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SOCIAL PRODUCTION OF URBAN SPACE

Rusul Mohamed hasan¹, Aiham Nafea Yaseen Alkubaisi²

¹Assistant lecturer Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research / Baghdad/ Iraq.

²Assistant lecturer Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Department of Government contracts/ Baghdad/ Iraq.

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Abstract:

This article deals with the place of urban space in there production of social inequality in the world cities. Recently, different studies have highlighted the reduction of income inequality in most of the world countries during the last decade, on the other hand, for at least a decade, urban studies in the region have drawn attention to a growing process of socio-spatial fragmentation in the world cities. Both lines of research dialogue in this article allow us to pose a paradoxical scenario: while in the last decade many countries in the region have implemented policies that managed to reduce (slightly) income inequality.

Introduction:

The current level of development of civilization, the emergence of the question of its end or "new future" within the framework of a historically new state, naturally actualizes the problem of the city as a carrier of meanings, tendencies and essential features of the organization of the life of society. Fulfilling an integrative function in the development of the historical process, the city acted as a special socio-cultural organism and spatial organization of people in a divided society. A city included in new systems of communication (including the torn space of the Internet), delimiting its closedness, drawing in its borders and systems of relations the extra-urban space, at the same time spilling out the norms of urban life beyond its limits, increasingly acts in a new quality in structuring common socio-cultural space. The city is an accumulator of human thought, emotions, feelings, human actions.

City as a construct of civilization:

The reasons for the emergence of cities: a favorable ecological base, new technologies in agricultural and non-agricultural spheres, a complex social organization and a highly developed power structure. Features of the first cities: permanent population with a high density of housing; a large number of people involved in agriculture; high taxes and capital accumulation; monumental public buildings; ruling class; writing; use of exact sciences; trade; resettlement not on the basis of family relations. The theory of oriental despotism. The city-fortress, the military residence of the despotic head of the tribe - his home, as well as an instrument of protection and domination. The process of urbanization proceeded according to the general rule: as many despots, as many cities. Ancient city-state. The second, in terms of time of origin, the main type of urban system is undoubtedly the "city-state" of the ancient world (in ancient Greek *πολίς*, in Latin "civitas" in German *Stadtstaat*, in English *citystate*). He was, first of all, the military-administrative, political and legal center.



Figure 1: Urban space and its exploitation to create a space for social components

The Basic concepts of content module "Genesis of the city":

Need is a contradiction between the actual and necessary state of a person, it is a mismatch between the actual and the necessary state: the contradiction between "is" and "must", between existing and due, between real and ideal. Ability is the active force of a person, conditioned by both his biopsychic substrate and the socio-cultural substrate of society.

An urban settlement is a populated place with a certain (not lower than the officially established level) population size, the inhabitants of which perform specific, mainly non-agricultural functions.

Place of the city in transition processes:

Territorial and settlement aspect - the thesis that cities do not appear in any place is developing and concretizing: the functional specificity of the city is associated with the geolandscape

specificity of the place. In this respect, we are interested in the dependence of the behavior of townspeople on the state of the environment; the state of ecology is one of the factors of human consciousness and behavior, and socio-ecological comfort is currently a very important indicator of the standard of living. The demographic concepts are also distinguished: population density, demographic structure (gender, age, marital status), professional structure, employment structure, structure and nature of population reproduction, structure, factors and forms of migration.



Figure 2: public facilities / space occupancy.

Sociological aspect:

The multidimensionality and variability of the phenomenon of the city focuses on the search for an integral foundation that takes into account all aspects and circumstances of urban life, the basis for its scientific definition. This basic definition of city, most acceptable for representatives of various sciences, was formed in the mainstream of sociology. Urban systems are a subject of study that focuses on the relationship between the city and the surrounding region.

The image of the city in the socio-cultural context:

Let us consider this process using the example of the perception and creation of works of architecture as the main objects that create urban space. The city is manifested not only in its visible, material forms, but also in the word, literary texts, the system of living images produced by culture. A person does not perceive the image of even an unfamiliar city "as it is" directly. An image is a product of our consciousness that reacts to visible reality through the prism of memory. Thus, the problem of the subjective perception of the city as a real condition for the life of a "city dweller", a way of his self-identification, a necessary condition for structuring social space becomes very important. In this aspect, a city is both a real social formation and a phenomenon of a person's spiritual life.

