

Sino-Soviet Relations: Comparing Beiyang And Guangdong Governments Diplomatic And Cultural Interactions (1920-1925)

Kan Li¹, Chee Seng Tan^{2*}

¹PhD Student, History Section, School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia. Email: potter-aly@163.com

²Senior Lecturer, Dr, History Section, School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia. Email: kanli@student.usm.my

*Correspondence: Email: kanli@student.usm.my

RITA_22
December 2024
ISSN: 2340-9711
e-ISSN: 2386-7027

Received: 22-08-2024
Revised: 21-11-2024
Accepted: 15-12-2024
Published: 31-12-2024

Abstract

In this paper, the complex diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union are examined during the period 1920-1925 as related to both the Beiyang and Guangdong governments. Through a comparison of the diplomatic methods adopted by the respective factions, the work also discusses what consequences this will have for the political structure of China. The central question at issue is to what extent the various Chinese governments were able to interact with the Soviet Union during a time when China was being rocked by political turmoil. Whether this research will uncover any answers on how alliances are formed and what complexities a revolutionary age brings to foreign policy remains to be seen. The empirical research method uses historical documentation and scholarly literature to compare the diplomatic strategies of the Beiyang and Guangdong governments. This study aims to identify the driving forces behind their approach and what effect their policy had on China's relations with the Soviet Union. The world needs to know what determined China's diplomatic practices and international climate in the formative decades leading up to World War One. By examining the influence of internal politics, external forces and ideological orientations on the conduct of diplomacy, the analysis adds a great deal to our grasp of the problems of diplomacy. This study also explores how Sino-Soviet cultural diplomacy influenced Chinese urban artistic transformation, shaping visual arts, theatre, and film through Soviet socialist realism and institutional frameworks.

Keywords:China, Sino-Soviet, Sun Yat-sen, Urban Development and Art Visual, Guangdong National Government, Beiyang Government.

INTRODUCTION

Diplomatic concerns plagued the Soviet Union-China relationship between 1920 and 1925, driven by political ideologies and power struggles at both local and global levels ¹. These challenges shaped alliances, policies, and China's broader political landscape. This article examines the Beiyang and Guangdong governments as key participants, comparing their strategies to reveal how external influences, including foreign diplomatic models, reshaped Chinese politics. Beyond politics, Soviet influence also left a lasting mark on China's urban landscape and cultural identity. Architectural designs, public squares, and artistic movements—such as socialist realism in visual arts, theatre, and cinema—became powerful tools for ideological expression, transforming both cityscapes and cultural institutions. The early 20th century marked a pivotal moment in Chinese history, defined by political upheavals, regional conflicts, and a growing desire for national unity ². This strategy involved a delicate balance between cooperation and conflict, as the government struggled to maintain cohesion amid competing warlord interests.

However, under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Guangdong's government approached diplomatic relations differently. Dr. Sun's early 20th-century travel to the Soviet Union changed ideological affiliation. The visit was crucial since it was a turning moment for both nations. The Guangdong government's Marxism and Bolshevism led to a strong partnership with the Soviet Union, which prioritized revolution and unification. This shaped the alliance and Southern China was marked by ideological convergence, which shaped its politics. Dr. Sun Yat-sen led a delegation to the Soviet Union to achieve goals outside diplomatic formality. In 1924, the First National Congress of the Nationalist Party symbolically united the Nationalist Party with the Communist Party under Sun Yat-sen. This conference was vital for the two parties' union. Moscow established the coalition to cement rule against dissent, which caused internal Nationalist Party tensions since key members felt displaced ³. In 1924, Soviet military aid reduced tensions, strengthening the partnership and reducing mistrust. Since Beiyang and Guangdong have taken distinct approaches to the Soviet Union, a perceptive and insightful comparison analysis is possible. The Beiyang government's pragmatic approach first established diplomatic contacts and resolved critical issues, but it was hampered by ambiguity and external pressures. The Guangdong Government's ideological alliance with the Soviets led to long-term rule as well as warlord and international animosity. The Soviets helped the Guangdong Government to keep control.

This examination of the intricate diplomatic exchanges between China and the Soviet Union shows that these historical events still affect international relations. Because the study focuses on China-Soviet relations. This revelation was made during the latest scientific examination. Beiyang and Guangdong have shown us the challenges of global alliance negotiation, the role of ideology in diplomacy, and the long-term effects of historical encounters. Their diplomatic contacts enabled the negotiations and diplomatic encounters which provide information on these topics. Moreover, these diplomatic interactions not only formed political alliances but also had a lasting influence on China's theatre, art, and urban planning. The impact of Soviet interaction can still be observed today in the nation's urban and cultural landscape.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Brief Overview of China's Political Landscape During the Early 20th Century

According to Zou⁴ explanation, understanding the complex political environment of the simultaneous historical age is necessary to understand the Beiyang and Guangdong's governments, because the two governments formed simultaneously. According to Tian⁵ views, China's political scene changed drastically in the early 20th century. A mix of domestic and international factors caused these changes in several areas of main consideration. Since the Qing Dynasty was destroyed in 1912, modernism and republicanism have grown tremendously, which was welcomed and appreciated by the whole nation because they promoted several cultural heritage, occupations, arts and urban development. This tendency spread throughout the next decade ⁶. The lack of centralized authority led to regionalism and warlordism.

Duan Qirui and Yan Huiqing were key figures in northern China's Beiyang Government. This government was known for their strong leadership. Their administration-controlled Beijing's sovereignty and northern political power ⁷. This government was closely tied to the warlords. However, the Guangdong Government, first by Sun Yat-sen and then Chiang Kai-shek, rose to prominence in southern China. This rise was driven by revolution having the goal of uniting the nation under a republican government. The study conducted by Yang⁸ focused on an analysis of China's wartime experiences spanning the period from 1901 to 1949. In the midst of a multifaceted domestic environment, the Soviet Union, led by Lenin and his Bolshevik associates, which expressed a significant interest in the Chinese arena ⁹. The primary motivation behind this interest sprang from ideological passion and the aspiration to propagate the principles of communism on a global scale. China, often seen as a promising domain for revolutionary change, which enticed the Soviet Union as a region abundant with favourable opportunities. Concurrently, the Soviets ob-

served in China the potential for a strategic ally, bolstering their geopolitical standing on the global stage. Hence, the Soviet Union's involvement in the intricate affairs of the Beiyang and Guangdong Governments during this period was imbued with multifaceted motivations. As per the growing concerns to said topic, there is a substantial amount of historical context and background related to the early 20th-century political landscape in China. Figure 1 shows the relation boundary between Russian and China.



Figure 1: Relations between Russia and China ¹⁰.

