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***SOCIO-GEOGRAPHIC MECHANISM OF CITY DEVELOPMENT:
PROPOSALS, REASONS AND INSTITUTIONAL support (BASED ON THE
EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF ZAPORIZHZHIA)***

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Based on the analyzed scientific results regarding the management of economic and organizational components of urban development, the concept of city development as well as the principles of modern urban development in European countries, the authors consider socio-geographic mechanism of the city development an equal part of the mechanism of governance. The proposed socio-geographical mechanism for the city development management takes into account the socio-geographical features of the territory and allows the inclusion of an endogenous resource in order to manage the development of the city more effectively. Having analysed the structure of the system of the city development management in Zaporizhzhia city, the authors identified the impending factors for participatory democracy, which is an important component of the development of the city of Zaporizhzhia. The institutional support of the socio-geographical mechanism for the city development management was proposed to improve the system of the city development for Zaporizhzhia city.

Key words: city development, management mechanism, territorial identity, participative democracy, institutional support.

Introduction. The rapid and synergistic process of globalization, urbanization and the formation of new economic relations, which, in the national context of Ukraine, takes place simultaneously with the fundamental transformations of society, requires a prompt response to political, economic, social, socio-cultural and other challenges through reforms.

Based on historical patterns, we can claim that the fact that cities are always at the forefront of social processes and transformations is obvious. Consequently, the important scientific tasks are: to comprehend the interaction of modern global processes and heritage of past epochs and to determine the impact of economic, political, social, socio-cultural and other factors in order to find new and more effective approaches to urban development management.

References review. The city is the object of research for geographers, economists, sociologists, environmentalists, architects and representatives of other scientific fields and practical spheres. At the various stages of civilization and in different geographical areas, ordinary citizens and specialists used the category “city” to define phenomena with a very different content and with dissimilar essential features. Modern urbanists either completely refuse to resolve the existing “defining problem”, or give varied definitions of “the city” (Rastvorova, M., 2015).

The issue of city development management is discussed in the works of N. Avanesova (2015), V. Babayev (2010), O. Boyko-Boichuk (2008, 2010), V. Vakulenko (2006, 2008), I. Kogut

(2009), V. Mamonova (2006), V. Nakonechny (2010, 2012), V. Nudelman (2000), M. Orlatiy (2008), V. Protas (2010), M. Tymchuk (2000), V. Udovichenko (2003, 2008), L. Khashiyeva (2009, 2011) and other scientists. O. Dronova (2014), O. Drapikovskii and I. Ivanova (2009), K. Mezentshev (2011, 2017) and other authors were engaged in theoretical, methodological and practical research of the development of the urban territory in Ukraine. The spatial development of the city and its functions are researched in the works of Z. Gerasimchuk (2011, 2014), T. Nishchik (2010, 2011), L. Rudenko (2015). Since the late 1990s in Ukraine a growing interest can be observed in research and implementation of strategic management of local development. In search of new ways of implementation, assigned to the bodies of local self-government, experts turned to the experience of developed countries in this area. The experience and mechanisms of governance at the local levels for the implementation of the sustainable development 2030 agenda have been set out in the work of E. Mulholland and A. Bernardo (Mulholland, E. & Bernardo, A. 2017).

One of the fundamental theoretical issues of the research of modern city is the interpretation of the essence of the concept of “city development”. Due to its versatility, the category of “city development” and its aspects are permanently in the focus of scientific research.

It was mentioned by O. Karyy (Karyy, O., 2011) that the development of the city is one of the cases of local development. There is a wide variety of definitions of “local development”. For

instance, various, but close, meaning-related interpretations of the term “local development” were proposed by such scholars as T. Kudlach, Y. Zima, Z. Khoynitsky and T. Chizh, A. Kaleta, E. Novinska, M. Zhyulkovsky and M. Golen, Y-L. Hugo, O. Howard, B. Howard. In particular, T. Kudlach defines (Kudłacz, T., 1999) local development as a long-term growth in living standards and economic potential within a particular territorial unit. M. Zhyulkovskii and M. Golen (Zhyulkovskii, M. & Golen, M. 2006) have proposed seven definitions of the notion of local development, and one of them is: “Local development is the range of processes aimed at the creative, efficient and rational use of local material and intangible resources, deliberately initiated and managed by local authorities, entrepreneurs, environmental lobbyists, public and cultural communities and residents”. Y-L. Hugo defines local development as an expression of local solidarity, which creates new social relations and means the will of the inhabitants of the microregion to assess local wealth, which creates economic development together. According to O. Howard, local development is a process of diversification and enrichment of the economic and social activities of the territory which mobilizes and coordinates its resources and energy, and is the result of the efforts of residents on implementation a development project that integrates economic, social and cultural elements and transforms the neighbourhood into the area of active solidarity (Noworól, A., 2007).

O. Karyy (Karyy, O., 2011) highlights the following basic concepts of local development: exogenous, endogenous, polarized, complex, self-supporting. We are going to consider some of them in more detail.

The concept of endogenous development due to internal causes is based on the use of the internal capacity of local communities and their immediate surroundings. In endogenous development, impulses for development come “from below”. According to this concept, the development is a result of mobilization of domestic capabilities and capacities and self-manifestation of local communities. This concept is based on local traditions and culture, as well as on human, innovative, natural, technical, financial and functional potential of the city.

The concept of complex (integrated, integral) development is an integrated development concept that covers all important dimensions of local development. According to this concept, it is necessary to simultaneously analyze and solve problems related to social, economic, ecological, spa-

tial and other types of development. The concept of integrated development uses a multi-criteria solution to the problem. This concept formed the basis for integrated urban development and new urbanism, which we are going to discuss later in this article.

