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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SYSTEMIC URBANISM

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The relevance of the study is due to the need to assess the effects of urbanization in the regions of Ukraine that are beneficial to both consumers and producers. The evolution of spatial econometric models of economic growth is analyzed. It is revealed that urbanization affects the growth of labor productivity in cities. The theoretical and practical significance of research on urbanization is great, especially for the development of territorial development programs and fiscal policy. The basis of the study is the analysis of the spatial effects of urbanization of labor productivity as the main source of long-term economic growth. The effects of urbanization for economic development depend on the development of the country, its density and structure, as well as on the functions of large cities.

Keywords: Urbanization effect, the economic growth, economic systems, town planning project, city structure, city economy, the economy of the intellectual city, intelligence products, intellectual rent, economy of transport cities.

The issues of studying urban women as an integrated sphere of design, management, research and development are united by one theme - the city, which is a fairly complex functional-spatial system.

Modern cities are complex, open economies that develop according to certain laws and are constantly adapting to changes in the external

environment. The city has now grown into a single spatial functional, socio-economic and ecological system.

Urbanization is a historical process of increasing the role of cities in society, associated with the concentration and intensification of non-agricultural functions, the spread of urban lifestyles. The process of urbanization has acquired a worldwide character today, it covers countries with different social systems and levels of economic development.

In turn, the city's economy, as an integral part of the production process of modern society, has an extraterritorial and transnational character. This is a complex system that is formed under the influence of the external environment.

The complexity and diversity of urban processes do not allow making urban planning decisions based on a single comprehensive city model. Therefore, the analysis of individual characteristics of a particular urban environment is of great importance for solving the tasks of urban planning. To this end, an urban ecosystem is considered as a link between its functional elements: urban ecological (natural and anthropogenic) natural climatic and geocological.

Urbanism is a science that studies urbanization, i.e. studying the processes of formation and development of urban planning systems at various levels and the consequences of their functioning in a complex relationship with various spheres of human activity.

Urban development is a complex multidimensional and multifactorial process. Each town-planning project is the result of finding a compromise between the many life support systems involved in the functioning of the urban structure. The implementation of a town planning project solution takes place over relatively long periods of time and is possible only with the participation of a large number of people, different socio-professional strata

and groups of the population, certain project potentials and their economic feasibility.

The subject of study of urban planning is structural planning, socio-economic and natural-ecological relationships between intracity systems, ensuring the rational functioning of the urban structure, and between urban planning structures and their external environment in the form of suburban and more remote areas with urban and rural settlements in the composition of settlement systems different levels.

Urbanism is largely interdisciplinary in nature. It uses the methods and concepts of economic geography, urban planning, sociology, political economy, regional planning, architecture and construction, as well as special terms inherent in urban planning proper.

Urban Studies addresses the following questions: the history of the development of urban settlements; levels, types and forms of settlement systems; conditions and prerequisites for the emergence of cities; the relationship between the city and its surroundings (suburban and more remote areas); the ratio between the whole and the part within the structure of the urban settlement; principles and laws of formation of functional and economic zones of the city.

In consequence of the urbanization of human life, the notion of the economy of a city appears. The economy of a city is a system of relations connected with the production of goods and services demanded by society, their redistribution and exchange. It should be noted that economic relations, the interests of cities were not initially limited to the administrative boundaries of the red lines, and in the context of continuously developing integration processes, they envisaged the involvement of commodity producers far beyond their borders into the system of economic turnover.

For example, peasants from nearby villages, bringing food for sale and buying necessary household equipment in the city, laid the foundations of

suburban food supply areas of modern cities in the Middle Ages before the beginning of the era of commodity production. The city's economy is an integral, inseparable part of the production process of a modern society, taking into account the interests of economic entities located far beyond their borders. Therefore, in a certain sense of the word, it is transnational and extraterritorial.

Modern cities are complex, open economic systems, significantly differing from each other in their goals, objectives, resources at their disposal and functional purpose, and consists of several elements. The economy of an intellectual city is associated with the creation and circulation of special goods - human knowledge. The need of society for new knowledge, as well as the training of highly skilled workers contributed to the actual allocation of science and education in specialized areas of material production, and the creation and extraction of intellectual rent is the driving force for organizing and developing specialized scientific and educational enterprises.

Modern intelligence products have a complex classification and a different purpose, but the common thing that unites them is the exclusive character, the formation of intellectual rent and the possibility of reproduction. Creating intellectual products is impossible without special laboratories, pilot plants, social facilities for workers, etc. The economic effect of intelligent cities is determined on the basis of a comparative analysis of various options for the development of the object of study, as well as by calculating intellectual rent and profit, including conditional for municipal educational institutions from the sale of educational services.