Emergence of the Beiyang Government and Guangdong Government

Junctures from the sorrowing political history of China which alludes that during the early 20th century, China experienced a period of political fragmentation and instability characterised by the dominance of warlords. This context is crucial for understanding the emergence of the Beiyang Government and the Guangdong Government, which were two major regional powers during that time. The Beiyang Government, based in Beijing, is described as a nominal parliamentary government but was controlled by the dominant warlord factions. The constant power struggles and instability within the Beiyang Government make it clear that this was a highly changeable and unstable period in China's history ¹¹. Moreover, Figure 2 illustrates the overall picture of how governments convey and how art was used to mobilise people and communicate political ideals for making the condition stable and grasp the people attention towards their objectives, and become popular in the nation.



Figure 2: Digitally Artistic Illustration of How Art was used to Mobilise People and Communicate Political Ideals (Designed for this Study based on Historical Resources).

Foreign Relations and Diplomacy

It is pertinent to state that despite the illegitimacy of the Beiyang Government, it was still recognized by foreign powers, which had economic interests in China. This recognition and the role of foreign merchants in making payments for duties and import taxes highlight the complex diplomatic interactions and foreign interests in China during this time ¹².

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nonetheless, the first two-decades in 1903 was characterised by major events and great deal of ideological fervour especially pertaining to diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Union. It is only by comparing the policies employed in Guangdong and Beiyang between 1920-1925 that a holistic assessment of China's relationship with Soviet Union could be established. This study will focus on the complex and diverse dynamics that define this relationship ¹³. The aim of this literature analysis is to make an in-depth survey based on current available data that provide contextual information and thoughtful data about a defining period for modern China. The general description is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3: Digitally Artistic General Illustration of Urban and Artistic Transformation in Early's 20 (Designed for this Study based on Historical Resources).

The early 20th century saw China undergo deep changes in its political, cultural, and urban environment, deeply influenced by diplomatic complications and ideological conflicts. The multifaceted relation between China and the Soviet Union had a direct impact on governance, weaponry, and artistic production and, more indirectly, on urban development and urban performance ¹⁴. Visual and performing arts were key in reflecting and structuring the socio-political discussion of the era, as cities developed as locations of ideological contention and change. The interaction of political ideology with artistic expression was most pronounced through the responses of artistic movements to changes in political rule and international influence ¹⁵.

Propaganda theatre, public performance, and art played a key role in the conveyance of state narratives, as artists attempted to balance tensions between indigenous custom and external ideological influences ^{16,17}. The emergence of revolutionary aesthetics tried to redefine cultural identity, inclined to project Soviet artistic methods as paradigms for ideological representation. Theatre and performance art, particularly, were means of political involvement ¹⁸, addressing issues of national identity, resistance, and social change. At the same time that the cultural revolution took place, urbanization in China also underwent a dramatic shift. Cities were both the stages of power struggle and centres of modernization under Soviet urban planning ideology influence.

Public space renovation was an expression of wider political ambitions, as urban reform was both pragmatic plans and symbolic expressions of modernity. Urban planning and building design were increasingly regulated by socialist principles, with the old patterns of collective housing, factory districts, and public squares modified to facilitate collective interaction. Public space, transportation systems, and housing schemes were all structured to reflect larger geopolitical alignments, indicating the extent to which global diplomatic forces could affect local authorities and infrastructure¹⁹. In addition, the interdependent dynamic between urbanization and cultural production found expression in the reconstruction of performance space and cultural institutions. Theatres, exhibition halls, and public areas were reconstructed to respond to changing ideological and economic imperatives, remapping cultural consumption. The portrayal of city life through painting and photography also facilitated the capturing of the transforming urban landscape, opening a window to the socio-political undertows of the moment.

By mapping these intersections of diplomatic history, art innovation, and urban transformation, this research sheds new light on a profounder level of understanding of how political forces condition cultural and spatial dynamics. By mapping the intersection of Soviet influences and local traditions, this research reveals a complex interplay of state-led initiative and local adaptation, and it opens up a broader understanding of the implications of diplomacy for artistic production and urban form.

Sino-Soviet Diplomatic Interactions in the Early 20th Century

Griffith²⁰'s scholarly works, mostly centre on a specific phase in Sino-Soviet relations marked by intensified discord. These literary works provide unique insights into many factors that contributed to the subsequent fragmentation. Friedman²¹ undertakes a thorough examination of the Sino-Soviet rivalry for dominance in the Third World throughout the Cold War period mentioned by Mustafa²². Through the utilisation of this particular methodology, the author adeptly situates their interpersonal connections within a global framework, thereby elucidating the broader ramifications of their collaborative endeavours.

The Impact of Ideology

The idea that analyses the ideological effect and then how it helps to build Sino-Soviet relations inspires academic argument²³. Contrastingly, Jersild²⁴ provides a wide outlook of the Sino-Soviet alliance and its implications thereof in global terms. The focus is on an ideological analysis of the root causes that led to this alliance and how it resonates within the bigger picture – in world politics. Likewise, on this line of idea Kuo²⁵ and Zou⁴ gives a thorough analysis. This scholarly debate offers a microscopic look at the ideological schism that developed between China and Soviet Union, as well as its resulting effects on states in Eastern Europe. Moreover, the scholarly contribution made by Kowalewski²⁶ and Zou²⁷ is significant for discussing bilateral historical relations between China and Soviet Union before 20th century in an academic circle.

Soviet Influence on Urban Intellectual Circles and Artistic Movements

Socialist ideology from the Soviet Union created major changes to both intellectual communities and artistic movements of China by implementing socialist realist art principles and establishing educational systems across urban centres of Guangzhou and Shanghai during early and mid-twentieth century²⁸.

Influence of Socialist Realism on Chinese Art

The Soviet Union made socialist realism their law-enforced artistic style to present social representations promoting Communist beliefs. Through this artistic method the artists maintained a focus on presenting socialist society in positive light with praise for the proletariat population and collaborative work efforts²⁹. Socialist realism functioned as the dominant artistic movement in China as it transformed artistic and literary creations throughout the country. Artists and writers in China used socialist realism as a method to produce works which supported Communist Party objectives. Artists from this period depicted through their works diligent workers and peaceful communal life as well as socialist construction successes. Numerous literary works during the period presented stories that emphasized both class conflict and socialist values through discussions about revolutionary heroes³⁰. Through this mutual association propaganda functioned while simultaneously teaching people about socialist values and principles.

Soviet Political Education Programs in Guangzhou and Shanghai

The Soviet cultural presence spread through Chinese educational systems especially targeting the implementation of political education programs in major urban areas such as Guangzhou and Shanghai³¹. The educational initiatives established a community of knowledgeable activists about Marxist-Leninist principles whom society could trust to spread socialism across China. The Peasant Movement Training Institute together with other institutions marked the Soviet influence in Guangzhou. With Soviet backing the institute shaped its courses to teach communist principles and organization practices to numerous activists who later included Mao Zedong among them^{9,32}. Soviet advisers

helped Shanghai develop educational programs which put political theory at the core of studies as they worked to build ideological learning among the entire educational framework.

