

The criteria differentiate between rural local government and urban local government

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Abstract:

This essay aims to research and analyze the criteria that distinguish rural local governments from urban local governments. These criteria will be considered from aspects such as organizational structure, the scope of authority and functions, relationships with superiors and subordinates, the current status of operations, and challenges facing. The first part of the essay presents the characteristics of rural local government, focusing on organizational structure, scope of authority and functions, relationships with superiors and subordinates, along current challenges. Next, the characteristics of urban local government will be presented, including organizational structure, scope of powers and functions, relationships with superiors and subordinates, along current challenges. Then, the essay will analyze and compare the criteria that distinguish rural and urban local governments. Criteria include size and population, development needs and priorities, environmental and resource management issues, cultural and economic diversity, along relationships with superiors and subordinates. This analysis and comparison will help understand the differences between local governments in these two environments. Finally, the essay will conclude the similarities and differences between rural and urban local governments, and comment on the impact of differentiation criteria on local management and development... The essay will also propose directions for developing future research subjects to improve the effectiveness of local government management and meet the sustainable development needs of both rural and urban areas.

Keywords: Local government; Urban; Rural area. Local management. Distinguishing criteria.

1. Introduction

Local governments play a very important role in local management. In each country, local governments are responsible for managing and operating local-related issues such as infrastructure, public services, local economy, urban planning, education, health, and many other fields. This is because local authorities have a better understanding of the specific issues and needs of local communities, and can make appropriate and flexible decisions to best meet the needs of residents.

Furthermore, local governments often can reach out and interact directly with communities in their areas. This allows them to identify specific problems and needs of residents, thereby making appropriate policies and decisions to improve the quality of life and local development. Local governments can also simultaneously work with non-governmental organizations and combine resources to achieve common local goals.

Rural and urban local governments differ markedly in their size, tasks, and the challenges they face. In rural areas, local governments often have to deal with issues such as agricultural development, rural development, providing basic services to farming communities, protecting the rural environment, and building community. Meanwhile, urban local governments face various challenges such as traffic management, urban planning, environmental management, providing public services to dense populations, and economic development. urban economy.

In addition, local governments in rural and urban areas are diverse in organization, structure, and operation. In rural areas, local governments are often smaller and more simply organized, often closely linked to the community. Meanwhile, urban local governments are often larger, have more complex structures, and often face many different stakeholders and interests.

Therefore, research on the differences and diversity of local governments in rural and urban areas is important to understand and propose effective management methods, suitable for specific local situations.

2. Basic characteristics of rural and urban governments

2.1. Basic characteristics of rural government

a. Size and population: Rural local governments are often smaller in size than urban ones because the rural population is often more sparse and dispersed into neighboring areas. This affects the way local government is organized and managed.

b. Tasks: Local governments in rural areas often undertake many tasks related to agricultural development, new rural areas, rural-urban planning, and providing basic public services to residential communities.

c. Finance: Local governments in rural areas often face financial difficulties due to limited budget revenue from taxes and limited economic resources. Therefore, rural local governments often face the challenge of managing and using finances effectively.

d. Infrastructure management: Local governments in rural areas often face the challenge of managing large-scale and fragmented infrastructure. This includes building and maintaining roads, water systems, electricity, and other infrastructure to meet community needs.

2.3. Basic characteristics of urban government

a. Size and population: Local governments in urban areas are larger in scale than in rural areas due to a more concentrated population. This requires local governments to be faced with managing and providing services to a large number of people in a limited area.

b. Mission: Urban local governments face more complex and diverse issues, including infrastructure management, urban planning, public service delivery, environmental management, and rights community benefit.

c. Finance: Local governments in urban areas often have richer financial resources than rural areas, due to budget revenue from many different sources such as taxes, investments, and financial support from superiors. This allows urban local governments the ability to invest in infrastructure development and provide high-end services to the community.

d. Infrastructure management: Local governments in urban areas must ensure effective infrastructure management, including public transport networks, water supply and waste treatment systems, and electricity and telecommunications systems. At the same time, they must also manage urban planning, protect the environment, and create a favorable and sustainable living environment for residents.

Rural and urban local governments have distinct characteristics due to the impact of size, population, mandate, finance, and infrastructure management. Understanding these characteristics is necessary to develop effective policies and management in developing and improving the quality of life in both of these environments.

3. Criteria to distinguish rural local governments from urban local governments

3.1. Current legal regulations

Researching current regulations and organizing urban and rural governments shows the following contents:

- Article 110 of the 2013 Constitution divides the territory into administrative units and organizes People's Councils and People's Committees as follows: "The country is divided into provinces and centrally run cities; The province is divided into districts, towns and provincial cities; Centrally run cities are divided into districts, towns and equivalent administrative units; The district is divided into communes and towns; Provincial towns and cities are divided into wards and communes; District divided into wards; Special administrative-economic unit established by the National Assembly. The regulation of special administrative-economic units established by the National Assembly is seen as an "open" step to the possibility of establishing special administrative units, unlike the general structure that has been set.

