Ankara University
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GGR203 URBAN GEOGRAPHY

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URBAN SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

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The content of this course is exactly compatible with the program in which the same course is taught in Turkish, and the open course materials prepared by Prof. Dr. E. Murat Özgür are used.

• Various urban building models have been developed in parallel with the use of urban space. These models also help us to understand the social geography of the city. These models are:

1. **Concentric zones**
2. **Sector model**
3. **Multiple-nuclei model**
4. **Peripheral model**
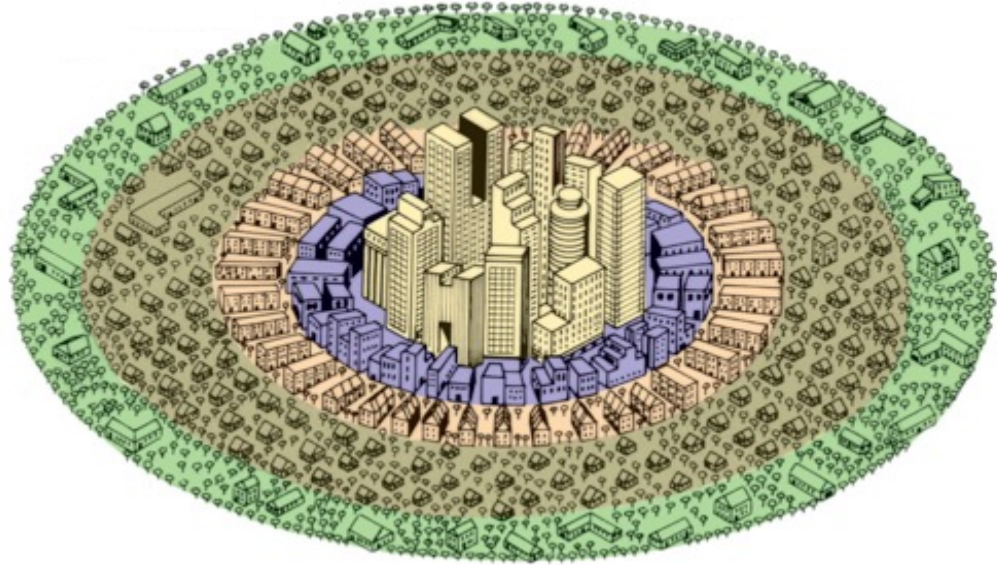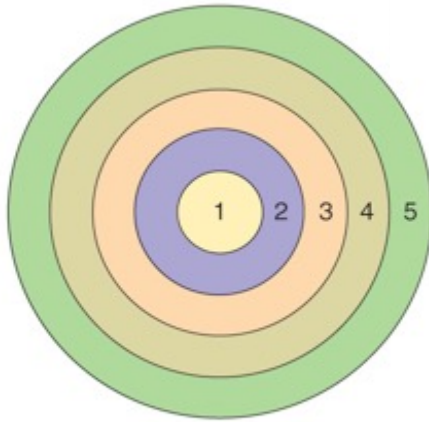
1)**Central Business District** (CBD)

2)**Transition zone** (Deteriorated dwellings, factories, abandoned buildings)

3)**Working class generation** (Single family flats for rent)

4)**Qualified residence generation** (Single-family, garden-garage houses)

5)**Suburban belt**

- **Urban use consists of rings that are intertwined and represent different uses.**

- It reveals the important elements of the social order of the industrial cities at the beginning of the 20th century.

- **The city center is located in the CBD and is surrounded by a transition zone, which includes factories, physically decrepit houses and abandoned buildings.**

- CBD workers, mostly single men, marginalized groups and minorities, live in the city's decrepit old housing district.

- **The working-class generation, which includes single-family, rental apartments, is flanked by the residential belt, which consists of better quality houses with gardens and garages.**

- The outer parts of the city are the local urban areas where mostly families live and commute to and from the city every day.
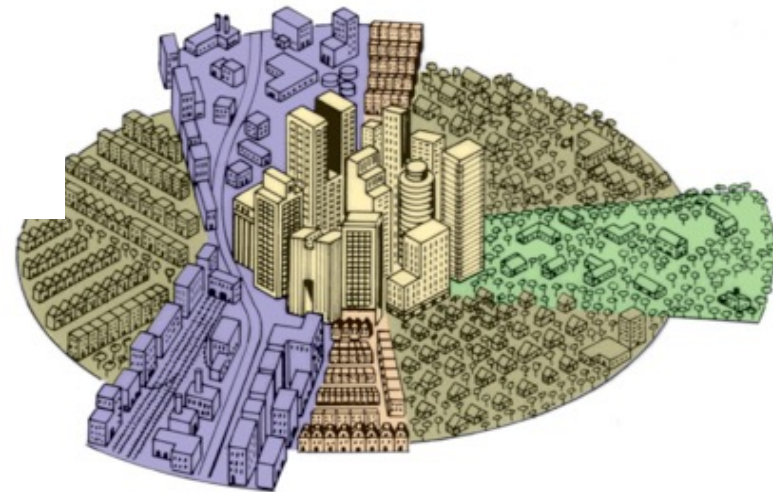
1)Central Business District (CBD)
2)Transport and industrial sector
3)Lower income group housing area
4)middle income group housing area
5)Upper income group housing area