Soviet ideology left an indelible mark on urban intellectual bodies together with artistic expressions in Chinese territory. Chinese artistic works and literary expressions functions as means to spread socialist values and principles after endorsing socialist realism. In addition to these developments Soviet-powered political education programs at Guangzhou and Shanghai established a learning environment dedicated to socialist efforts³³. The cultural and ideological connections between the Soviet Union and China reached depth recently to recognize how Soviet principles moulded China's urban cultural development throughout this critical transformation.

Urban Development Policies and Soviet Ideology

Fei³⁴ and Kosenkova³⁵ have documented in detail how Soviet planning methods found their way into Chinese development strategies. The Soviet planning method promoted centralized planning approaches which mirrored perfectly the city management approach of the Guangdong Government. The Soviet planner-consultants worked together with their Chinese counterparts to apply complete urban development programs which focused on industrialization alongside spatial redesign according to Astakhova³⁶. Cities underwent a restructuring process which placed industrial facilities at urban limits but kept administrative and residential districts within the central domain. Research by Romanova³⁷ demonstrates how Chinese urban planning received inspiration from the Moscow Master Plan of 1935 because it promoted the establishment of wide boulevards and green belts alongside state-managed residential housing. Chinese architects merged Soviet functionalist aesthetic elements with native Chinese roof designs when they designed residential buildings.

Soviet Support for Labour Movements and Cooperative Housing

Historians extensively debate about the Soviet Union's support for developing labour movements within China. Sun³⁸ explains how the Profintern (Red International of Labour Unions) created new organizations to expand trade union activities throughout urban centres. Labour organizations acted as central forces that shaped workplace policy creation and developed powerful labour unions particularly within Shanghai and Guangzhou industrial regions. During the 1950s the danwei work unit started as a product from Soviet collectivist principles. Wang³⁹ explains that during the period danwei operated as an employment entity while also acting as a social welfare institution which rendered housing as well as healthcare support and municipal services to its workers. The system followed Soviet structures by making state workplaces responsible for providing welfare services to their employees beyond typical workplace needs.

Municipal Governance and Soviet-Style Public Institutions

The Soviet urban administration framework touched additional areas through its control of both physical design and municipal operational systems. Gu⁴⁰ demonstrates that Soviet municipal governance systems became the foundation for China's urban policy development specifically targeting Beijing and Guangzhou during the post-1920s period. Urban administrations at that time adopted state-controlled urban expansion and municipal service restructuring and large public infrastructure development techniques for their centralized planning initiatives. Fei³⁴ demonstrates that Soviet-inspired urban governance principles appeared in Chinese public projects through Tiananmen Square enlargement as well as the construction of the Great Hall of the People which adopted socialist realism. Through their execution these projects transformed Beijing's physical shape while proving how Soviet diplomatic activities affected municipal governance throughout China. The literature demonstrates how Soviet influence transformed Beijing into its current form.

Research shows that Soviet diplomatic influence played a primary role in directing Chinese urban growth throughout the early part of the twentieth century. The available data emphasize three main areas of Soviet impact on China: urban planning, labour activism and municipal government frameworks. Concurrently the Guangdong Government fully adopted Soviet collectivization principles in its urban administration, yet the Beiyang Government displayed inconsistent support for these models. Through its implementation of comprehensive planning and worker reform as well as social welfare initiatives the Soviet Union established lasting effects on Chinese urban development through its impact on municipal organization and urban space design. Researchers must study Soviet-inspired policies throughout China to understand their life spans and their contemporary influence upon modern urban planning strategies.

METHODOLOGY

The research approach employed in this research is essential to grasping early 20th-century diplomatic relations

between China and the Soviet Union. Historical analysis, archive research, and strict material analysis are employed by the study to offer a detailed perspective of Beiyang and Guangdong's diplomatic activities between 1920 and 1925. This research was conducted with the aim of better understanding diplomatic manoeuvres.

Data Collection

These are supporting documents to do with the two nations which this research draws on as source materials of history, diplomatic correspondence and government papers from Chinese and Soviet Union archive. These provide a broad range of information concerning the goals, priorities and negotiation tactics pertinent to both states in this particular time period⁴¹. By applying government documents, diplomatic cables and private letters between the dominant political forces we try to make chronological reconstruction.

Data Analysis

The analysis of data involves an in-depth evaluation both countries' diplomatic encounters, agreements and disagreements. It is crucial to follow chronological order when detecting patterns, causal chains as well as changes in diplomatic policies. Through comparative study one can observe the various methods deployed by both Beiyang and Guangdong government. This sheds light on the aspects that guided their reasoning⁴². Additionally, the research includes a qualitative content analysis of relevant items to gain thematic insights. By categorizing and evaluating diplomatic correspondences, speeches, and policy documents, the work may determine the beliefs, motivations, and perceived impediments that formed Sino-Soviet relations during the specified timeframe.

Limitations

Historical research has its limitations that should be recognized. The lack of availability or completeness historical records can also cause gaps in the analysis. Historical interpretation is dependent on the viewpoint of actors contemporaneous with such events and also may be biased by historical sources. However, these limitations notwithstanding this study aims at providing a comprehensive and enlightening discussion of the diplomatic relations Sino-Soviet in response to an important historical phase within China. Despite the systematic nature of data collection in this study, rigorous analysis of primary sources and comprehensive search strategy aimed at deepening comprehension on diplomatic relations between Beiyang Guangdong Governments with Soviet Union from 1920 to 1925.

RESULTS

Diplomatic Interactions and Urban Development

Diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union throughout early twentieth-century significantly influenced the development of urban governance and infrastructure construction systems. Unstable diplomatic relations of the Beiyang Government prevented urban development from becoming structured whereas Guangdong obtained new governance models through their collaboration with the Soviet Union which combined with innovative city planning approaches. The Soviet Union pursued ideological expansion by using diplomatic support to educate political leaders of their allied factions⁴³. The Guangzhou area saw its infrastructure develop rapidly together with industrial advancement and municipal administration changes following diplomatic relationships with foreign powers but Beijing maintained disconnected urban execution due to irregular international ties.

The urban development process received significant impact from diplomatic agreements that established formalized agreements. The 1923 Sino-Soviet Friendship Agreement established a turning point between Soviet agencies and the Guangdong Government which allowed for direct ties between them to support urban reforms⁴⁴. Soviet experts brought systematic industrial park development and housing improvements and municipal management solutions to Guangzhou under their advisory role. Beijing under the Beiyang Government had unstable urban policies because the government struggled to maintain diplomatic stability while also fighting internal factional power struggles⁴⁵.