The idea of self-sustaining development is associated with the pro-ecological development of the city. This development is environmentally-friendly, and takes into account the needs of present and future generations and local communities. In economic terms, this development is designed to ensure the international competitiveness of the economy. In spatial terms, this development is based on networks of cooperation. These ideas formed the basis for the concept of sustainable urban development.

The concept of sustainable development is able to answer the question of what the optimal governance is, as well as which determinants it is triggered by and what socio-economic impact it has on the social development. This concept is also to become one of the the main paradigms of modern management of social development. However, the current situation in Ukraine is characterized by the fact that, despite the recognition of the relevance and importance of sustainable development, their further practical development has not yet received the appropriate political, financial and resource support (Khvesyuk, Yu., 2013).

The progressive principles of urban development management are highlighted in such conceptual documents as the New Urbanism Manifesto (‘Manifest novoyi urbanistyky’, 2008), the New Urban Development Program of the United Nations (‘The New Urban Agenda, 2017), and the Leipzig Charter of a Sustainable European City (‘Leipzig Charter of a Sustainable European City’, 2007).

In our opinion, among the existing research into the issue of the city development management, the organizational and economic components of the mechanism of the city management (Fig. 1), highlighted and analyzed by V. Vasiliev (Vasiliev, V., 2013) and T. Stetsenko (Stetsenko, T., 2009), need to be scientifically tailored.

The organizational mechanism includes:

- legal regulation that provides the distribution of powers and functions, division of the spheres of responsibility, establishment of vertical and horizontal linkages within the organizational structure of the city;

- specification of the conditions of all activities in the city;

- coordination of actions and managerial deci-

sions for obtaining the result;

- regulation of linkages and relations between the subjects of management, and so on.

The economic mechanism includes:

- a series of administrative actions, methods and instruments to provide resources for the city development;

- a complex of measures to support and stimulate economic activity;

- instruments for providing and maintaining long-distance and intercity competition, aimed to support and increase the competitiveness of the city;

- planning and forecast of social and economic development of the city (Marchenko, O. V., 2014).

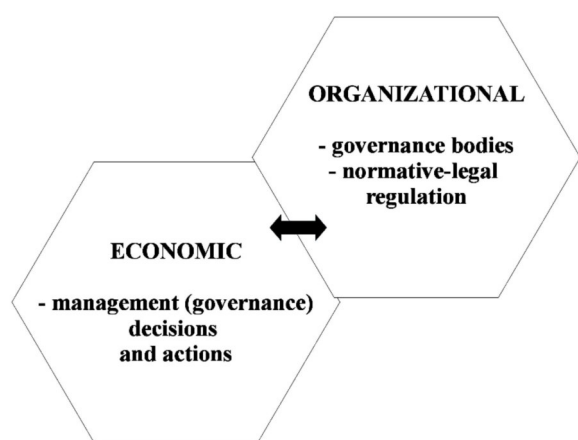


Fig.1. Scheme of the interconnection of organizational and economic mechanisms of city management (compiled by V. Vasiliev and T. Stetsenko)

The consequences of using only these two components of the city development management mechanism are: disproportions in the economic, social and spatial development of cities; the borders of settlements have been approved not in accordance with historical territories, which leads to conflict situations; internal and external emigration of inhabitants due to dissatisfaction with their place of residence; the feeling of impossibility to be heard and so on.

The purpose of the study. The article aims to propose and to substantiate socio-geographical mechanism of the city management and its institutional support using the case-study of the city development management of Zaporizhziha-city.

Results and discussions. The authors believe that the ideas and proposals presented in the above-mentioned concepts and documents are relevant for the development of Ukrainian cities as well. Responding to the nowadays challenges and taking into account the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned documents on

urban development at the present stage of civilization development, it is important to change the role of the city inhabitants from the users of city services to the performers of city development. In order to increase the effectiveness of the city development management and so that to match its character with the new global challenges and trends, it is expedient and extremely important to involve the instruments of human geography.

The satisfaction for this request is possible through using the principles and tools of participatory democracy, which involves the participation of the citizens in the process of managerial decisions making, at the local level in particular, which, according to many researchers, is the highest form of democracy. The participation of the citizens is a key element in ensurance of the legitimacy of a decision of local self-government bodies: close interaction with citizens helps the authorities to develop better ways for self-improvement and improve the quality of their work. The participation of the citizens is also essential to the development of a sense of citizenship and membership of a particular community. In 2001 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted a recommendation on the participation of citizens in socio-political life at the local level (Tolkovanov, V. V., Huk, A. K., Oluyko, V. M., Proshko, V. Ya., 2011).

Participatory democracy at the local level is characterized by a number of benefits and threats.

The benefits of participatory democracy include:

- image (transparency enhances public confidence in local government);

- collective wisdom (using the intellectual potential of the community in the management process);

- community building (stimulating civic activity within the community);

- distribution of responsibility (Tolkovanov, V. V., Huk, A. K., Oluyko, V. M., Proshko, V. Ya., 2011).

The threats of participatory democracy at the local level are:

- transparency of the authorities and inability to hide the existing shortcomings in municipal management (which may cause the discredit of the actions of local authorities);

- populism (wrong strategic decisions making in order to preserve and increase the sympathy of the local electorate);

- blurring of responsibility (there is a possibility of a phase of stagnation due to the failure to

make important decisions, which may lead to changes);

- extra-time expenditures (communication and search for a joint decision with the community implies additional time expenditures) (Tolkovanov, V. V., Huk, A. K., Oluyko, V. M., Proshko, V. Ya., 2011).

