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CONCEPTUALISATION OF THE DEFINITION

«URBANISED AREAS»

The article outlines theoretical approaches to explaining the essence of urbanisation as a trend in the development of modern society.

The article establishes that at the present stage of development of post-industrial urbanism, new theories and concepts of urban development are emerging. Scientists pay considerable attention to knowledge and high technologies. In the context of urban development, there are trends towards suburbanisation, as well as decentralisation and an increased role for local governments. Theories of urbanisation that are typical of post-industrial society characterise urbanism as a process that is directly related to political, economic and social factors.

The author's own approaches to building the conceptual apparatus are proposed, taking into account the subject of this study and the identified characteristics of urbanised areas, in particular, the concepts of «urbanisation», «city», «agglomeration» are clarified. It is established that public management of development of urbanised areas is the exercise by public authorities of targeted influence on various spheres of urban public life with a view to ensuring intensive and extensive development of urbanised areas and improving the living standards of the population.

An approach to the classification of urbanised territories for the purposes of public administration is proposed, which allows identifying the properties of urbanised territories and, accordingly, taking them into account in the formation and implementation of the State policy, strategies and public administration decisions on the development of urbanised territories, in particular: by the form of territorial settlement, planning structure, population density, level of urban development, functions performed by it, environmental status, as well as the level of economic and social development of the relevant territory, the level of damage and the level of security.

Keywords: *public administration, urbanised area, urbanisation, city, agglomeration.*

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛІЗАЦІЯ ПОНЯТТЯ «УРБАНІЗОВАНІ ТЕРИТОРІЇ»

У статті окреслено теоретичні підходи до пояснення сутності урбанізації як тенденції розвитку сучасного суспільства.

Установлено, що на сучасному етапі розвитку постіндустріального урбанізму виникають нові теорії та концепції розвитку міст. Значна увага вчених надається знанням та високим технологіям. У контексті розвитку міст виникають тенденції до субурбанізації, а також децентралізації та підвищення ролі місцевого самоврядування. Теорії урбанізації, що характерні для постіндустріального суспільства, характеризують урбанізм як процес, який безпосередньо пов'язаний з політичними, економічними та соціальними чинниками.

Запропоновано авторські підходи до побудови понятійного апарату, з огляду на предмет цього дослідження та з урахуванням ідентифікованих характеристик урбанізованих територій, зокрема уточнено поняття «урбанізація», «місто», «агломерація».

Установлено, що публічне управління розвитком урбанізованих територій – здійснення органами публічної влади цілеспрямованого впливу на різні сфери міського суспільного життя, з метою забезпечення інтенсивного та екстенсивного розвитку урбанізованої території та підвищення рівня життя населення.

Запропоновано підхід до класифікації урбанізованих територій для цілей публічного управління, що дозволяє ідентифікувати властивості урбанізованих територій та відповідно враховувати їх при формуванні та реалізації державної політики, стратегій та ухваленні публічноуправлінських рішень щодо розвитку урбанізованих територій, зокрема: за формою територіального поселення, планувальною структурою, густотою населення, рівнем містобудівного освоєння,

функціями, що вона виконує, за екологічним станом, а також рівнем економічного та соціального розвитку відповідної території, рівнем пошкоджень та рівнем безпеки.

Ключові слова: публічне управління, урбанізована територія, урбанізація, місто, агломерація.

Problem statement. Urbanisation is a historical phenomenon and has been studied by scientists in various fields at different stages of society's development. Due to the fact that for a long time the problem of public management of urbanisation processes has not been recognised in Ukraine as a process that has a direct impact on the economy, the research by domestic scholars has hardly raised this issue,

However, the issue of developing the theory and methodology of public administration processes of urbanised areas is extremely important in the context of the need to ensure the development of Ukraine.

Urbanisation is considered to be a complex, multifaceted process and is an object of interdisciplinary research. This concept is interpreted in different ways by scholars in different fields. That is why, to date, there is no single generally accepted definition of urbanisation.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The scientific and methodological basis for urbanisation processes was formed by such foreign scholars as K. Davis [13], Ozan Kamaran [14], M. Pesaresi, M. Melchiorri, A. Siragusa, T. Kemper [15] and others. The study of the essence of the concept of urbanisation (from the point of view of the geographical component) was studied by V. M. Babaiev [1], A. Ye. Buriachenko [2], I. V. Hukalova, N. V. Omelchenko [6], V. V. Zasadko [8], T. B. Zastavetskyi [9] and others. Among modern researchers of urbanisation processes N. M. Lysiak [10], L. V. Serhiienko [11], K. M. Voitsits`ka [4, 5] and others can be distinguished.

The purpose of the article is to study the essential characteristics of the concept of «urbanised areas», current trends in the development of urbanised areas.