- Article 111 of the 2013 Constitution stipulates: "Local governments are organized in administrative units. The local government level includes the People's Council and People's Committee...". This regulation affirms that all levels of administrative units must-have People's Councils and People's Committees, so the pilot of not organizing People's Councils of districts, districts, and wards will no longer be consistent with the provisions of Article 111.

- The 2003 Law on Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees stipulates the organization of People's Councils at all levels as follows:

According to Article 4 of the 2003 Law on Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees, People's Councils and People's Committees are organized at the administrative unit level including the provincial level, district level, and commune level. People's Councils at all levels are elected by local people; People's Councils at all levels have Standing Councils. Provincial and district People's Councils have Committees of the People's Council (Article 5, Law on Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees).

Duties and powers of People's Councils at all levels are prescribed from Articles 11 to Article 34, which stipulate several other tasks of People's Councils of cities, districts, and wards compared to equivalent units. However, this difference is very small, just the addition of some content, does not show any differences stemming from the characteristics and state management requirements between urban and rural areas, and does not meet the needs of the country. State management requirements for urban areas, especially in large urban areas classified as special urban areas.

- The 2003 Law on Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees stipulates the organization of People's Committees at all levels as follows:

Regarding legal position: The People's Committee performs the state management function at the local level, contributing to ensuring unified direction and management in the state administrative apparatus from the Central to the grassroots, the People's Committee is controlled by the People's Council at the same level. Elected include the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Commissioners. The Chairman of the People's Committee is a representative of the People's Council (according to Article 2 and Article 119 of the Law on Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees).

Regarding the number of members of People's Committees at all levels, there are also different regulations between urban areas and other administrative units but not much, specifically: (i) Provincial People's Committees have from 9 to 11 members; City People's Committee. Hanoi and City People's Committee. Ho Chi Minh has no more than 13 members; (ii) District People's Committee has from 7 to 9 members; (iii) Commune-level People's Committee has from 3 to 5 members (Article 122, Law on Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees).

Regarding the tasks and powers of People's Committees at all levels: the tasks and powers of People's Committees at all levels are stipulated from Article 82 to Article 117, which stipulate several different tasks of People's Committees of cities, districts, and wards compared to other units. equivalent. However, this difference is very small, just the addition of some content, not showing the difference stemming from the characteristics and state management requirements between urban and rural areas.

Regarding specialized agencies under the People's Committee: The Law on Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees regulates specialized agencies under the People's Committee, and at the same time assigns the Government to regulate the organization of specialized agencies under the People's Committee and provide guidance on the organization of several specialized agencies under the People's Committee. specialized agencies for the Provincial People's Council to decide on the specific characteristics of the locality.

In addition, according to Decree No. 13/2008/ND-CP and Decree No. 16/2009/ND-CP, the organization of specialized agencies under the People's Committees of districts, towns, and Provincial Cities is regulated as follows: Following: 17 specialized agencies under the Provincial People's Committee are organized uniformly in localities; Depending on the specific characteristics of each locality, there are the following specialized agencies: the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Committee for Ethnic Minorities, these two agencies are allowed to be established by provinces if they meet the criteria specified in Decree No. 13. /2008/ ND-CP; Department of Planning and Architecture was established in the City. Hanoi and City. Ho Chi Minh.

According to Decree No. 14/2008/ND-CP and Decree No. 12/2010/ND-CP, the organization of specialized agencies of the district-level People's Committee is regulated as follows: 10 departments and department-equivalent agencies are organized with unified function at the district level, and specialized agencies are organized to suit each type of district-level administrative unit: in the districts are the Economic Department, the Urban Management Department, and the Ethnic Department; In towns and cities of the province, the Economic Department, the Urban Management Department and the Ethnic Department and specifically in the City. Ho Chi Minh and City. Hanoi has piloted the establishment of a District Construction Inspectorate according to Decision No. 89/2007/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister; in the districts are the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Department of Economics and Infrastructure and the Department of Ethnic Minorities[5]. For districts with high socio-economic development and urbanization rates, and are oriented to develop into towns or provincial cities, the Provincial People's Committee shall submit to the People's Council at the same level to decide on the establishment of the Economic Department. Economics and Urban Management Department.

At the commune level, implement Decree No. 92/2009/ND-CP on the titles, numbers, and several regimes and policies for officials and civil servants in communes, wards, towns, and those who work illegally. full-time at the commune level, the number and number of commune-level officials and civil servants, full-time and non-specialized, are arranged according to the type of commune-level administrative unit.