The forms of participatory democracy at the local level are:

- local referendums;
- general meetings of citizens at the place of residence;
- local initiatives and public hearings;
- bodies of self-organization of population (Tolkovanov, V. V., Huk, A. K., Oluyko, V. M., Proshko, V. Ya., 2011).

To help local and regional authorities, the CLEAR tool, Diagnostic Toolkit, has been developed by the European Committee for Local and Regional Democracy in the Council of Europe (CDLR) to assist to identify the strengths and challenges of citizens' involvement in social and political life at the local level.

The conceptual structure of CLEAR was developed on the basis of a large amount of research on this subject (Lowndes, V., Pratchett, L. and Stoker, G., 2006) by a group of Council of Europe experts consisting of Vivien Loondes (Montfort University, UK), Lawrence Pretcke (Montfort University, UK) and Harry Stoker (University of Manchester, Great Britain) and brought to the attention of the European Committee on Local and Regional Democracy of the Council of Europe.

The conceptual structure of CLEAR states that citizens' participation in public life is the most successful when citizens are able to act, have desires, are authorized, invited and receive a response.

Factors that influence the success of citizens' participation in socio-political life at the local level:

C – can do (that is, have the resources and skills and knowledge to participate);

L – like to (that is, have a sense of attachment that reinforces participation);

E – enabled to (that is, are provided with the opportunity for participation);

A – asked to (that is, are involved by official bodies or voluntary groups);

R – responded to (that is, see evidence that their views have been considered).

According to the CLEAR theoretical substantiation, the ability of people to participate in political life is provided by a complex of five components. Three factors – resources (availability of

necessary skills and knowledge), authority (due to infrastructure and public organizations) and encouragement, desire for participation (invitation) in public life – are of higher priority. Another factor that motivates citizens to participate actively in the life of community and decide the fate of their area of residence (either a city or rural settlement) is the feeling of citizens as part of a group or community, that is, their identities. One more factor is the reaction of the system to their actions by meeting their expectations and satisfying their needs.

In order to involve residents in the process of the managing of the city development more effectively, a phenomenon of territorial identity as well as the mechanisms of its formation and influence on the development of the city, requires additional scientific reflection. The basic levels of territorial-spatial identity can be considered as one of the components of the socio-geographical complex (SGC) – the territorial and complex-proportional structure of the material and spiritual components of human activity allocated on the basis of socio-geographical connections. The most important features of the SGC include, in particular, the impact of combinations of natural conditions and various social factors, the specialization of human activity, the level of its complex-proportional development, the form of territorial concentration of this activity, the level of development of market relations, etc. The criteria for optimizing the functional structure of SGC is the level of productivity of human work and conditions of human life (Pistun, M., 1996). As it was mentioned above, well-established territorial identity is an important factor in the competitiveness of the territory and settlement, and, consequently, the development of the SGC.

The results of our studies allowed to confirm the existence of a hierarchical linkage between the local and introlocal levels of the local macro level of territorial identity, to identify the mutual influence of territorial identity on the level of public activity of the inhabitants (Rastvorova, M., 2012; Rastvorova, M., 2013), which is an important factor of city development, to confirm the importance of the formed territorial identity on basic levels as an integral part of the city endogenous development, including the context of economic and industrial specialization (Rastvorova, M., 2018).

As it was pointed out by Ya. Kotenko and A. Tkachuk, without the emergence and establishment of a territorial community as the main subject (a single social organism), which is interested in and able to take responsibility for the

own development, all the efforts of external actors in this direction – the state and its institutions and the institutes of civil society, will be ineffective and inadequate (Kotenko, Ya., 2016). In the terms of nowadays, powerful local community is not only the number of residents living in the settlement (village / town / city / several villages), but also a social and psychological nature, a bearer of the territory of their own residence, which has developed internal horizontal communication. The existence of such territorial community is possible providing unity, solidarity, trust, respect, mutual understanding among its members and formed territorial identity. Territorial identity is structured on an individual level, but is approved through social activity as a collective identity: an individual or group of people who seek to form or maintain their own identity in relation to the territory where they live and form a territorial (local) community (Kotenko, Ya., 2016).

Identity structure includes the following levels:

- *emotional (affective)* – mood, feelings of the individual / community, which arise up to the object of identification;
- *cognitive* – representation of the individual / community about the object of identification, its characteristics and inclusion themselves (self-categorization) in its composition;
- *behavioral* – the readiness of the individual / community for action, as well as the totality of motivations to act, which are the result of their self-identification (Kotenko, Ya., 2016).

Thus, the identity, as a multifaceted scientific concept, which, both, represents condition of mental health of the individual and acts as a tool of identifying oneself and recognizing others, is a mechanism for adapting to changing socio-cultural reality (Kotenko, Ya., 2016).

In order to specify the concept of the structure of territorial identity as a scientific category, we list the system of hierarchical levels from which it is composed. In this complex L. Nagorna traces macroregional, national, ethnic, regional, local level (Nahorna, L., 2008)

We are going to take a closer look at the main features of the local and introlocal levels of territorial identity. In our opinion, the correlation of these concepts at the regional level corresponds to their correlation at the local level of territorial identity. On the basis of the definition of regional identity, proposed by M. Krylov, as a systemic series of cultural relations associated with the concept of “small Motherland” (Krylov, M., 2010), we sought to find a relationship between

the shades of attitude to the territory, the sense of belonging to the territory, its features or rejection, the desire or unwillingness to live and work in this territory – the notions of “regional identity”, “rootedness”, “local patriotism” and drew the conclusions about their interconnections (Rastvorova, M., 2011).