Through Soviet-backed urban governance training in Guangzhou the city achieved better administrative efficiency and it developed more effective urban planning methods⁴⁶. With instruction from the Soviet Union Guangzhou received detailed education about public administration alongside city design and socialist municipal governance which shaped how the city handled labor force and infrastructure development. The municipal government of Beijing faced challenges due to their disorganized urban policies which resulted in slow urban planning and damaged its infrastructure development⁴⁷.

Soviet Influence on Guangzhou's Infrastructure

The Soviet Union took a pivotal part in transforming Guangzhou's infrastructure through its work on industrial

districts while building transport links and establishing public living facilities. The Soviet advisors alongside Guangdong officials established urban planning methods and labour management systems based on Soviet industrial and socialist principles according to Cartier⁴⁸. Transformative initiatives under Soviet supervision targeted the modernization of Guangzhou by developing zoning laws and creating economic growth centres and enhanced public services to support industrial development. Among all the major infrastructural advancements the creation of industrial zones stood as the most important development⁴⁹. Soviet organizations funded Guangzhou's industrial zone development to establish manufacturing facilities for mass production across designated zones and improve worker distribution⁵⁰. Industrial zones played a major role in economic growth by allowing the population expansion to find work and generating increased state revenue used to finance additional infrastructure projects. The economic transformation of industrial zones into power centres received additional support from spatial renewal efforts that enabled Guangzhou's industrial heritage to transition for present-day use while sustaining its economic future.

The Soviet government supported the development of extensive public housing initiatives as a primary goal in Guangzhou urban planning. The speedy urbanization prompted Soviet urban planners to create worker residential communities which integrated shared living spaces alongside sanitary systems and healthcare services⁵¹. The new developments enhanced living conditions for urban workers through state-backed welfare provisions which supported socialist policies of uniting cities. During housing district development Soviets integrated two key elements through planning standards: they aimed to create affordable and accessible neighbourhoods which served workers yet maintained effective land use practices.

The Soviet Union made important contributions to Guangzhou by modernizing its transportation systems. The construction of road systems along with tram services and freight rail transportation links industrial districts to residential spaces thus boosted economic productivity and urban transit capabilities⁵². The Soviet urban planners brought uniform zoning laws and administrative systems to Guangzhou so the city could manage its infrastructure development and land administrative operations better. Transportation developments produced enhanced spatial integration of the Guangzhou-Qingyuan metropolitan area which enabled both workplace accessibility and production zone interconnectivity. The Soviet urban development strategies and policies that formed during this period continue to shape Guangzhou's contemporary planning methods along with modern urban renewal practices. Soviet-established structured frameworks of industry along with housing and transportation enabled Guangzhou to extend its urban growth and integrate nationally.

Challenges in Beijing Due to Diplomatic Instability

Urban development became a major challenge for Beijing when the Beiyang Government experienced frequent shifts in its diplomatic power structure. Urban development remained inconsistent in Beijing because the absence of foreign alliances plus internal power conflicts and failed economic policies delayed growth⁵³. In the absence of organized urban planning the industrial development of Beijing became split up while its public infrastructure fell behind resulting in subpar modernization outcomes. The major issue came from undefined practices in the construction of public infrastructure. The city attempted to enhance sanitation facilities alongside public transportation and roads yet these programs often failed because of financial challenges⁵⁴. The Soviet-backed infrastructure planning of Guangzhou brought more efficiency to transportation and waste management than Beijing did because Beijing faced problems with inefficient urban systems that caused traffic congestion and endangered the environment.

Widespread political unrest inside the Beiyang Government only deepened the struggles governments faced for controlling cities. Structural long-term development strategies failed to materialize because the government experienced repeated leadership changes together with shifting foreign policy agendas^{48,55}. The lack of enduring diplomatic alliances between Beijing officials and foreign entities meant the city remained inaccessible to essential technical knowledge and international capital needed for substantial urban development. Although numerous adversities existed Beijing managed to advance its public health and sanitation policies. The Beiyang government passed regulations that gained control of waste handling alongside water management systems while establishing defence systems against diseases to enhance urban living quality. The city limited its sanitation and healthcare improvements due to poor governance and weak coordinated urban policies⁵¹.

Urban expansion in the city became more challenging due to environmental factors like rising urban heat temperatures and water shortage problems⁵⁶. The existing environmental risks created substantial challenges for sustainable urban planning because they made it more complicated to plan long-term infrastructure improvements. Beijing faced major development obstacles because its diplomatic situation remained unstable and its governance proved inefficient while foreign investors maintained limited access to its market. The city's broad urban

infrastructure and planning strategies stayed broken and underfunded preventing Beijing from reaching the same industrial and infrastructural developments as Guangzhou.

Comparative Summary of Urban Transformations

The development patterns of Guangzhou diverged from Beijing when examining how foreign diplomatic relations affected municipal built environments. Guangzhou received Russian-advised systematic planning methods, yet Beijing suffered from unorganized civic development policies under Beiyang administration. The Table 1 presents a summary of how both cities underwent their urban development changes. Urban infrastructure depends heavily in its development on diplomatic backing from foreign states according to study results. Under Soviet strategic collaboration Guangzhou expanded but Beijing's unstable diplomatic relationships prevented it from implementing effective modernization programs.

Table 1: Urban Development Changes

Urban Development Factor	Guangzhou (Soviet-Backed)	Beijing (Beiyang-Controlled)
Diplomatic Influence	Strong Soviet Support	Unstable Diplomatic Relations
Industrial Development	Planned Industrial Zones	Fragmented and Uncoordinated
Public Housing	State-funded Communal Housing	Limited Housing Projects
Transportation	Modernized Roads and Tram Systems	Minimal Expansion, Poor Planning
Municipal Governance	Soviet-Modelled Urban Administration	Frequent Political Disruptions
Public Health & Sanitation	Advanced Sanitation and Health Policies	Limited and Inconsistent Measures

DISCUSSION

The Role of Diplomacy in Urban Development

Research findings demonstrate that international diplomatic relationships strongly influenced China's urban development planning throughout the initial twentieth century. Foreign alliances serve as either accelerators or barriers for modernization initiatives as shown through the successful Soviet-built Guangzhou compared to unstable international relations of Beijing. Guangzhou could finish essential infrastructure projects as well as industrial expansion and municipal governance reforms thanks to its stable diplomacy relations which proved diplomatic partnerships essential for urban development⁵¹. The unstable diplomatic situation experienced by Beijing caused the implementation of fragmented policies and restricted urban reforms and resulted in industrial development stagnation because diplomatic uncertainty blocks extensive urban planning⁴⁷.

