself creates the prerequisites for its functioning. It concentrates the production process in a limited area [3, P.141-146].

The city becomes a form of overcoming the leading role of nature in the development of mankind, an «element» created by society. In the countryside, the predominance of the natural principle remains. But the existence of the city depends on the development of agriculture, the city is interested in the development of agriculture.

Cities arose as a result of large social divisions of labor: a) between the mental and the physical; b) between industry and agriculture; c) the allocation of management in a special area of activity. The basis for the division of labor, and, consequently, for the emergence of cities, is the formation of a stable surplus of agricultural products.

Different authors understand by the city:

- residents incorporated (i. e. registered as a unit of account) and managed by the mayor;
- an association of people and buildings that are distinguished by a special kind of activity, grandiose in terms of time of existence or occupied area;
- community of people leading a peculiar way of life;
- a centered settlement, the majority of the working population of which is engaged in non–agricultural activities;
- the form of settlement and territorial organization of the economy.

According to J.–J. Rousseau, the city is the best that has been created by human civilization in the entire history of its development, and at the same time «the city is a monster devouring the human race».

Two approaches are observed: sociological – a city is a stable community of people living in a given territory, and economic – a settlement, the population of which performs a variety of economically beneficial functions for the settlement. Even philosophers, if we consider Shchedrovitsky as such, consider the city not just as an environment for socialization and development of a particular inhabitant, but as an «integral of human activity».

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The city is also a place of concentration of goods. From this point of view, the larger the city, the more benefits it can provide to residents or population. But then it turns out that rural settlements themselves are not able to provide any standard of living benefits, if only in rural settlements the system of values is the same as in the city.

One of the distinguishing features of a modern city is the transformation of information, analytical, intellectual, managerial and other resources into a source of city development. Also, considering large and large cities, we can talk about the presence of institutions of education, health care, science, law and order, etc., which form a certain way of life and ensure a certain quality of life. The number and variety of organizations in the city make it possible to provide employment for residents and form the population of the city, to create competitive advantages in the external environment.

So, the success of a city's development depends not only on its population size and the size of its territory. On the one hand, the possibilities for the development of a city depend on its size, on the other hand, the change in the number of inhabitants and population depends on the nature of the development of the city.

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INTERBUDGETARY TRANSFERS AS AN TOOL OF FINANCIAL EQUALIZATION OF REGIONS

Martyniuk A. P., 4th year student of the Faculty of Business and Law

Ishchuk L. I., PhD, Associate Professor at the Department of Finance, Banking and Insurance

Lutsk National Technical University

Interbudgetary transfers in modern realities occupy an extremely important place in the system of budgetary regulation. Therefore, first of all, it should be done a theoretical analysis of this category. It should be noted at once that the terms «official transfers» and «interbudgetary transfers» are synonymous. The adoption of the Budget Code of Ukraine in 2010 began to use the term «interbudgetary transfers», but the theory still uses another as well. In addition, modern statistical reporting still uses the term «official transfers».

The most complete idea of the concept under study can be obtained by analyzing its definition of different scientists. Thus, the definitions of «interbudgetary transfers» are given in Table 1.

Table 1 – Definitions of «interbudgetary transfer»

Author	Definition
Paragraph 32 of Article 2 of the Budget Code of Ukraine	«Funds that are transferred free of charge and irrevocably from one budget to another» [1].
Sidor I. P.	«Budget funds that are transferred from one budget to another free of charge and non-refundable in order to prevent discrepancies between the amount of budget funds and the powers assigned in the process of division of competencies and responsibilities» [2].
Bondaruk T. G.	«Form of implementation of the principles of interbudgetary regulation; a tool for formulating budget policy and process in the framework of the transfer of powers between budgets in terms of resource use» [3].
Kazyuk Y. M.	«Component of relations between budgets, which is an element of stabilizing the economy of regions by equalizing the budget and the implementation of various programs» [4].