Local identities are the grassroots level of spatial-territorial identification and relate to the sense of ownership of a person to their place of residence and / or origin: an area, a city, a locality, a specific locality. The increased significance of the local identity and sense of place is the result of the processes of globalization in the modern world (the term was put into use after the publication of R. Robertson's works), due to which the significance of the regional and local dimension in the definition of a person of their place within the territorial system increases. From the point of view of social constructivism, local identity is understood as a social construct that is formed as a result of social practices in the process of interaction, when the sense of place and the sense of local belonging become important grounds for determination “who we are”. Actualization of such identifications in the life of people becomes the basis for the formation of a local socio-cultural community – the local community (Krylov, M., 2010). Local identity in modern conditions is considered a resource for the development of a place – a city or a settlement. Policy of identity, aimed at creating or maintaining local uniqueness, promotes a sense of belonging to the local community, the formulation of common landmarks and the meanings that shape its social capital. Strong local identity is seen as a factor contributing to the formation of a city political regime (Nahorna, L., 2008).

Intralocal identity occurs inside the settlement at the level of the house, courtyard, quarter, street, micro-district; at the same time, the idea of the internal structure of the settlement and its vernacular districts is formed in the imagination of the individual. Depending on the type of settlement and the history of its development, the strength of the listed landmarks of identity may differ. Thus, in ancient cities with significant spatial differences in the environment, micro-districts are the dominant identifiers, which is confirmed by the stability of their names, neighborhoods in new industrial cities, streets in villages. Identification at the intralocal level is the underlying process, and all other levels of spatial identity are drowned onto this base, therewith, the vernacular districts act as their basic “bricks.” Such identification is particularly strong among children and adoles-

cents, emphasizing its primacy. The results of our studies allowed to confirm the existence of a hierarchical link between local and introlocal levels of the local macro level of territorial identity and to identify the mutual influence of territorial identity and civic activism (Melnichuk, A., Rastvorova M., 2013). It can be claimed that the sense of identity gives to community members confidence in their uniqueness, stimulates self-esteem, positive self-esteem, which is the most important personal resource and a sign of European mentality. The positively formed identity is a peculiar remedy for social apathy, despair and laziness (Tkachuk, A., 2016).

The proposal and substantiation of the socio-geographical mechanism for managing the development of the city. Taking into account the requirements of the present, which put new challenges to the cities, and the successful experience of managing the development of cities in developed countries (in particular, European), we believe that the existing theoretical developments in the management of urban development require additional scientific reflection. Thus, the abovementioned concept of the mechanism of the city development management, highlighted and analyzed by V. Vasiliev (Vasylyev, O. V., Bohdan, N. M., Fisuna, K. A., 2013) and T. Stetsenko (Stetsenko, T. O., 2009), which includes the organizational and economic constituent, in the opinion of the authors, requires the addition of one more component – socio-geographical mechanism of the city development management.

Socio-geographical mechanism of the city development management (Fig.2), proposed by the authors, includes:

- taking into account the socio-geographical features of the city (historical past, traditions, customs, local specifics) and their use for the endogenous development of the city;
- a series of measures to support and encourage self-identification of residents with their own residence – at the basic (local and introlocal) levels of territorial identity;
- a series of administrative actions and methods aimed to support and stimulate social movements and constructive civic activism in the context of city development;
- development of managerial tools of participatory democracy, in compliance with the peculiarities of the behavior of the city residents;
- planning and implementation of strategic development of the city on the basis of the endogenous resource and on the basis of modern concepts (sustainable development, integrated devel-

opment, new urbanism, etc.).



Fig.2 Scheme of interconnection of organizational, economic and socio-geographical mechanisms of city management (author's innovation)

The authors argue that the use of socio-geographical mechanism as an equal component of the city development management mechanism will allow to fully involve the endogenous potential of the territory and expand the participation of the community in the development of the city through participation in making decisions, thus, to achieve synergistic effect and increase the effectiveness of the city development management.

Proposal of institutional support for the city development management on the example of the city of Zaporizhzhia. Based on the conducted analysis of the management structure of Zaporizhzhia city at the municipal level and the level of administrative district of the city and on the investigations of manifestations of the chain linkage between territorial identity and development of participatory democracy in the city of Zaporizhzhia, we consider that in the context of new global challenges and reforms, the existing management structure of Zaporizhzhia city is not so effective as it could be. The city development management is a complex and diverse process involving many actors, including city authorities, city residents and local businesses. An important condition for the effective management of the city development at the present stage is the trust, intensive interaction and close cooperation of the actors of the city development management in order to achieve the common goal – life in a safe, prosperous and comfortable city. This requires the counter-movement of all the actors of city development to meet the needs and realise the interests of each resident and the entire community as well. In terms of institutional support, in our opinion, the

existing management structure of the city of Zaporizhzhia on the municipal level and on the level of administrative districts should be transformed in a certain way.

On the basis of obtained results, including the analysis of experts' answers, we have identified six inhibitors of the development of participatory democracy as an important component of the city development management in Zaporizhzhia: 1) highly politicized local authorities; 2) low level of responsibility of residents for the development of the city; 3) low level of political culture of the city residents; 4) low level of political activity of the city residents; 5) lack of communication between local authorities, businesses and residents of the

city.