3.2. Regarding government management requirements

In terms of position and role: urban areas are the political, administrative, economic, cultural, scientific, and technological centers of a locality, region, or region of the whole country, serving as a driving force for development. with that locality, region, region, or the whole country. Rural areas, it is not yet developed in terms of economy, culture, science, and technology, and depend on neighboring urban areas.

Regarding population: an urban area is a concentrated place with high population density, consisting of many people living together with different lifestyles, participating in diverse socio-economic activities, so population management is difficult. Urban areas have many complexities. The rural population connects small-scale communities in villages, communes, villages, hamlets, hamlets, and clans with their own village rules, customs, and practices that are self-governing. The lives of rural residents depend on each other and are attached and bound to the community, unlike urban residents who only depend on their jobs and income. Rural areas, therefore, are suitable for self-management and self-determination of important local issues.

Socio-economic: in the inner city and urban areas[3], the economy is mainly non-agricultural, multi-industry, multi-sector, has a high growth rate, and is the operating area of all kinds of markets. A school is a place of convergence and information exchange, a place where social evils and phenomena that destabilize political security, social order, and safety can easily arise. In the countryside, agriculture and handicrafts are mainly practiced, while industry, trade, services, and information have not yet developed strongly.

Regarding infrastructure: In the inner city area, the inner city is unified, interconnected, and complex, forming synchronous networks and systems throughout the area, regardless of administrative boundaries. requires centralized and unified management mainly by industry.

In rural areas, the infrastructure is still simple, not continuous, and not synchronized, it requires mainly territorial management, does not have a central function, and is not as highly centralized as in urban areas.

Regarding administrative boundaries: urban infrastructure is a unified whole, so the division of administrative boundaries in the inner city and urban areas only has the meaning of administrative areas and is of management nature. Administration is key. In rural areas, the division of administrative boundaries is associated with socio-economic activities taking place within that territory.

Regarding management: in urban areas, state management of security, social order and safety, traffic, electricity, water, housing, construction, and environment is a pressing daily issue that is diverse and complex. much more complicated than state management of these fields in rural areas. Unlike rural areas, each urban area is a unified socio-economic whole, closely bound and directly dependent on each other, indivisible, so the state administrative apparatus in urban areas must bring Concentration, unity, smooth operation, and agility, and cannot be cut into pieces like in the countryside. Therefore, the decentralization and separation of powers between levels of government within an urban area (centrally run city-district - - ward) or province-town, city (provincial) - ward cannot be the same as decentralization. leveling and decentralizing power in rural government (province - district - commune). Within urban areas, it is necessary to apply the authorization and decentralization mechanism of city and town governments to lower-level administrative management agencies (districts and wards) to perform several specific administrative management tasks. body; Organize administrative agencies in districts and wards as "extended arms" of town and city administrative agencies [4].

Regarding function: the main function of the government in urban areas is to participate in the development of urban services, manage urban order, protect the environment, and build cultural neighborhoods and urban lifestyles, ... The main function of the government in rural areas is to implement policies and measures to solve problems such as agriculture, rural areas, and farmers; building new rural areas, promoting the tradition of village love, and taking care of the lives of farmers and rural residents in a fairly large area, the administrative boundaries are relatively clearly demarcated according to natural conditions. Therefore, applying the model of organizing and managing districts like districts and wards like communes is not suitable for the objects of management.

The above differences require the organization of the urban government apparatus to have its characteristics to ensure that state management and the provision of public services in urban areas are carried out centrally, uniformly, and quickly. , minimize the intermediaries, and be truly effective and efficient.

3.3. On the principles of government management and administration

Countryside:

Local governments in rural areas often apply management and governance principles based on community cohesion and dependence on domestic resources. Management principles in rural areas often focus on promoting agricultural development, protecting the natural environment, and meeting the needs of rural communities. Rural governments often create policies and regulations to support farmers, encourage agricultural production, and develop rural communities.

Management and administration characteristics in rural areas are often close, flexible, and highly communal. Local governments in rural areas are often closely linked to communities and rely on resident participation to make important decisions. They often create cooperatives, providing public services such as health, education, and transportation in rural areas.

Urban:

Local governments in urban areas apply more complex management and administration principles due to the diversity and large scale of urban areas. Urban management principles often focus on infrastructure management, economic development, urban planning, and the provision of public services. Municipal authorities ensure that urban infrastructure is developed and maintained effectively to meet the needs of a dense population and economic activities.

Management and administration characteristics in urban areas are often professional, high-tech, and specialized. Local governments in urban areas often apply modern management methods, using information technology and data management to make decisions and solve complex problems. They provide public services such as transportation, water supply, environmental management, education, and health in a professional and advanced way.