The economy of transport cities is based on profit from the provision of industry-specific transport services. In accordance with this, the following types of transport cities are distinguished: aviation, including a complex of air terminals and airports; sea, including a complex of port facilities; railway,

including a complex of stations and stations; urban passenger transport, including metro, car, tram and trolleybus parks and taxis; urban freight transport, including a complex of truck parks.

The economy of guest cities is associated with the rapid development of tourism, turning it into one of the most important sectors of the world economy. And if earlier tourists stayed in guest or inns, which technologically no different from ordinary residential buildings, the tourism industry requires the construction of specialized, geographically and administratively selected complexes, with a full range of versatile services. Therefore, not single buildings, but rather multifunctional guest cities, which include, in addition to hotels of different class and level, a complex of technologically interconnected buildings, infrastructure facilities, a specially equipped territory, bringing a stable and ever-increasing income to the city treasury, began to be erected and rapidly developing.

The economy of the urban economy branches was separated into an independent branch in connection with the need to provide sustainable, uninterrupted and reliable services related to the livelihoods of the urban population. These include enterprises of the following industries: energy, transport, road and industrial civil engineering, maintenance of buildings and structures, processing of solid and liquid waste, trade, water supply, etc., associated with life support and development of the modern city. The effectiveness of urban enterprises is determined by the volume and quality of services sold to the population, as well as the optimization of costs subsidized from the municipal budget of production and the maintenance of external externalities.

The economy of information cities is based on making profit from the sale of information services and is associated with objective processes of separating modern media into an independent industry. Information cities are a specialized complex of buildings and structures with their own

developed infrastructure, modern means of communication. As a rule, the boundaries of information cities are clearly marked and have defenses.

The economy of service cities is a system of relations of society for creating and providing services to the population and other users of the system, related to saving their production and personal free time. Since the main criterion of the post-industrial city is the amount of personal free time of citizens, then the service economy is initially aimed at its preservation and increase in comparison with the options for self-fulfillment by individuals and other users of necessary services.

Service cities are a system of engineering structures and communications, technologically necessary for the provision of public services to save their personal and production time and make a profit. Despite their open nature, they, like other types of cities, have clear territorial boundaries.

Suburban economy is a system of social relations in stimulating production and providing services to the population outside the red lines defining the boundaries of the city. The process of de-urbanization of society contributed to the fact that people from megacities, large cities and industrial centers began to move to the countryside and small cities, and with them industrial production and services moved.

Under the influence of scientific and technological progress, the process of territorial diversification (dispersion) of the economy began to manifest itself. If in the mid-50s of the last century, the output of small enterprises in the structure of the GDP of the industrialized countries of the world was no more than 20%, in the mid-80s - not less than 40%, and in the beginning of the 21st century - more than 50%. Of course, the production volumes of industrial giants have a pronounced growth trend, but the production volumes of small enterprises are growing much faster, which

explains the structural changes in the world economy as a whole and the city economy in particular.

The economic relations necessary for the development and prosperity of cities imply the following basic conditions. The first is a high level of technological development of the society, contributing to the integration processes of the division of labor of the population and the need to develop commodity turnover both between individuals and groups united by common interests of people. The second is the allocation of specialized management functions for technological, economic, spiritual development, compactly residing within the administrative boundaries of the city, population.

The third is the compositional construction of a city property management system, in which everything unnecessary and inexpedient is immediately rejected. This principle applies to all areas of city life. Beginning from industrial civil buildings with large physical or moral deterioration to structural units of the current management system. The fourth is the proportional development of various sectors of the city's economy and the absence of "bottlenecks" leading to the containment of its development. The fifth is the implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency, which allows the city's economy to develop based on the integrated use of its own resources without external assistance.

The sixth is the use of the principle of duplication, overlap and preservation of reserves in the work of enterprises, which makes it possible not only to ensure their reliable functioning, but also, if necessary, to make their adequate replacement, as well as to overcome unforeseen force majeure circumstances.

The seventh is the implementation of the principle of self-preservation, which involves adapting the city's economy to changes in environmental factors. Eighth, the application of the principle of economic expediency,

according to which all types of investments in the city's economy should be recouped, and the zone of economic interests of modern cities is extraterritorial in nature and, taking into account integration processes, can be located at a considerable distance from administrative borders.

Thus, the economy of a modern city is a complex, multifunctional, open economic system with various types of city elements, which in the course of their evolutionary development formed under the influence of objective environmental factors and are not possible without participation in these processes of urban planning.

Conclusion: in the formation of the urban environment, the individual character of the city should be taken into account, which develops throughout the whole period of its existence, taking into account complex multifactor processes. Each city is a complex urban complex, the construction and irrational planning of which leads to an imbalance of the ecosystem.

The material-spatial components that form the urban environment have a certain multi-faceted effect on the inhabitants of this environment. As a result of a well-thought-out combination of the material forms of the urban environment, the processes occurring in it, and economic attractiveness, an environmental object is created as a result of urban planning.

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