As we can observe, the development of participatory democracy as a functional task is not currently assigned to any of the subdivisions of the city authorities, and the newly created communal enterprise “City Development Institute” of Zaporizhzhia City Council has a different focus (based on the analysis of the Statute) (‘Statut komunal’nogo pidpry’emstva «Insty’tut rozvy’tku mista Zaporizhzhya» Zaporiz’koyi mis’koyi rady’, 2018).

On Fig.3, 4 the structure of the city management system of Zaporizhzhia at the municipal and district level is presented.

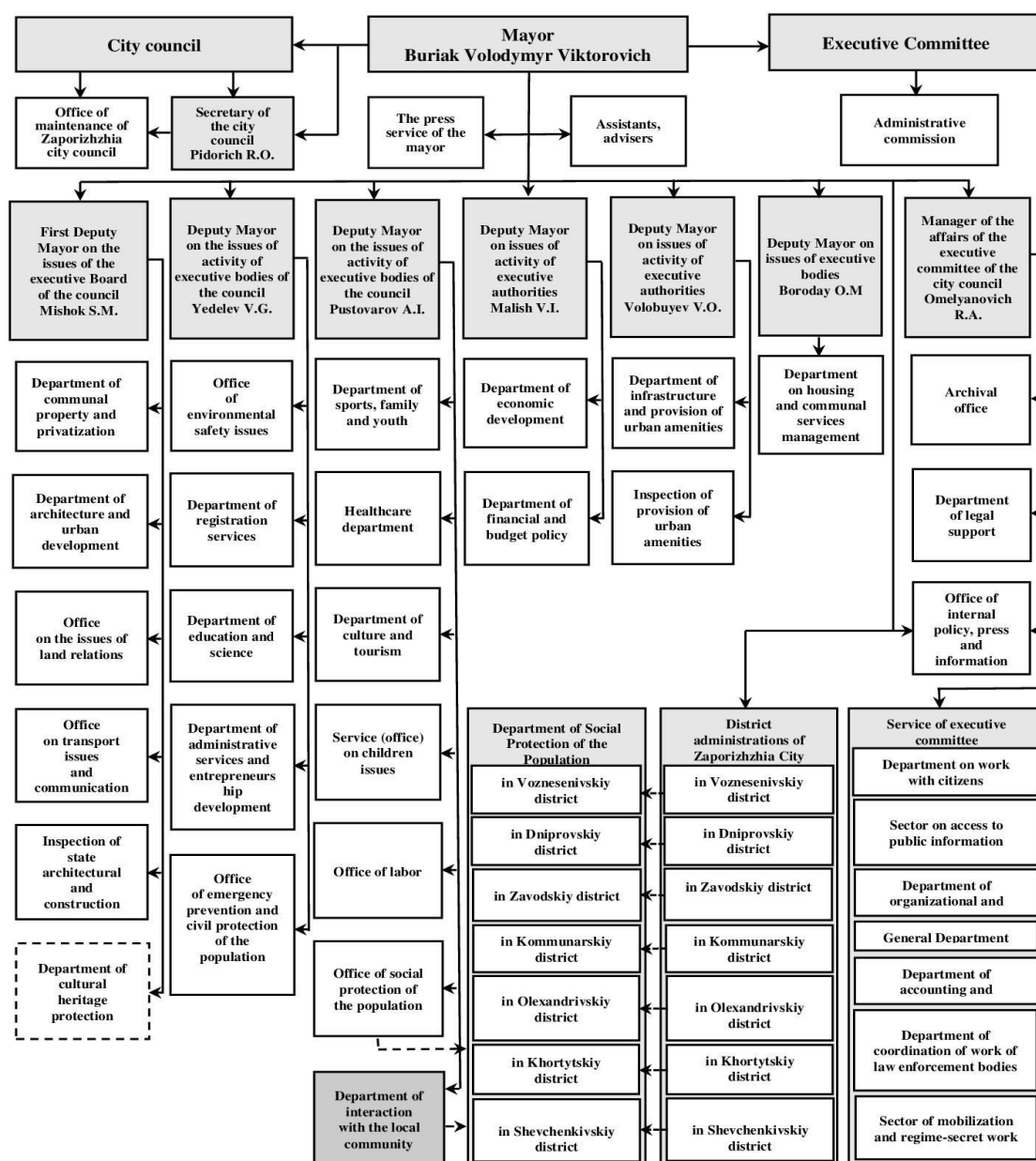


Fig.3 Scheme “Structure of the City Government System in Zaporizhzhia” (‘Struktura mis’koyi vlady` mista Zaporizhzhya’, 2017).