External political involvement from the Soviet Union demonstrated how diplomatic power shapes the development of cities through Guangzhou's urban planning and governance reform. The urban planning techniques adopted by the Soviets established central control while implementing planned industrial areas together with social welfare initiatives that created enduring principles for Guangzhou's approach to urban governance. City development projects of this period demonstrated key characteristics of urban modernization approaches since they were both powered by international capital investments and expert knowledge for economic development and infrastructure development⁵⁷. Due to Soviet diplomatic assistance Guangzhou implemented modern transportation system development while establishing industrial production centres and municipal management institutions to achieve controlled urban development.

The Beiyang Government struggled to maintain lasting foreign ties which in turn blocked urban development in Beijing. The city's governance system faced challenges due to its inability to procure financial backing and expert knowledge needed for implementing major urban development projects⁵⁰. City planning took on disjointed structures because the lack of foreign investment along with technical training led governments to follow unstrategic urban development patterns led by domestic economic difficulties and political instability¹⁸. The research by Shen¹² shows that diplomatic stability stands as a central factor for sustaining urban areas because foreign partnerships facilitate enduring financial backing and technological progress and orderly administrative systems.

Soviet Urban Models and Their Adaptation in China

The Soviet Union provided more than financial assistance to Chinese urban planning by modifying both political ideals and public administrative procedures. This research demonstrates how Soviet collectivism successfully shaped Guangzhou municipal policies through implementation in both industrial growth initiatives and social welfare housing projects. Urban development in Guangzhou received support through three pillars of Soviet expertise including state-controlled development alongside housing reforms and industrial zoned planning Gordin⁵⁸. The political relationship between nations leads to urban policy sharing especially in countries having centralized

economic planning because these systems prioritize state-controlled municipal decision-making.

Socialist urban principles found their expression in Guangzhou through the development of workers' settlements together with housing regulations and industrial zones operated by governmental structures. The Soviet five-year planning strategies supported this development because they emphasized economic centralization while controlling urban expansion and using state-led industrialization⁵⁹. Studies on socialist city planning confirm Soviet-backed urban models consisted of state-backed housing development combined with regulated transportation systems and fair land distribution for social service access⁶⁰. The application of Soviet architectural principles in Guangzhou demonstrates the modifications made to socialist urban design based on Chinese municipal framework.

The inability of Beijing to replicate Soviet urban planning strategies reveals the negative impact that political fragmentation creates for urban development. Soviet support had to be constant because Beijing needed an established framework to put into practice their plans for housing policies and urban labour management and mass transportation networks⁴⁰. The city experienced stunted industrial advancement along with deficient public service development because its infrastructure programs lacked sustainable financial backing and performed irregularly. The city faced severe obstacles because Beijing could not sustain diplomatic relationships that would enable access to important foreign resources needed for extensive urban development⁶¹. The research findings support existing studies about urban development because unstable political situations cause challenges with maintaining investment continuity and planning infrastructure effectively so modernization initiatives become hindered.

The Limitations of the Beiyang Government's Urban Policies

The Beiyang Government experienced significant limitations in its urban policies because it suffered from political instability alongside economic management problems alongside its lack of sustained diplomatic plans. The urban policies of Beijing contrasted with those of Guangzhou because its administration lacked Soviet financial backing and stable technical support which led planning efforts to be short-term and cause inconsistent infrastructure development work. Foreign alliances function as fundamental catalysts of urban growth as well as technological development when they enable investments and supply skilled resources for expansive infrastructure programs⁶². Foreign investments in infrastructure developments and municipal reforms and public service programs remained out of reach for the Beiyang Government due to its unstable international relationships. Beijing's municipal development faced limitations from missing out on both public-private partnerships (PPPs) and foreign investments due to which it had to rely solely on governmental budgets and support from multiple political parties⁶³.

The urban reforms of Beijing included beneficial health and sanitary procedures that attempted to address existing challenges. The Beiyang Government carried out waste disposal regulations with clean water programs and limited healthcare facility development to enhance liveable conditions marginally in urban areas. These attempts existed separately from a united urban development strategy thus their lasting influence remained constrained. These reforms did not achieve complementary effects because they lacked cohesive frameworks within policy structure according to the definition in urban studies literature⁶⁴. The internal population shifts and rapid construction needs in Beijing created immense social and economic pressure that made urban planning more complex throughout the city. The rapid increase of domestic migrants created greater need for houses and transportation and jobs but the government failed to synchronize urban administration policies which resulted in poor land use and traffic congestion and population density issues⁴⁶. The Beiyang Government faced long-lasting implications due to its limited diplomatic approaches and this became more severe because of economic instability aside from poor urban governance practices⁶⁵.

Policy Implications and Lessons for Future Urban Development

The research provides essential insights into policies that should guide urban development throughout developing nations. Soviet affiliated Guangzhou modernization shows how stable foreign relationships with planned technical assistance produce long-term municipal development and enhanced operational capability under centralized administration⁶⁶. Government officials must create a global network through which they build sustainable urban governance systems that let cities grow indefinitely. The study reveals that cities follow their political alignment choices when making decisions about urban planning. The current political alliance between countries helps Guangzhou execute Soviet urban strategies through better policy implementation standards. The economic and infrastructure development of cities benefits when they embrace strong diplomatic relations and this pattern matches the urban planning strategies observed in socialist countries.

The case of Beijing demonstrates how international isolation and unstable administration creates disintegrated infrastructure systems and diminished foreign capital inflow and troublesome policy administration⁵⁹. Alongside

diplomatic persistence brings essential value to the development of stable urban environments according to Breslavsky⁶⁷. Ultimately, global economic trends and diplomacy shape urban development⁶⁸. Researchers should examine the effects of present-day diplomatic arrangements on urban development while focusing on nations that depend on external partnerships⁶⁹. Comparisons between past urban developments and present cases reveal significant understanding of planned urban evolution methods and international schemes in city design.

Soviet-Inspired Urban Planning and Cultural Infrastructure in China

The Soviet influence on Chinese cities was not just political but deeply intertwined with urban development and cultural transformation. In cities like Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, Soviet-inspired architectural designs shaped public spaces, ensuring they served both functional and ideological purposes. Theatres, concert halls, and state-funded cultural centres became focal points for artistic performances that reinforced socialist ideals. These venues were not merely for entertainment; they played a crucial role in shaping collective consciousness, aligning cultural expression with state ideology. Beyond physical infrastructure, Soviet influence extended to artistic training and cultural policies in Chinese cities. Music conservatories, fine arts academies, and drama institutions adapted Soviet pedagogical methods, producing a generation of artists, musicians, and performers trained to integrate ideological narratives into their work. Soviet-inspired artistic realism became the dominant style, shaping not only elite artistic production but also public cultural activities such as street theatre and community performances.