Presenting the main material. Urbanisation as a socio-economic process is a reflection of the profound structural changes in the economy and social life that are taking place in the modern period. Urbanisation processes are manifested in different planes: demographic, economic, spatial and social, and sometimes a tourism aspect is added. Demographic urbanisation is determined by the growth of the urban population and the share of the urban population in the country as a whole. Economic urbanisation is the growth of the economic potential of cities and their role in the country's economy. Social urbanisation means the adoption of urban lifestyles and lifestyles. Spatial urbanisation applies equally to urban and rural settlements. In cities, this feature is manifested in an increase in the area, density and number of storeys of buildings, while in villages it concerns changes in the use of land plots and the formation of other (compared to traditional) types of development. Spatial urbanisation is characterised by a constant increase in urbanised areas due to the formation of new cities, the acquisition of city status by urban-type settlements or rural settlements, and the incorporation of surrounding areas into cities [10, p. 33].

The development of urbanisation is driven by intensive processes of concentration, differentiation and intensification of activities, formation of new spatial structures of settlement in optimal areas for development, and spread of the urban lifestyle across the entire network of settlements. The pace, forms and nature of urbanisation processes vary from country to country and depend on whether they are spontaneous or deliberately managed.

Today, urbanisation should be understood not in a narrow sense as an increase in cities and urban residents, but as a multifaceted socio-economic process that has a significant impact on social relations, an increase in the area of urbanised landscapes; the growth of urban functions in settlement systems

(administrative, innovative, communicative), the development of interconnected forms of urban settlement – agglomerations, metropolises and other urbanised areas, the problems that arise and the need to solve them using certain mechanisms on the part of states [12].

The regulation of urbanisation is a complex task in theory and practice, due to the presence of a large number of factors and cause-and-effect relationships between the manifestations of urbanisation processes. Most urban problems are interconnected: many have common roots, while some are exacerbated by others. For example, poverty fuels housing and crime problems, and crime leads to deteriorating living conditions in residential areas, which in turn exacerbates the housing problem. New complex problems arise that require solutions. People do not want to live in faceless residential areas built to a template. Architectural innovations do not solve social problems. The sources of urban growth cannot be revealed through simplified mathematical calculations. Forecasts cannot be substituted by sophisticated calculation procedures that cannot adequately show the multitude of factors that influence urban development [10, p. 34].

It should be noted that the term «urbanisation» was first mentioned in 1946 by C. Davis and A. Casis, who studied the problems of urbanisation in Latin America. In 1965, D. Kingsley interpreted the process of urbanisation as a transformational change that transforms an «old-fashioned» rural economy into a high-tech and industrialised [13].

Scientists I. Hukalova and N. Omelchenko [6] consider the study of urbanisation in the context of the growing role of cities in society, as well as the formation of a network of connections as a consequence of urbanisation processes. T. Zastavetskyi notes that «urbanisation is a process that manifests itself not only in an increase in the share of the urban population and the growing role of cities in the development of the region, but also in the impact of cities on people's lifestyles, their activities, as well as on the existence of the

entire area adjacent to the city» [9]. The author extends the scope of urbanisation factors to the areas adjacent to cities.

Scientist A. Buriachenko [2] points to the need to study urbanisation from the perspective of social, demographic and financial approaches. The researcher proposes to consider urbanisation in the narrow sense as an increase in cities and urban population; in the broad sense as a multifaceted socio-economic process that has a significant impact on social relations. The author emphasises that urbanisation is closely linked to macroeconomic indicators and is a factor of economic growth.

In recent years, the concept of «urbanised territory» has been increasingly used in the works of scholars, but there is no single interpretation. Here are some definitions.

«An urbanised area is a territory occupied by urban forms of population settlement and related production, transport and social ties» [8].

«An urbanised area is the territory of a city and adjacent settlements (where the population that works and/or receives services in the city lives), which have specific urban spatial properties; are defined as one or more administrative-territorial units; have national, regional or global significance; perform a set of social, economic, political, humanitarian and other functions» [11, p. 82].

«Urbanised areas are defined as developed territories with buildings in cities, towns and densely built-up rural areas with utility corridors and undeveloped green spaces, public spaces and state forests adapted for public use in cities» [14].

Researchers from the European Commission, for example, reported that 85% of people live in urban areas.

Its project, Atlas of the Human Planet, combines high-resolution satellite imagery with national census data to derive its estimates of urban and rural settlements.

The European Commission applied a universal definition of settlements across all countries:

Urban centers (cities): must have a minimum of 50,000 inhabitants plus a population density of at least 1500 people per square kilometer (km²) or density of build-up area greater than 50%.

Urban clusters (towns and suburbs): must have a minimum of 5,000 inhabitants plus a population density of at least 300 people per square kilometer (km²).

Rural areas: fewer than 5,000 inhabitants.