- **According to this model, urban space is used in the form of sectors.**

- **The CBD is located in the most accessible central part of the city.**

- People from different income groups and social strata live in different and opposite parts (sectors) of the city.

- **Since the development of the city depends on the transportation lines, the spread is radial.**

- **Transitions between different parts of the city depend on income growth.**

- Over time, the upper income group seeks new residential areas towards the periphery of the city.

- This development leads to filtration (filtration) in urban area use.

- The model advocates an urban structure with multiple centers rather than a single CBD.
- Cities are made up of multiple assemblage points, each of which affects a specific area of use.
- In the multicenter model, the nodes may not have the same property.
- According to Harris and Ulmann, the development of some cities around more than one core, the existence of suitable transportation opportunities in the new core, the formation of market conditions, the spatial disadvantages due to excessive agglomeration and the increase in rental prices in the old core (Turut and Özgür, 2018: 9).
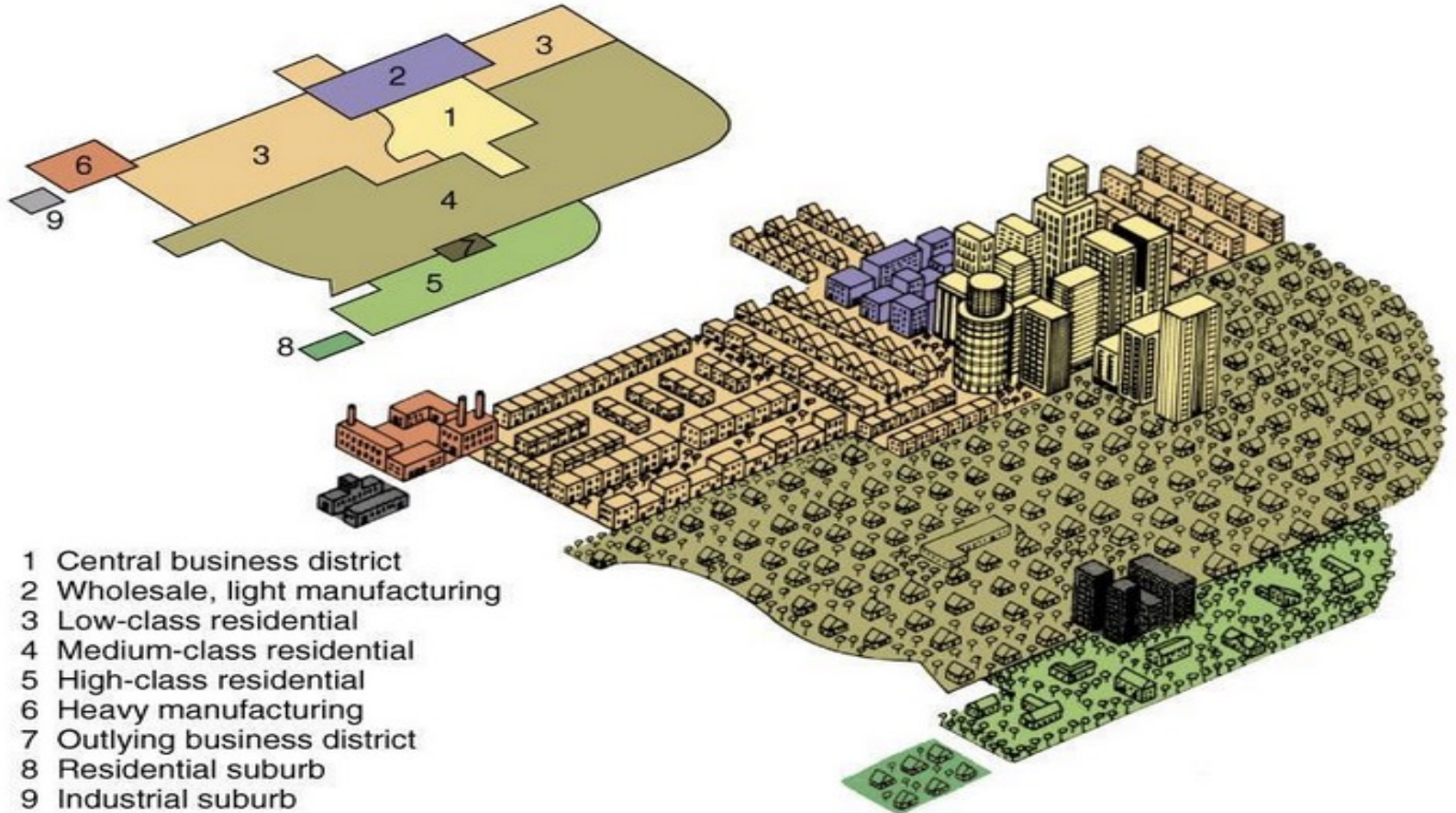
1 Central business district
2 Wholesale, light manufacturing
3 Low-class residential
4 Medium-class residential
5 High-class residential
6 Heavy manufacturing
7 Outlying business district
8 Residential suburb
9 Industrial suburb
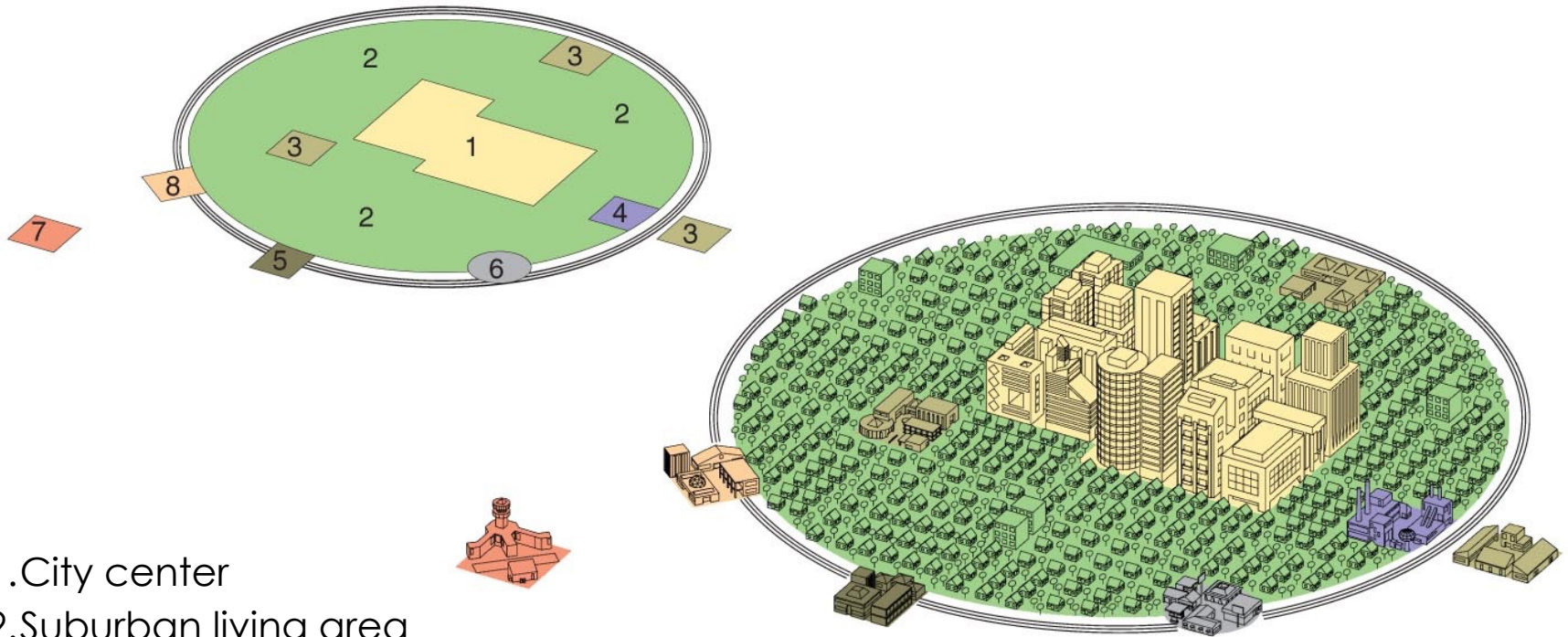
1. City center
2. Suburban living area
3. The mall
4. Industrial area
5. Office park
6. Service center
7. Airport complex
8. Mixed business and shopping center

- **Developments in the 20th century also affected urban uses and forms.**

- **In parallel with the developments in transportation technologies and the increase in automobile ownership, the trend of urbanization in the region has increased.**

- Apart from the city center, which consists of high blocks and includes the CBD, an appearance emerged that urban use spreads out of this area.