Urban lifestyle in the context of globalization:

Lifestyle is a general sociological category used to characterize: 1) the totality of specific forms of human life in all spheres of social life, which is formed in a qualitative certain, orderly way of life; 2) a set of social conditions and ways of realizing people's needs.

Lifestyle can be analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. The first side is described by the concepts and characteristics of "way of life" and "standard of living"; the second - the concepts of "quality of life" and "lifestyle".

Methodology of modern cities:

Extrapolating Weber's theory to the realities of today, one can note the emergence of new types of a modern city, unknown for historical reasons in previous centuries. To do this, it is worth looking at the city from slightly different points of view, which allows us to more realistically imagine the processes taking place in it and the social relations corresponding to them.

An industrial center in a number of cases is just a city-factory. The core of their life is large-scale industrial production, output, and the rest of the infrastructure is subordinate and entirely dependent on the sphere of material production. Separately, one should dwell on the phenomenon of the so-called "closed city", that is, a city-factory located away from busy highways, almost always military, with a pass system of entry and exit, completely restructuring of sectors of the economy, the growth of the "service industry" and many non-production areas associated with scientific and artistic creativity - individual and collective. All these "shifts" give rise to the emergence of new spatial forms of settlement and new urban trends.

Industries that produce knowledge and information products, traditionally referred to as "quaternary" or "fivefold" sectors of the economy, are now becoming the primary sector that supplies the economy with the most essential and important resource of production.

Results:

In the United States, which has been the most successful in restructuring old industries and rebuilding historic quarters, new business districts in the city center have received special names - down town. These are huge concrete conglomerates of offices and shopping centers with different passages between skyscrapers (underground and above ground), artificial climate inside. The American urbanist has developed and uses a number of specific names for new spatial urban forms, for example, shopping centers, which, in addition to shops, have everything you need for business meetings, recreation, entertainment, and also houses libraries, churches, cinemas, banquet halls, law offices, clinics, swimming pools, gyms are called malls. That is, these are kind of mini-towns under one roof.

Nowadays, a modern, intensive urbanistic process forces city planners and the urban community to pose and solve the problem of preserving "real cities". Their joint activities are aimed at completing and rebuilding the urban space that has developed over many centuries, not to suppress the existing one, and by promoting innovations, not to destroy the main purpose of the city - to form, disseminate and expand the socio-cultural space, urban culture, and urban lifestyle.

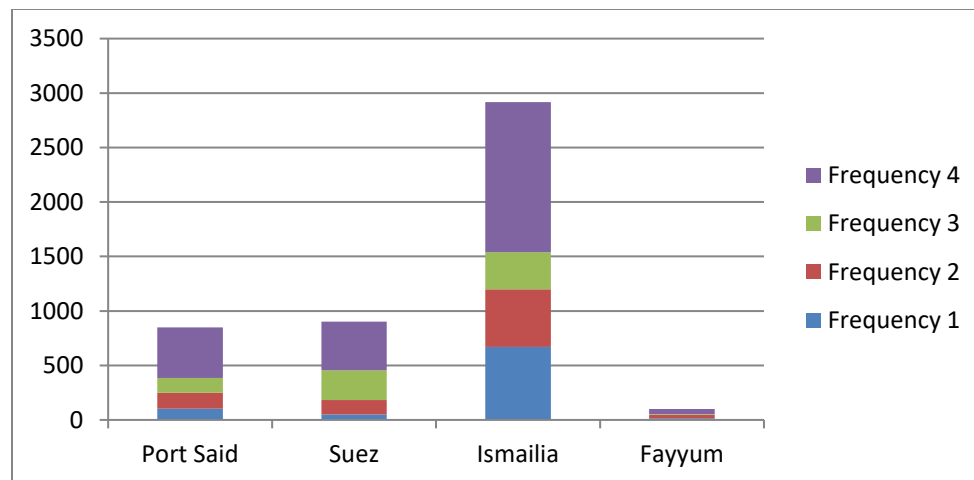
In the West, the "spreading" of urbanism, the strengthening of its influence throughout the territory of highly developed countries is the most important indicator of modern development. The rural component, having significantly reduced, no longer contradicts the city as a special specific social phenomenon, for it is itself being rebuilt or has already been rebuilt in the image and likeness of the city. The change in the type of urbanization - the transition from the industrial to the post-industrial stage leads to the disappearance of "differences" in the development of the

"city" and "non-urban periphery" and the removal of the problems of the opposition between the city and the countryside.