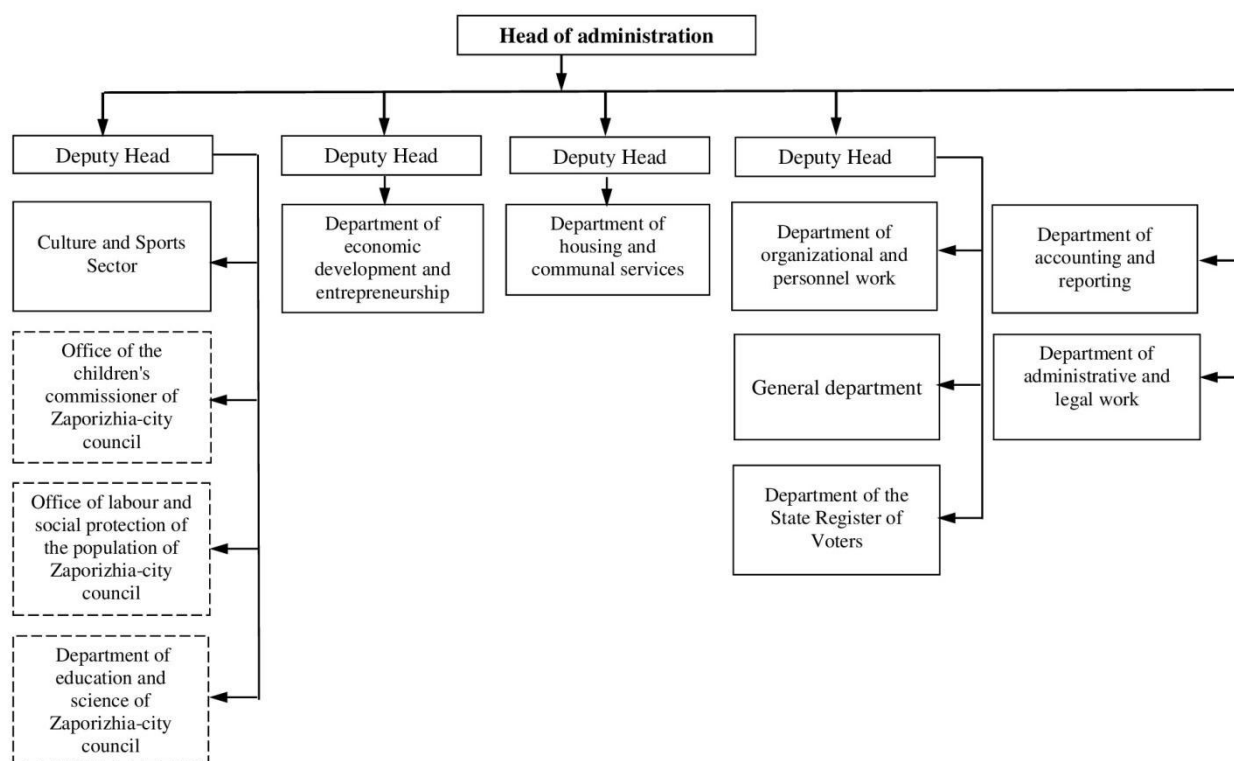


Fig.4. Scheme “Structure of the Administration of the District Administration of the Zaporizhzhia city Council in Vozneseniskiy, Dniprovskiy, Zavodskiy, Kommunariskiy, Oleksandrovskiy, Khortytskiy, and Shevchenkivskiy districts” (according to the Decree of the Mayor dated 17.05.2012 № 242r (as amended)) (“Struktura upravlinnya rajonnoyi administraciyi”, 2017)

We propose to create departments of interaction with the local community (as part of the Zaporizhzhia city council and district administrations) aimed to establish a dialogue and intensify cooperation between the authorities, local businesses and the city residents (Fig. 5, 6). This department will be directly subordinated to the Deputy Mayor for executive authorities (№ 3), exactly like the Department of Sports, Family and Youth, Department of Health, Department of Culture and Tourism, Service (Office) for Children, Office of Labor, Department of Social Protection of the Population are. Based on the results of our research, our own observations and conclusions, the conceptual structure of CLEAR, we have developed a list of tasks for the Department of Interaction with the local community at the local level, which will include the following:

- organization of regular lectures and seminars on participatory democracy tools for city residents and representatives of local authorities on a regular basis (once per month) in order to increase the possibility of participation of city residents in the process of city development management;
- conducting of cultural and educational events on achievements in various areas and areas

of city life (holding open lectures, organizing museum exhibitions, creating art objects – including artistic installations and cultural interventions in the urban space of the city of Zaporizhzhia);

- coordination of the creation and operation of the municipal GIS, technical and advisory support of its users (residents of the city);

- work with young people to reduce migration: youth meetings with city authorities and local business representatives in order to aware young people about the opportunities of realization themselves in their hometown;

- initiation of the Center of Urban History and Heritage of the city of Zaporizhzhia aimed to popularize the history of the city, conduct research on history, organize seminars and workshops on the historical themes and protect the historical and cultural heritage of the city of Zaporizhzhia; organize a regular (once a month) free excursions to the city of Zaporizhzhia to enrich the city residents with knowledge about the history of the hometown, the strengthen their territorial identity and to form responsible attitude towards city's natural, historical and cultural heritage;

- involvement of city residents in city development strategies writing by:

1) conducting surveys of town residents about the territorial planning of the city of Zaporizhzhia (modernization and construction of sports and playgrounds, modernization and improvement of streets, including their lighting;

2) involvement in the future process of revitalization of industrial objects that do not currently function;

3) conducting surveys on new developments in residential, industrial and public areas;

4) conducting surveys on the creation of new park areas and the preservation of existing park areas and green spaces;

5) conducting surveys of the inhabitants of the city regarding the environmental situation in the city;

- organization of public hearings, informing the city residents about their time and location, dissemination of information in mass media and social networks, preparation of working materials, holding of public hearings;

- active work (filling with actual and interesting information) of the official web-page of Zaporizhzhia city authorities in the social network (as of 12/13/2018, the current page of the Zaporizhzhia City Council in the social network "Facebook" was supported by 459 people and signed by 541 people - that is, 1,000 people 0,13% of the population of the city of Zaporizhzhia).

