

Sustainable development cities imperatives in the 21st-century global challenges system (security aspect)

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Abstract

The article deals with contemporary aspects of sustainable urban development in the global challenges system. The author draws attention to the fact that cities are turning into drivers of modern economic development of the national economy, they are centers of gravity of economic activity and its high concentration, and also have the best infrastructure systems. The author unveiled that global challenges are changing the traditional concepts of city development, which makes it beneficial to consider their safety component.

Keywords: city, global challenges, safety, national economy

1 Introduction

One of the essential components of the economic security of the national economy in Ukraine in modern situations is a city. It is, at the same time, an element of the socio-economic system structure of a country and a region.

One of the essential components of the economic security of the national economy in Ukraine in modern situations is a city. It is, at the same time, an element of the socio-economic system structure of a country and a region. Identification of the city as an object of economic security in the process of decentralization reform, which is carried out in Ukraine: will further refine an understanding of the objects hierarchy in economic security; legal state substantiation of a city as an object of economic security of the national economy and economic security of a region, taking into account world and national challenges; as well as developing a new concept of urban development management for implementing the sustainable development model in the context of decentralization reform, as a city is the first link in this system. This topic is also relevant from the viewpoint of the formation, functioning, and current trends of urban geosystems on a sustainable development basis.

Sustainable development problems and their solutions are actively researching by world-known scientists (Hulse, J.H [1], Kates, R.W., Parris, T.M., Leiserowitz, A.A. [2], Michael von Hauff, Claudia Kuhnke [3] and others) and Ukrainian scientists (Doroguntsov, S., Danylyshyn, B., Shostak, L., Komelina, O. and others.) [4]. The problems of society's sustainable development in the system of global challenges of the 21st century (security aspect) are under the scrutiny of UN and specialized international institutions. Moreover, the security aspects of countries' transition to a sustainable development model, in particular, in the context of further urban development.

Therefore, it is currently essential to investigate the features of the sustainable development methodology construction; and its practical implementation in the enlightenment of new trends

in urban growth; and building an adequate system of public administration and local self-government. In doing so, it is crucial to consider the security aspects of urban development that are affected by global challenges.

2 Main material

According to official statistics, in 2007, for the first time in human history, the number of the urban population exceeded that of rural people, making the world predominantly urban. According to international organizations, by 2050, nearly 70% of the world's population will live in cities, and urbanization will turn into one of the most radical trends of the 21st century. Modern metropolitan areas cover more than 40% of the world population and makeup about 60% of world GDP. Population, economic activity, social and cultural interaction, environmental and humanitarian impact on the global and national environment are increasingly concentrating in cities. That poses enormous problems for the sustainable development economics of countries and regions, especially in the areas of affordable housing, modern and secure infrastructure, essential services, food safety, health, education, decent work, security, and natural resources, etc. [5].

Cities are tightly integrating into the world globalization processes, and some scientists consider their deployment as a paradox of the 21st century. On the one hand, globalization is the result of finding the most effective mechanisms for improving the economic efficiency of economic activity in the situation of increased competition in the international markets for goods and services. At the same time, centres of gravity of economic activity and its high concentration are cities as territories with the best infrastructure systems. On the other hand, the deepening of globalization and its inclusive indication is a great challenge for humanity, which is further accompanied by a radical change in economic, social, technological, environmental, social, political, ideological and other processes and, consequently, significant structural changes in the national economies of

the world as a whole. These problems also significantly affect the sustainable development and resilience of cities as complex socio-economic systems.

In the system of these transformations, a city takes on a unique role as a complex socio-economic system, an essential element of the national and regional economy. Cities are becoming a significant factor in the formation of economic, social, human, scientific, cultural, infrastructural, and other components of their own potential. The peculiarities of formation, use, and development of the city's aggregate potential in the context of global changes determine the content of the course of socio-economic development processes and the possibility of implementing the prerequisites of sustainable development of the country as a whole.

The formation accompanies the development of urbanization based on cities of megaregions, city corridors, and cities-regions; economic, social, and political characteristics of which change traditional concepts of city development. In particular, new international migration flows, their trends, and their scale is usually accompanied by many economic, social, other risks and threats to urban development. That applies to both cities that accept migrants as labour force and those who lose that labour). In general, these trends affect the level of vulnerability of cities to the impact of global factors, which at the same time actualizes the issue of ensuring the economic security of their functioning.

Modern global processes are affecting the dynamics of the urban systems of national economies and the world at large. That is confirming by the results of research many scientists of the world over the last few decades. Also, that is characterizing by increasing attention from the world society to this issue. Thus, new trends in urbanization are turning cities (especially large cities and metropolises) into principal drivers of national economies.

References

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Awareness of global changes and their impact on urban development has contributed to the emergence and evolution of new international institutions at the global level. Activities analysis of these institutions and the content of their essential documents make it possible to examine changes in role identification of cities in a globalized environment, to identify changes in their functioning over time and space, including those related to economic security.

Identification of the city as an object of economic security in the process of decentralization reform, which is carried out in Ukraine: will further refine an understanding of the objects hierarchy in economic security; legal state substantiation of a city as an object of economic security of the national economy and economic security of a region, taking into account world and national challenges; as well as developing a new concept of urban development management for implementing the sustainable development model in the context of decentralization reform, as a city is the first link in this system. This topic is also relevant from the viewpoint of the formation, functioning, and current trends of urban geosystems on a sustainable development basis.

3 Conclusion

The provision of economic security of cities in the system of global challenges turns into a complex of political, social, economic, legal, organizational, technical, specialized, moral-psychological, information-analytical, and other measures. The primary purpose of these activities to identify and prevent threats to individuals, cities, and society as a whole. Also, to create an adequate system of protection. Furthermore, we need to ensure the conditions of the normal functioning of all city life support systems, as well as the life and activities of its inhabitants.