3.4. Differentiating local governments in terms of financial resources:

Countryside:

Rural local governments often face financial challenges and limited resources. Due to the main focus on agricultural and rural development, rural areas often lack financial resources to meet the needs of infrastructure development, public services, and economic development. Local budgets in rural areas are often small and depend mainly on revenue from land taxes, agricultural taxes, and support from central financial sources.

In addition, rural areas still have difficulty attracting investment from other areas and taking advantage of available resources for development. Natural resources such as land, water, and forests may have limitations in their ability to be used effectively and sustainably, requiring rural governments to have smart management strategies and utilize resources sustainably. Solid

Urban:

Local governments in urban areas often have stronger finances and resources than those in rural areas. Large-scale urban areas, with a dense population and vibrant economic activities, create favorable conditions for tax collection and financial resource development. Urban authorities can collect taxes from many different sources such as land tax, personal income tax, corporate tax, and revenues from business, trade, and service activities.

At the same time, the city also attracts investment from financial institutions, companies, and businesses, creating resources to develop infrastructure, provide public services, and improve the quality of life for residents... The city has many resources and potential for economic development.

4. Opportunities and challenges of local governments in rural areas and local governments in urban areas

4.1. Challenges and opportunities of local governments in rural areas:

Challenge:

Financial constraints: Rural local governments often face financial constraints. Small budgets and limited tax revenues make it difficult to meet infrastructure, public service, and economic development needs.

Lack of specialized human resources: Rural areas often lack professional and highly qualified human resources in management and development. This limits the ability to make strategic decisions and implement appropriate policies.

Dependence on natural resources: Rural areas depend heavily on natural resources such as land, water, and forests. Effective management and utilization of these resources requires a deep understanding of the environment and the ability to cope with climate change.

Opportunity:

Community cohesion: Rural areas have the advantage of community cohesion. Local governments can take advantage of this situation to make decisions based on community opinions and participation, ensuring objectivity and support from the population.

Agricultural development potential: Rural areas have the potential to develop agriculture and related industries. Local governments can take advantage of and develop these resources to promote the local economy, provide jobs, and increase budget revenue.

4.2. Challenges and opportunities of local governments in urban areas:

Challenge:

Complex infrastructure management: Large-scale cities and complex infrastructure development require effective management and administration capabilities. Local governments face the challenge of maintaining, upgrading, and developing urban infrastructure to meet residential and business needs.

Managing diverse urban areas: Urban areas are diverse in population, economy, culture, and society. Local governments must be able to manage and create conditions for different population groups and economic sectors to develop in a balanced and sustainable manner.

Growth and environmental management: Cities face population growth and environmental issues such as pollution, waste management, and climate change. Local governments must find ways to manage and address these challenges to ensure a healthy and sustainable living environment.

Opportunity:

Multi-sector economic development: The city is an economic and commercial center, providing many employment and economic development opportunities. Local governments can take advantage of this potential to collect taxes, attract investment, and create conditions for businesses and economic sectors to develop.

Advanced infrastructure: Urban areas often have developed and advanced infrastructure such as transportation networks, electricity, water, telecommunications, and public services. Local governments can take advantage of this infrastructure to provide better services to residents and attract investment.

Local governments in both rural and urban areas face unique challenges and opportunities. Recognizing and understanding these factors will help local governments identify and implement effective strategies, policies, and management measures to meet local needs and promote sustainable development.

5. Conclusion

Through researching and analyzing the criteria that distinguish rural local governments from urban local governments, the author has obtained important observations about the differences and diversity between the two types of government. This. Here are the main conclusions from this study:

Organizational structure: Local governments in rural areas often have simpler structures, with powers concentrated in a few main departments. Meanwhile, urban local governments often have a more complex structure with many specialized departments and divisions.

Scope of authority and functions: Local governments in rural areas often focus on land management, agriculture, and basic infrastructure construction. Meanwhile, local governments in urban areas are responsible for managing issues related to urban infrastructure, public services, economics, and culture.

Relationships with superiors and subordinates: Local governments in rural areas often have close relationships with superiors (provinces/cities) and subordinates (communes/districts), while local governments in urban areas often have close relationships with superiors (provinces/cities) and subordinates (communes/districts), while local governments in urban Cities have more complex relationships due to interactions between components in the city.

Current status of operations and challenges: Local governments in rural areas often face challenges such as limited resources, economic development gaps, and uneven infrastructure. Meanwhile, local governments in urban areas face great pressure from resource management, urban management, environmental pollution, and sustainable development issues.

Thus, we can see the difference between rural and urban local governments. This requires us to clearly understand the context and characteristics of each environment to develop appropriate policies and management measures. At the same time, it is necessary to invest in improving the management capacity of local governments, ensuring balanced and sustainable development in both rural and urban areas.

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