The district departments on issues of interaction with the local community, which will operate in each of the administrative districts of the city of Zaporizhzhia, will be subordinated to the City Department for Interaction with Local Community. In the management structure of the administrative district, the district departments on issues of interaction with the local community will be subordinated to the Head of the district without a seat (Fig.6). The tasks of district departments on issues of interaction with the local community will be the implementation of the decisions of the city department on issues of interaction with the local community, as well as holding region-wide measures to strengthen the internal horizontal links in the territorial community of the region, participating in the development of the City and District Development Strategy, working out urban planning documentation etc. The community-wide measures of the community of residents of the administrative district will promote community self-organization in addressing issues of improvement and modernization of the adjoining territory, children's and sports grounds, public

spaces and recreational areas of district importance.

The development of the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the city at the district level will take place in the following stages:

1) polls of the population regarding the perception of the district of residence in the city structure, perception of the infrastructure of the district of residence in comparison with the city, satisfaction of the provision of services in comparison with the city, the desire or reluctance of new development in the area of residence, the construction of new objects (industrial, infrastructural, etc.);

2) providing for the public discussion of the inhabitants of the district several variants of the Strategy of social and economic development of the city on the basis of the results of the survey;

3) approval of the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the city at a joint meeting of the city authorities and the city community (consisting of representatives of all administrative districts).

Conclusions. A phenomenon of the "city" is an extremely diverse subject of research and is a part of the scientific research of specialists in various fields of knowledge. In the context of nowadays challenges (connected with globalization, the transition from industrial to post-industrial society, the pace and variety of aspects of urbanization processes, etc.), the study of the features of the city development management is an important scientific and practical task. The proposed socio-geographical mechanism for the city development management allows to increase the efficiency of the city development management, and, consequently, solve a number of important social problems.

The problems in the development management system of the city of Zaporizhzhia were highlighted. To implement the socio-geographical mechanism in the process of managing the development of the city of Zaporizhzhia, we have developed proposals for institutional support and tools for implementing this mechanism. The creation of new functional units of the city and district authorities – the departments of interaction with the local community, whose main purpose is to establish a dialogue and intensify cooperation between the authorities, local business and the territorial community of Zaporizhzhia was proposed and substantiated.

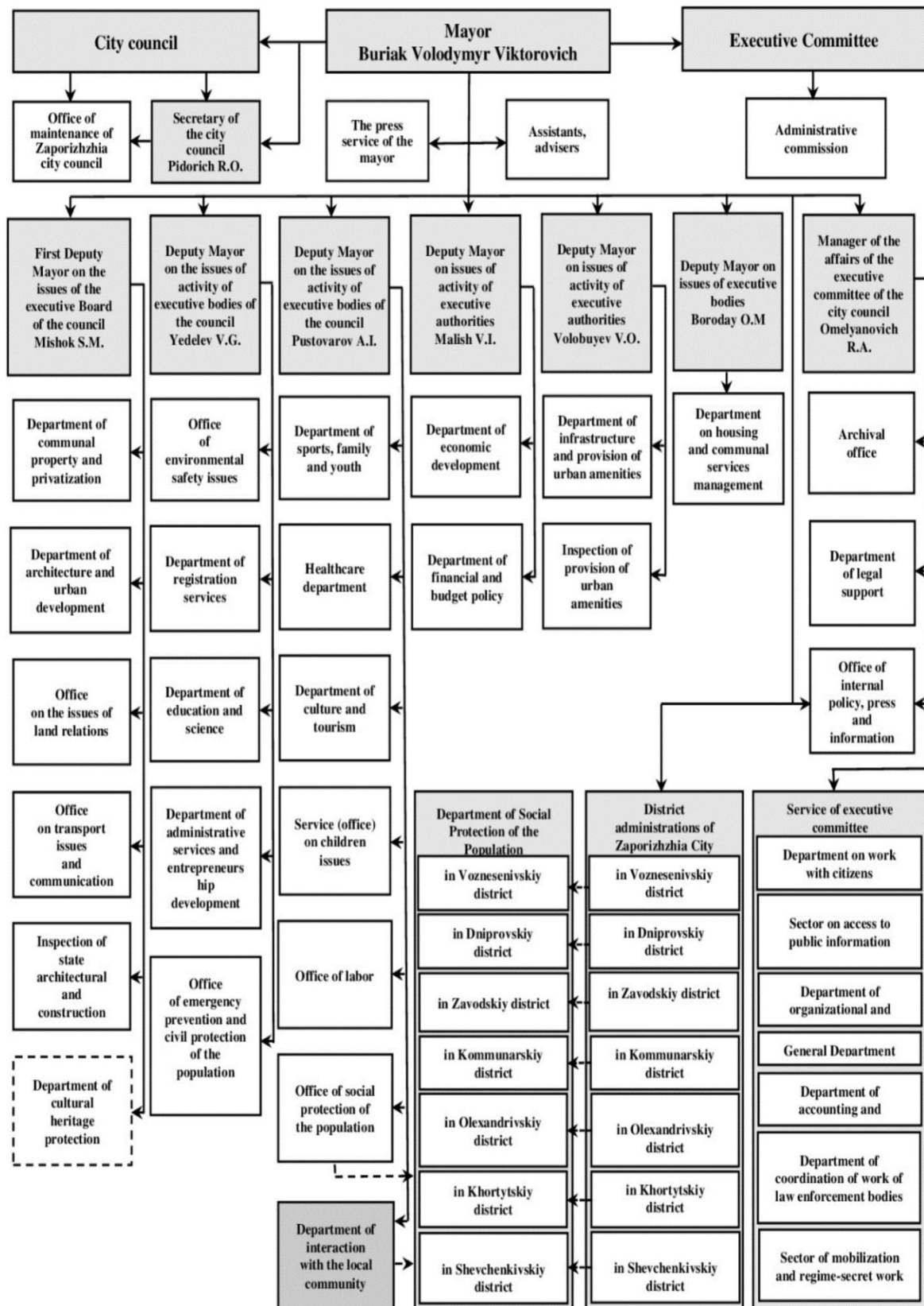


Fig.5. Scheme "Structure of the city government system in the city of Zaporizhzhia" (author's innovation)