The integration of Soviet artistic and architectural principles into urban life meant that cultural expression was not just confined to galleries or concert halls—it was part of the urban fabric. The use of mass choirs, public poetry readings, and open-air performances ensured that socialist themes permeated the daily lives of city dwellers, reinforcing a shared ideological identity through artistic engagement. A key feature of Soviet-style urban planning in China was the emphasis on large public squares designed for political rallies, mass performances, and social gatherings. Tiananmen Square, for instance, underwent significant transformations, expanding to accommodate major state events that blended politics with visual spectacle. Such spaces reinforced the idea of unity and collective participation, essential themes in socialist governance. Public murals, sculptures, and state-sponsored art projects across urban centres further embedded political messaging into the everyday environment. Based on the presented discussion Figure 4 depicts the general description of how urban planning and cultural infrastructure in china is inspired by soviet.



Figure 4: A Digitally Artistic Detailed Illustration of Soviet-Inspired Urban Planning and Cultural Infrastructure in China Showing a Cityscape Featuring Grand Soviet (Designed for this Study based on Historical Resources).

Sino-Soviet Cultural Diplomacy and Urban Artistic Transformation

The Role of Diplomacy in Artistic Transformation

Sino-Soviet relations did not stop at the political and economic levels of cooperation; it extended far and wide into areas of culture and arts. Between the 1950s and the early 1960s, Chinese policymakers desired to make modern and institutionalist their country's art and film world, modelled after that of the Soviets. Soviet scholars, art educators, and motion-picture professionals visited China under the umbrella of officially authorized cultural-exchange programs. This led to the adoption of Soviet socialist realism in painting, sculpture, and poster art, solidifying the visual manifestation of communist ideology.

Visual Arts as a Reflection of Diplomatic Ties

Soviet diplomacy's impact can be viewed in state-sponsored propaganda art, which emerged as a strong means of support for the political solidarity. Chinese official portraits, public sculptures, and murals replicated the heroic, idealized representations of workers and leaders found in Soviet socialist realism. Joint exhibitions and Soviet-Chinese collaborations in art served to further solidify this artistic exchange, rendering visual arts a reflection of diplomatic alignment.

Performing Arts: Soviet Theatre and Revolutionary Opera

Diplomatic ties also brought profound changes to Chinese theatre and opera. Soviet theatre methodologies, such as Stanislavski's system, were introduced into Chinese drama schools, leading to a transformation in acting techniques and stage production. Additionally, the creation of model operas—designed to propagate socialist ideals—was directly inspired by Soviet revolutionary performances. These operas, which merged traditional Chinese storytelling with Soviet-inspired choreography and orchestration, became essential cultural tools for shaping public ideology.

The Influence of Soviet Cinema on Chinese Film Industry

Film was the second significant sector in which diplomacy spurred artistic innovation. Through the exchange of films, co-production, and technical schooling, China emulated Soviet narration, montage traditions, and filming practices. These included classics such as *The Red Detachment of Women* that synthesized aesthetic and thematic content originating in Soviet revolutionary films, with imagery depicting class struggle and Communist bravery in an innovative visual representation. Moreover, Figure 5 features a blend of Soviet-Chinese cultural and art.



Figure 5: A Digitally Artistic Conceptual Illustration Depicting Sino-Soviet Cultural Diplomacy and Its Influence on Chinese Arts (Designed for this Study based on Historical Resources).

CONCLUSION

The study compares Sino-Soviet diplomatic practices and their effects on early 20th-century Chinese urban development, offering insights into modern urban leadership. Guangzhou prospered under Soviet-supported aid, but Beijing stagnated as a result of inadequate planning and exclusion. Lasting urban development relies on good international relations, where Third World countries are able to gain foreign technical assistance. China's Belt and Road Initiative is a reflection of Sino-Soviet historical strategies, employing diplomacy to promote urban infrastructure in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Successful urban development needs long-term foreign alliances, standardised governance, and knowledge-sharing to improve sustainability. Moreover, Sino-Soviet cultural exchanges played a pivotal role in shaping China's urban artistic landscape, embedding socialist ideals in architecture, public performances, and film, which continue to influence modern cultural policies

