

UDC 911.374/.375-044.964:332.12.45:005.336.4(510)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.36059/978-966-397-284-8-53>

Pavlov O. I.

ORCID: 0000-0001-6431-5210

*Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor,
Head of the Department of Industrial Economics
Odesa National Technological University
Odesa, Ukraine*

Pavlova I. O.

ORCID: 0000-0002-3656-5447

*Candidate of Economic Sciences,
Senior Lecturer at the Department of Tourism Business and Recreation
Odesa National Technological University
Odesa, Ukraine*

Pavlov O. I.- junior

ORCID: 0000-0001-7939-4345

*Student at the Faculty of Economics and Law
Odesa I. I. Mechnykov National University
Odesa, Ukraine*

CHINA'S EXPERIENCE IN MANAGING THE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL-URBAN AGGLOMERATION FORMATIONS

Key words: China, united territorial communities, rural-urban agglomeration formations, districts, management of inclusive development.

The problem of managing urban and rural development on the basis of inclusiveness has recently gained significant scientific relevance and practical significance.

It is especially important for Ukraine, where in recent years, as a result of the reform of the territorial organization, prerequisites for the joint development of these entities have been created. We are talking about the formation of united territorial communities (UTC) and the creation of new districts that have acquired the characteristics of rural-urban agglomerations.

Corresponding changes, with their own specificity, are also taking place in other countries. Currently, a common feature of the modern development of the world community is the appearance of villages within the city limits,

which acquire the characteristics of urbanity and at the same time bring manifestations of rurality to the city.

Rural-urban cohesion contains elements of sustainable development due to the provision of common space with land, water and other natural resources possessed by villages.

At the same time, «urban selfishness» appears as an obstacle to the integration of cities and villages, which manifests itself in neglecting the interests of small rural communities.

This contradiction is most successfully overcome in Asian countries, which is largely due to the Eastern mentality inclined to social harmony (table 1).

Table 1

Scientific foundations and practice of rural-urban inclusion formation in Asian countries*

Countries	Scientific and political discourse of inclusion	The practice of molding inclusion
Of Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy of joint governance of the village and the city, which provides for the relaxation of tensions between them, the achievement of positive interaction with the aim of their integration • Proclamation of the goal of the reconstruction of villages regarding the complete adaptation of the rural population to the urban way of life through the diversification of the use of agricultural land • The Chinese government's promotion for national strategies such as «rural revitalization», «rural-urban integration» and «targeted poverty alleviation» • The aspiration of the governments of India for inclusive growth, China – a «harmonious society», Thailand – the «philosophy of sufficiency», Vietnam – justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition and conflict of interest of urban and of rural areas in terms of talents, resources and funds in conditions of uneven development • Paying the main attention in the process of relations between the village and the city to the transformation of rural areas into urban areas through the creation of urban villages • Interstate and regional uneven development of rural-urban socio-spatial formations • Measurement of regional differentiation and assessment of the degree of inclusion of cities and villages based on the developed integration indices

* Source: developed by the authors according to [1–2].

The Chinese practice of managing the inclusive development of cities and villages, which is based on the national concept of «harmonious society», five-year and long-term strategies until 2030 and 2050, is indicative in this regard.

A characteristic feature of the inclusive development of Chinese society is its dependence on the pace of urbanization and the role of cities in this process.

Policies to promote rural development emphasize the formation of an urbanization mode for the coordinated development of large, medium, and small cities as the driving force for rural development, but the policies do not specify the spatial organization relationship between cities in a given region [3].

Constructing an index system is the basis for study of the rural-urban integration (URI) level, based mainly on population integration, economic integration, social integration, spatial fusion, life integration, ecological integration, and other aspects. Per capita income and consumption of residents between cities and countryside are used sometimes to calculate. Relevant scholars used 12 indicators to calculate the urban-rural integration index of Beijing, with the maximum, minimum and average values of 0.7325, 0.5324 and 0.6158 respectively [4].

Urban and rural areas are complex territorial systems with spatial intersection, complementation constructs, and interactions. The urban-rural relations reflect a basic relationship of the dual socio-economic structure of the city and the countryside. Therefore, it is critical for the sustainable development of the region when urban and rural areas integrate and coordinate development. Not only does the level of development of the country itself determine the level of URI, but the influence of the central city also should be considered. Meanwhile, it is associated with the convenience of the connection between cities and countryside [4].

The main factors affecting the level of URI included rural self-development level, the influence of central cities, and connection between cities and countryside. The proportion of rural population with high school or secondary specialized school or above, urban construction land area, and secondary and tertiary industrial GDP were critical factors, influencing the urban-rural integrated level in Shandong. The explanatory power of these three factors to the spatial differentiation of urban-rural integration is 73.58%, 62.08% and 58.66% respectively [4].

In foreign scientific literature, a classification has been made regarding the management regime of rural and urban socio-spatial entities. One of them is purely self-oriented or strongly egocentric in the way of management (China) [5, p. 1230].

Chinese researchers identify four pillars of rural-urban integration: the administrative system, the household registration system, the land management system, and the social security system [1, p. 779].

In China, in 2017, the «Rural Revitalization Strategy» was developed, aimed at solving the key problems of rural development and increasing the capacity and competitiveness of sustainable development by realizing industrial prosperity, environmental improvement, rural civilization, effective management and prosperous life on the village. The basis of this document was the idea that rural areas give rise to cities, and the relationship between the village and the city should be considered as the relationship between a mother and a child [2].

Since Ukraine has not yet formed a national model for managing the inclusive development of rural-urban agglomerations, the Chinese experience in this matter should be useful both for government structures of various levels and for self-governing organizations.

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