Table 1. Cities in South America and Social Equality Report

Indices	Used in Indices	BRAZIL / Rio	Argentina / Buenos Aires	PERU / Lima	BRAZIL / Sao	COLOMBIA / Bogota
Difference Index	Variables	from Janeiro	According to the determined variables, there are differences between the seashore and other areas of the city in terms of social composition .	According to the determined variables, differences in social composition between the seashore and other areas of the city in cities.	Differentiations are encountered in the southeastern part of the city according to the variables specified.	There are differences according to the variables in the northern part of the city.
Diversity Index	Education Income Type of Housing	According to the determined variables, differences in social composition between the seashore and other areas of the city in cities.	The variation rates on the basis of the neighborhoods are considerably higher depending on the variables specified in the city.	Those with low education levels were more isolated and isolated by gathering in the northern part of the city.	No variation has been encountered in this city depending on the transportation variable. There is more variation in the city in terms of education.	The diversification mostly takes place depending on the type of residence within the specified variables.

Isolation Index	Transportation Opportunities Type of Housing Education Income	Isolation Index	Areas with a high level of education are mostly on the seashore of the city. There is a lot of isolation between these areas and the areas outside of the city.	Individuals in the high-income group with a high level of education are gathered in the city centers and isolated from other areas of the city.	The group with high education level is the minority group in the city, and those with low education level are the majority group. The isolation of the quarters in which minorities live from those in the majority group is mentioned. is the subject.	Those with low education levels were more isolated and isolated by gathering in the northern part of the city.
Exclusion Index	Education	Less educated people gathered in city centers, those with higher education level gathered on the seashore and from the majority group are	Less educated people gathered in city centers, those with higher education level gathered on the seashore and from the majority group	Less educated people gathered in city centers, those with higher education level gathered on the seashore and from the majority group they have	Those who live mostly in the southeastern part of the city and those who live in other regions are excluded.	The northern part of the city is more excluded than other parts of the city.



Considering the identity of the population deprived of the social security system in Port Said and Suez, where socio-spatial segregation is observed according to socio-economic differences, it will be seen that the population coming to the city as a result of immigration is evident. Accordingly, as can be seen in Annex Table 2, approximately half of those who are not affiliated with the social security institution in Cairo, and more than half of them in Ismailia, as can be seen in Annex Table 2, are those who migrated to the city in the last twenty years.

Conclusions:

The territorial transformation processes of the last 25 years have occurred at different territorial scales and many times in asynchrony with local, regional and global or world changes. It is not possible to observe the same processes of territorial transformation in each of the municipal spaces of the ZMCM, given the great heterogeneity of social actors, local identities and forms of municipal management. But even the very notion of the metropolitan area begins to be analytically overwhelmed in order to understand the new processes of territorial reconfiguration based on nodes, communication networks, flows of capital and information, which as a whole give the metropolitan region a diffuse spatial character, discontinuous and subject less and less to processes regulated by the State. Likewise, the concept of periphery is volatilized not only by the different interpretations that have been distinguished in the new interpretations of the urban process and the daily life of its inhabitants (Hiernaux-Nicolas and Lindón, 2004), but also because the metropolitan expansion towards new territories of the central region has been intense and difficult to define its contours. In this sense, a municipality like Ecatepec presents the features of an old industrial and urban center that is widely integrated into the daily rhythm of life in Mexico City, but it also shows contrasting signs of spaces that are transformed and become more complex, including the once soils for industrial use. To understand it, a greater analytical approach is required about the transformations of the industrial model in the passage from the nuclear city to the metropolitan region, where society is fragmented and differentiated, and the territorial structure becomes more complex and interconnected (Caravaca and Mendez, 2003). In any case, Ecatepec is seen as one of the most dynamic and heterogeneous municipalities in the State of Mexico, with diverse forms of habitat: ancestral towns, middle and popular residential subdivisions, popular neighborhoods and even closed reserves within the island city model.

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