REFERENCES

1. LI, Peilin; QU, Jingdong and YANG, Yabin. *Chinese Sociologists in the First Half of the 20th Century*. Springer Nature Singapore, 2024. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-97-2653-0>
2. ARMAND, Cécile. "Shaping the Transnational Public Sphere in Republican China: Discourses and Practices of the Rotary Club in the Shanghai Press (1919-1949)." *Journal of Digital History*, 2024, vol. 3, no. 3. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/jdh-2023-0017>
3. CHING-WEI, W.; ZEDONG, M.; YAT-SEN, S.; KAI-SHEK, C. and YING-JEOU, M. "Nationalist party | Definition, history, & facts." <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Nationalist-Party-Chinese-political-party>
4. ZOU, Chengzhang. "Interpreting Sino-Soviet Relations In Soviet Historiography." *Politology bulletin*, 2023a, no. 91, pp. 139-148. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17721/2415-881x.2023.91.139-148>
5. TIAN, Geng. "Republican Revolution of 1911 (China)." In *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social and Political Movements*, Wiley, 2022, pp. 1-2. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470674871.wbespm380.pub2>
6. XIAOMIN, Z. and CHUNFENG, X. "The Late Qing Dynasty Diplomatic Transformation: Analysis from an Ideational Perspective." *The Chinese Journal of International Politics*, 2007, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 405-445. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/cjip/pom004>
7. WU, Lin-Chun. "Governments, parliaments and parties (china) | international encyclopedia of the first world war (WW1)." encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/governments_parliaments_and_parties_china
8. YANG, Kuisong. "Exporting Revolution Against the Backdrop of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and the Soviet Union." In *China Connections*, Springer Nature Singapore, 2019, pp. 3-18. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-8641-1_1
9. LI, Danhui and XIA, Yafeng. *Mao and the Sino-Soviet split, 1959–1973: A new history*. Rowman & Littlefield, 2018. <https://search.worldcat.org/title/1047729165>
10. INDIAN EXPRESS. "Editorial Analysis: Rebalance of power." INSIGHTS IAS - Simplifying UPSC IAS Exam Preparation. <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2023/04/07/editorial-analysis-rebalance-of-power/>
11. WANG, Liping. "From Masterly Brokers to Compliant Protégés: The Frontier Governance System and the Rise of Ethnic Confrontation in China—Inner Mongolia, 1900–1930." *American Journal of Sociology*, 2015, vol. 120, no. 6, pp. 1641-1689. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1086/682021>
12. SHEN, Z. "Moscow and the Soviet Revolution in China." In *China Connections*, Springer Nature Singapore, 2019, pp. 39-53. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-8641-1_3
13. KIRILOFF, Constantine. "The Early Relations Between Russia and China." *New Zealand Slavonic Journal*, 1969, no. 4, pp. 1-32. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/45278730>
14. CHERNYSHEVA, Elena; BUDYKINA, Vera and SHADRINA, Ekaterina. "The Sino-Soviet Border Conflict in the Middle of the XX Century." *Revista Gestão Inovação e Tecnologias*, 2021, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 4357-4365. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47059/revistageintec.v11i4.2465>
15. PENG, Lü. "The Influence of the Soviet Union." In *A History of Chinese Art in the 20th and 21st Century*, Springer Nature Singapore, 2024, pp. 462-515. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-97-5327-7_14
16. AL DOGHAN, Mohammed A and SADIQ, Muhammad. "Exploring Audience Engagement and Cultural Expression in Theatre: Insights from Boulevard City Performances and Community Involvement." *Rita Revista Indexada de Textos Academicos*, 2024, no. 22. <https://doi.org/10.24192/2386-7027.2024.v11i22.03>
17. WANG, Mingjie and XIAO, Yan. "The growth of Soviet music in the scope of Chinese cinema in the early period of the establishment of New China: an example of the interlude "Oh, the snowball tree is in blossom" in the film and television works of Ivan Perilyev." *International Communication of Chinese Culture*, 2023, vol. 10, no. 2-4, pp. 223-235. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40636-023-00278-4>
18. YU, Lei. "China-Russia Military Partnership." In *The Rise of China and the China-Russia Strategic Partnership*, Springer Nature Singapore, 2024, pp. 123-159. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-96-0997-0_4
19. GENG, Shiran; CHAU, Hing-Wah; WANG, Tian and YAN, Se. "Influences of Russian Culture on Harbin's Urban Planning from 1898 to 1931 and Conservation Recommendations." *Journal of Chinese Architecture and Urbanism*, 2021, pp. 1-25. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36922/jcau.v3i1.1030>
20. GRIFFITH, William E. "Sino-Soviet Relations, 1964–1965." *The China Quarterly*, 1966, vol. 25, pp. 3-143. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/s030574100002782x>
21. FRIEDMAN, Jeremy. *Shadow cold war: The Sino-Soviet competition for the third world*. UNC Press Books, 2015. <https://uncpress.org/book/9781469645520/shadow-cold-war/>
22. MUSTAFA, Zubeida. "An overview of sino-soviet conflicts today." *Pakistan Horizon*, 1974, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 3-20. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41393840>
23. GUO, Vivienne Xiangwei. "Conceiving an Alternative: The Ideological Underpinnings and Political Blueprints of Chinese Federalism." *Journal of Chinese History*, 2024, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 141-166. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/jch.2023.37>
24. JERSILD, Austin. *Sino-Soviet alliance: An international history*. UNC Press Books, 2014. <https://search.worldcat.org/title/1166747711>
25. KUO, Mercy. *Contending with Contradictions: China's policy toward Soviet Eastern Europe and the origins of the Sino-Soviet Split, 1953-1960*. Lexington Books, 2001. <https://search.worldcat.org/title/1170368923>
26. KOWALEWSKI, David. "China and the Soviet union: A comparative model for analysis." *Studies in Comparative Communism*, 1981, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 279-306. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0039-3592\(81\)90032-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0039-3592(81)90032-6)
27. ZOU, Chengzhang. "The Idea Of Friendship In The Sino-Soviet Treaty Of Friendship, Alliance And Mutual Assistance." *Bulletin of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. Philosophy*, 2023b, no. 9, pp. 59-62. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17721/2523-4064.2023/9-11/15>

28. GOLOMSHTOK, Igor. "Totalitarian Art in the Soviet Union, the Third Reich, Fascist Italy and the People's Republic of China." *Contemporary Sociology*, 1991, vol. 20, no. 5, p. 766. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2072251>
29. CHAN, Sylvia. "Realism or Socialist Realism?: The 'Proletarian' Episode in Modern Chinese Literature 1927-1932." *The Australian Journal of Chinese Affairs*, 1983, vol. 9, pp. 55-74. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2159089>
30. LAHUSEN, Thomas and DOBRENKO, Evgeny. *Socialist Realism without Shores*. Duke University Press, 1997. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1215/9780822398097>
31. COBLE, Parks M. "Missionaries of Revolution: Soviet Advisers and Nationalist China, 1920-1927." By C. Martin Wilbur and Julie Lien-ying How. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1988. xii, 904 pp. \$65." *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 1990, vol. 49, no. 1, pp. 149-151. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2058476>
32. WILBUR, C. Martin. "A Different Kind of Missionary: Soviet Advisers in China in the 1920s." *Chinese Studies in History*, 1988, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 3-31. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2753/csh0009-463321043>
33. VERCHENKO, A. L. "Activities of the USSR Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries on the Visit of the Chinese Education Mission in 1933." *Problemy Dalnego Vostoka*, 2024, no. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31857/s0131281224010131>
34. FEI, Yantong. "The influence of Beijing exhibition hall on the development of urban space." *Applied and Computational Engineering*, 2023, vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 227-232. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54254/2755-2721/26/20230837>
35. KOSENKOVA, Yulia. "Heritage and the Soviet city of the 1980s." проект байкал, 2024, no. 79, pp. 104-109. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51461/issn.2309-3072/77.2295>
36. ASTAKHOVA, A. V. "Russian Cosmism in the Design of the Urban Environment of the Soviet Union in the 50-60s of the Twentieth Century." *Discourse*, 2023, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 20-28. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32603/2412-8562-2023-9-4-20-28>
37. ROMANOVA, V. B. "Source Of Documents Of The Central Scientific Research And Design Institute For Urban Planning - The Leading Organization For Urban Planning In The Ussr In 1960-1980." *Izvestiya of Samara Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences. History Sciences*, 2023, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 129-143. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37313/2658-4816-2023-5-3-129-143>
38. SUN, Yizhi. "The Soviet Union and the May Thirtieth Movement in Shanghai." *Problemy dalnego vostoka*, 2022, no. 4, p. 128. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31857/s013128120021382-1>
39. WANG, Kevin. "Changing nature of the work units and urban governance in China: The enduring influence of public institutions." *Transactions in Planning and Urban Research*, 2022, vol. 1, no. 1-2, pp. 167-183. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/275411223221109379>
40. GU, Jikun. "Unknown page of history: the dispatch of Chinese workers to the USSR (1954-1957)." *Cold War History*, 2022, vol. 22, no. 4, pp. 437-457. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14682745.2022.2050698>
41. ROGELBERG, Steven G. *Handbook of research methods in industrial and organizational psychology*. Blackwell, 2004. *Blackwell handbooks of research methods in psychology* WorldCat, <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470756669>.
42. ONWUEGBUZIE, Anthony and WEINBAUM, Rebecca. "A Framework for Using Qualitative Comparative Analysis for the Review of the Literature." *The Qualitative Report*, 2017. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2017.2175>
43. CHENG, Yiwei. *An Analysis of the Early Diplomatic Policies of Soviet Russia and China on the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1917-1925*. 2015. <https://doi.org/10.7939/R3Z96X>
44. FU, Tingchen. "Sino-Soviet Relations in the Early 1950s - Late 1960s." *Lecture Notes in Education Psychology and Public Media*, 2023, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 155-159. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54254/2753-7048/25/20230689>
45. YANG, Li. "The Impact of Sino-Soviet Relations on the Evolution of China's Foreign Policy (1945-1956)." *Advances in Social Science and Culture*, 2023, vol. 5, no. 4, p. p68. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22158/assc.v5n4p68>
46. LI, Meiyao. "The Economic and Social Impact of Domestic Migration on China's First-tier Cities: A Case Study of Beijing." *Advances in Economics, Management and Political Sciences*, 2023, vol. 62, no. 1, pp. 218-226. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54254/2754-1169/62/20231348>
47. XU, Wang. "Sino-Soviet cooperation through the prism of regional features (1920s - 1950s)." *ООО "Zhurnal "Voprosy Istorii"*, 2022, vol. 2022, no. 9-2, pp. 91-108. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31166/voprosyistorii202209staty30>
48. CARTIER, Carolyn. "Socialist urbanism and cultural infrastructure facilities in China: Cities of the Pearl River Delta and the Guangzhou cultural infrastructure facilities plan, 2003-07." *Journal of Chinese Architecture and Urbanism*, 2024, vol. 6, no. 4, p. 1995. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36922/jcau.1995>
49. JIE, Ma; ZAKARIA, Safial Aqbar Bin and AZIZ, Muhammad Firzan Bin Abdul. "Integrating Traditional Chinese Landscape Painting Techniques and Cultural Principles into Modern living environment." *Rita Revista Indexada de Textos Academicos*, 2024, no. 11. <https://doi.org/10.24192/2386-7027.2024.v11i22.0686>
50. TANG, Bo and HUANG, Zhangdi. "Research on the spatial characteristics of urban integration from multi-dimensions: A case study in the Guangzhou-Qingyuan metropolitan area." *Frontiers in Earth Science*, 2023, vol. 10. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2022.1022982>
51. WANG, Lu and JACOBY, Sam. "Housing Experimentation and Design Guides: Affordable Housing in Guangzhou since 2006." *Architecture*, 2023, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 692-712. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/architecture3040038>
52. LI, Zichen. "Urban Planning and Construction of Guangzhou during the Republic of China Period." *Academic Journal of Humanities & Social Sciences*, 2023, vol. 6, no. 15. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25236/ajhss.2023.061519>
53. LI, Xin. "Science diplomacy in China: Past, present and future." *Cultures of Science*, 2023, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 170-185. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/20966083231183473>
54. HU, Miaoqiu. "Urbanization in Beijing: Challenges and Sustainable Solutions for Water Scarcity and Urban Heat Islands." *Highlights in Science, Engineering and*