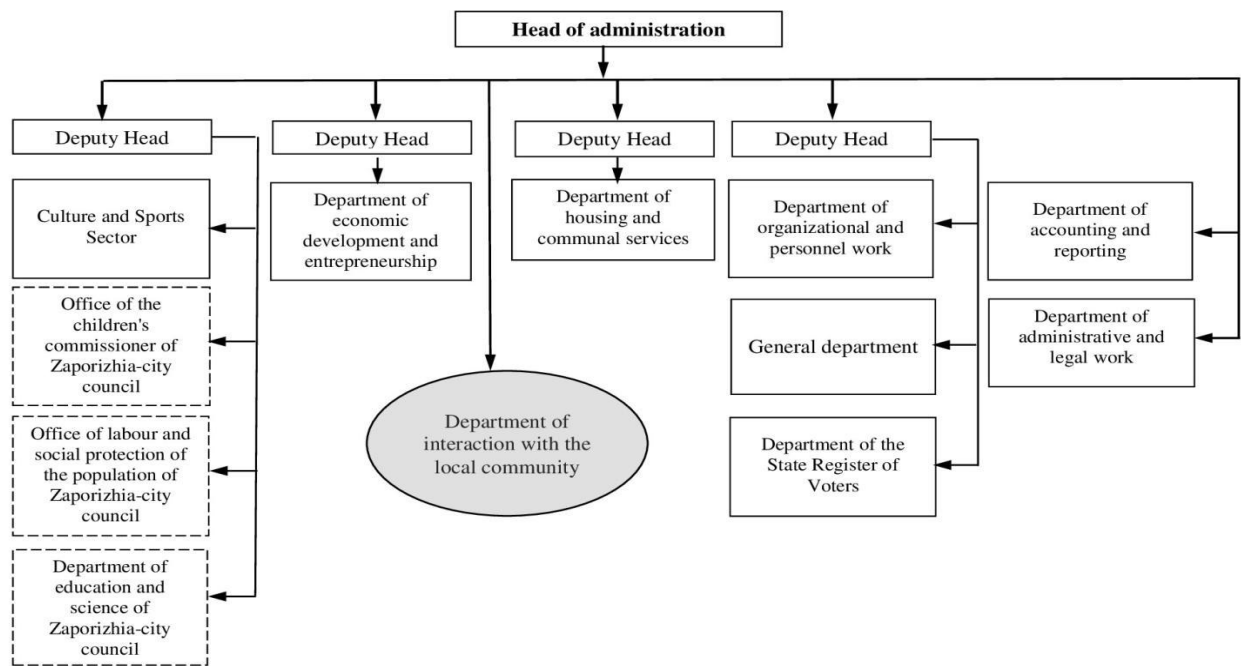


Fig.6. Scheme “The structure of the administration of the district administration of the Zaporizhzhia City Council in Vozneseniskiy, Dniprovskiy, Zavodskiy, Kommunarskiy, Oleksandrovskiy, Khortytskiy, and Shevchenkivskiy districts” (author's innovation)

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Юлія Хвесик, Марія Растворова. Суспільно-географічний механізм управління розвитком міста: пропозиція, обґрунтування та інституційне забезпечення. На основі проаналізованого наукового доробку стосовно питання управління розвитком міста (економічної й організаційної складових), сутності категорії «міський розвиток», сучасних принципів міського розвитку в європейських країнах авторами запропоновано й обґрунтовано суспільно-географічний механізм управління розвитком міста як рівноцінну складову механізму управління містом. Запропонований суспільно-географічний механізм управління розвитком міста враховує суспільно-географічні особливості території та дозволяє залучити ендегенний ресурс з метою більш ефективного управління розвитком міста. На основі аналізу структури системи управління розвитком міста Запоріжжя нами було виділено гальмівні чинники розвитку партисипативної демократії як важливої складової управління розвитком міста Запоріжжя. З метою вдосконалення системи розвитку міста Запоріжжя було запропоновано інституційне забезпечення суспільно-географічного механізму управління розвитком міста.

Ключові слова: міський розвиток, механізм управління, територіальна ідентичність, партисипативна демократія, інституційне забезпечення.

Юлия Хвесик, Мария Растворова. Общественно-географический механизм управления развитием города предложение, обоснование и институциональное обеспечение. На основе проанализированного научного наследия по вопросу управления развитием города (экономической и организационной составляющих), сущности категории «городское развитие», современных принципов городского развития в европейских странах авторами предложено и обосновано общественно-географический механизм управления развитием города как равноценную составляющую механизма управления городом. Предложенный общественно-географический механизм управления развитием города учитывает общественно-географические особенности территории и позволяет привлечь эндогенный ресурс с целью более эффективного управления развитием города. На основе анализа структуры системы управления развитием города Запорожье нами было выделено сдерживающие факторы развития партисипативной демократии как важной составляющей управления развитием города Запорожье. В целях совершенствования системы развития города Запорожье было предложено институциональное обеспечение общественно-географического механизма управления развитием города.

Ключевые слова: городское развитие, механизм управления, территориальная идентичность, партисипативное демократия, институциональное обеспечение.