Using these definitions, it reports that around 44% of the world lived in cities, 43% in towns and suburbs, and 13% in rural areas in 2020. This makes the total urban share 87% in 2020 (more than 6.8 billion people). The reported urban share by continent is shown in the chart below [15].

An urban agglomeration is defined by the UN as:

The term «urban agglomeration» refers to the population contained within the contours of a contiguous territory inhabited at urban density levels without regard to administrative boundaries. It usually incorporates the population in a city or town plus that in the suburban areas lying outside of, but being adjacent to, the city boundaries. Whenever possible, data classified according to the concept of urban agglomeration are used. However, some countries do not produce data according to the concept of urban agglomeration but use instead that of «metropolitan area» or «city proper». If possible, such data are adjusted to conform to the concept of «urban» agglomeration. When sufficient information is not available to permit such an adjustment, data based on the concept of city proper or metropolitan area are used [16].

The Great Ukrainian Encyclopedia states that «urbanised territory is a zone of continuous urban development within the territory of a city or urban agglomeration» [3].

According to K. Voitsitska [4, p. 82], an urbanised territory is the territory of a city or urban agglomeration, or a set of urban agglomerations, which is characterised by its length as a specific type of «spatial» resource, high population density and dense development, and is economically and socially developed; an urban area with its characteristic social, cultural, industrial and other ties, which was formed as a result of certain socio-cultural, demographic and economic transformations and which is a place of concentration of the urban form of life of society.

In the process of urbanisation of the territory, changes in the formation and development of cities can be traced. Settlement systems emerge as a result of urban expansion at the expense of suburban areas. Cities are being replaced by other forms of settlement – urban agglomerations. These are clusters of settlements that are developing rapidly and are closely interconnected. The emergence of agglomerations is a new stage of urban development, when a settlement turns into a system with «blurred» boundaries. With further development, agglomerations create more complex urbanised systems – megacities, megalopolises [7].

Urbanised territories can be classified by economic and geographical location, in particular, there are territories located at transport hubs, such as Kharkiv, Kyiv, Odesa; located in large mining areas – Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kirovohrad, Poltava and other regions; located in areas of large manufacturing industry or in agricultural areas – Vinnytsia, Poltava, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipro regions.

The classification of territories by economic and geographical location is important for public authorities, as it helps to identify important characteristics of the economic structure of the territory and is the basis for determining their capabilities and further development directions.

Public administration of urbanised territories, as well as the problem of urban policy formation, is one of the most complex issues of the general theory

of public administration. Thus, V. Babayev notes that «in the system of governance of the modern state, the problems of decentralisation and strengthening of the so-called horizontal component in the management of the territory are becoming increasingly relevant» [1]. In general, city management is primarily about managing the events taking place in the city, the ability to predict them and use them appropriately. Taking into account all possible factors that in one way or another influence or may influence the processes of city management implies the introduction of a new scientific and managerial approach to a large city as a complex socio-economic system, a systemic object of management.

Public administration of urbanised areas is the exercise by public authorities of targeted influence on all spheres of urban public life (economic, social, environmental, political, cultural, spiritual and other), with the aim of its effective regulation and ensuring the optimal functioning of the urbanised area.

The main tasks in the field of public administration of urbanised territories in today's conditions should be:

- promoting effective planning, land management, construction and development of infrastructure of urbanised areas;

- ensuring coherence between the interests of the state and urbanised areas;

- Increasing environmental sustainability and promoting ecological development of urbanised areas;

- efficient use of available resources and potential of urbanised areas;

- effective management of migration processes;

- promoting integrated socio-economic development of urbanised areas;

- reducing disparities between urbanised areas;

- ensuring the security of urbanised areas [5].

Conclusions. Urbanisation is considered to be a complex, multifaceted process and is an object of interdisciplinary research. This concept is interpreted

differently by scholars in different fields. That is why, to date, there is no single generally accepted definition of urbanisation.

We believe that urbanisation should be defined as a global process characterised by the increasing role of cities in the development of society, which affects the natural environment, rural settlements, country development, socio-economic relations and people's lifestyles. Despite certain differences in the interpretation of the concept of «urbanisation», it is advisable to highlight the peculiarities of the modern urbanisation process.

Modern urbanisation is characterised by: 1) rapid growth of the urban population; 2) concentration of population and economy mainly in large cities; 3) «sprawl» of cities, expansion of their territories, i.e. transition from a compact city to urban agglomerations and megacities; 4) deterioration of the environmental situation in cities and industrial centres.

The concept of «urbanised area» includes a set of economic, political and social characteristics of a certain territory. We believe that urbanised areas include cities, agglomerations and megacities.

Based on the analysis of the approaches of various scholars to the concept of «urbanised territory», the main features that characterise them were identified, in particular: high population density, continuous urban development, length, economic and social development, high concentration of various objects, dynamism and multifunctionality.

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