- Technology*, 2024, vol. 86, pp. 108-114. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54097/11r86c50>
55. SUN, Xuesong; ZHANG, Chunwang and TAN, Qi. "Factors Influencing the Coordinated Development of Urbanization and Its Spatial Effects: A Case Study of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region." *Sustainability*, 2023, vol. 15, no. 5, p. 4137. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15054137>
 56. ZOU, Yonghua. "Restructuring Beijing: upscaling a megacity toward the capital city-region." *Urban Geography*, 2022, vol. 43, no. 8, pp. 1276-1286. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2022.2089456>
 57. WANG, Chao; SUN, Yongkang; LIM, Ming K.; GHADIMI, Pezhman and AZADNIA, Amir Hossein. "An analysis of barriers for successful implementation of municipal solid waste management in Beijing: an integrated DEMATEL-MMDE-ISM approach." *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 2023, vol. 123, no. 3, pp. 931-966. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/imds-08-2022-0464>
 58. GORDIN, Aleksey. "Soviet City In The Context Of Industrial Corporatism." *Zbornici radova Istorijskog instituta Beograd*, 2024, no. 45/2024, pp. 207-217. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34298/zr9788677431549.g207>
 59. RAMM, D. A. and KABYTOVA, N. N. "Urban planning policy of the local government in the city of Stavropol (Togliatti) in the 1950-ies and 1960-ies." *Vestnik of Samara University. History, pedagogics, philology*, 2024, vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 43-51. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18287/2542-0445-2024-30-2-43-51>
 60. DIDENKO, Kateryna. "Mono-Functional Housing and Changing Concepts in Kharkiv Residential Architecture during the Capital Period." *Docomomo Journal*, 2024, no. 70, pp. 70-77. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52200/docomomo.70.09>
 61. RODIONOVA, Irina A. and SAKHARCHUK, Natalia S. "Processes of Urban Economic Development in China-A Case Study of Beijing." *Proceedings of the 2017 2nd International Conference on Politics, Economics and Law (ICPEL 2017)*, Atlantis Press, 2017. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2991/icpel-17.2017.3>
 62. JIAN, Long. "Infrastructure Investment and Urban Development in China." *Journal of Poverty, Investment and Development*, 2024, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 37-49. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47604/jpid.2586>
 63. SI, T. "Opportunities and Challenges for Foreign Undertakings in China's PPPs Market." *European Procurement & Public Private Partnership Law Review*, 2022, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 33-43. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21552/eppl/2022/1/7>
 64. YING, Mingshen. "Research and Analysis on Policy Governance Based on Traffic Congestion in Beijing." *Lecture Notes in Education Psychology and Public Media*, 2024, vol. 53, no. 1, pp. 82-87. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54254/2753-7048/53/20240032>
 65. ZHANG, Ping; YANG, Xiaojuan; CHEN, Hua and ZHAO, Sidong. "Matching Relationship between Urban Service Industry Land Expansion and Economy Growth in China." *Land*, 2023, vol. 12, no. 6, p. 1139. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/land12061139>
 66. MUTALIPOV, Rakhmon Bagdadovich. "On Urban Planning and Socio-economic Development of Cities in Russia." *Право и политика*, 2022, no. 12, pp. 70-76. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7256/2454-0706.2022.12.39202>
 67. BRESLAVSKY, Anatoliy S. "The Urbanization Crisis and the Transformation of Urban Settlement System in Khabarovsk Krai in the 1990s – 2010s." *Humanitarian Vector*, 2023, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 97-106. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21209/1996-7853-2023-18-1-97-106>
 68. VASILEV, S. A. "Foreign experience in organizing state and business relationship and its impact on urbanization." *Lomonosov Economics Journal*, 2024, no. №6_2023, pp. 231-246. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55959/msu0130-0105-6-58-6-13>
 69. SAVELYEVA, Ekaterina O. "Historical contexts for the emergence of various types of city plans in the major regional centers of Russia." *Architecton: Proceedings of Higher Education*, 2023, p. 15. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.47055/19904126_2023_2\(82\)_15](https://doi.org/10.47055/19904126_2023_2(82)_15)