- The quality of local urban living areas preferred by families has increased; educated, well-paid professionals joined them.

- The urbanization of the region changed its nature and enabled the business areas to develop away from the center of the city.

Concentric Zone Model / Sector Model / Multiple Nuclei Model


Murdie'nin Kentsel Mozaiği
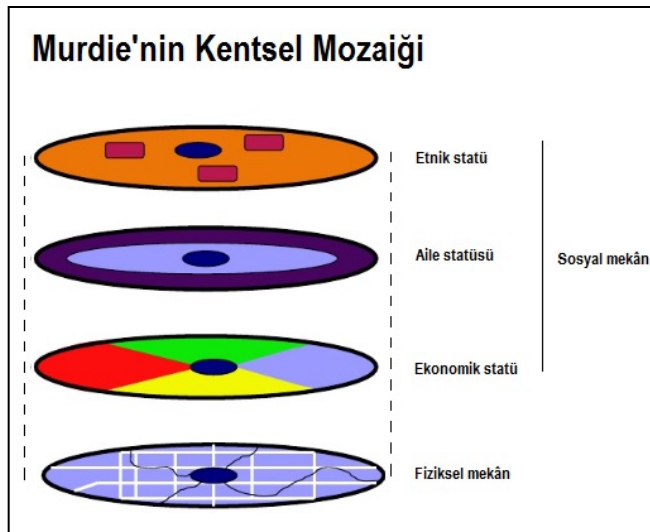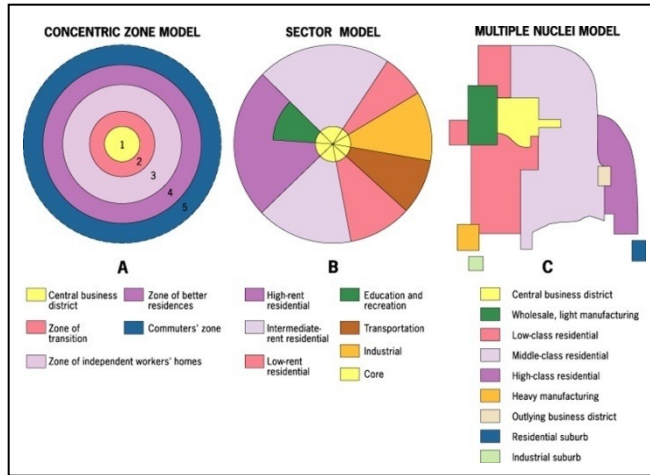
- Murdie (1969) linked the first three traditional urban building models that we discussed, thus trying to reveal the socio-spatial structure of the city.

- The three spatial building patterns are layered, resulting in an urban mosaic.

- **Family status factor:** Young singles and old people in small houses and apartments in the city center; Reminiscent of Burgess' Concentric Generations Model, where families sit around the city to raise children.

- **Socio-economic status factor:** It exhibits a sectoral pattern similar to that described by Hoyt, with high-income families being located in a particular sector of the city.

- **Ethnic-racial aggregation factor:** Reflects historical aggregations that intersect with other factors. It can be argued that it is similar to Harris and Ullman's Polycentric Model in general terms.

- There are other models that socially shape urban space. Shevky and Bell's (1955) social field model is one of them.

- According to the model, "a particular social sphere usually includes people of the same standard of living, lifestyle, and ethnic background. It is assumed that people living in a certain type of social area differ from those living in another type of social area by their characteristics and behaviors.

- **According to the social space model, three basic factors shape the urban space:**

1. **Advanced job skills necessary for success in the industrial society**

2. **Different family structures creating new demands and opportunities**

3. **Increase in residential mobility and restructuring of urban space based on demographic categories such as race and ethnicity.**

- Social Distance,

- Join a group (We)

- According to being outside the group (they); normative social distancing

- According to the frequency and intensity of the interaction between the two groups; interactive social distancing

- According to the sympathy of the members of one group for the other group; emotional social distance.

- **Bogardus' (1933) social distance scale (Emotional distance approach)**

- Close relatives by marriage (score 1.00)

- Close personal friends (2.00)

- Neighbors on the same street (3.00)

- Colleagues in the same job (4.00)

- Citizens of the same country (5.00)

- People visiting the country(6.00)

- Citizens of other countries (7.00)

- According to the urban ecology approach, social distance is the expression of a group's desire to have more or less contact with other social groups.

- With the adjustment of social distance and physical distance, gathering in a certain place or segregation from other groups can be observed.

- According to the ecological approach, change occurs in the inhabited place through the process of invasion and replacement.

- The invasion and replacement process, when the former residents of a neighborhood leave because they are uncomfortable living close to a foreign group, and the rapid increase of the new group describes the invasion process.
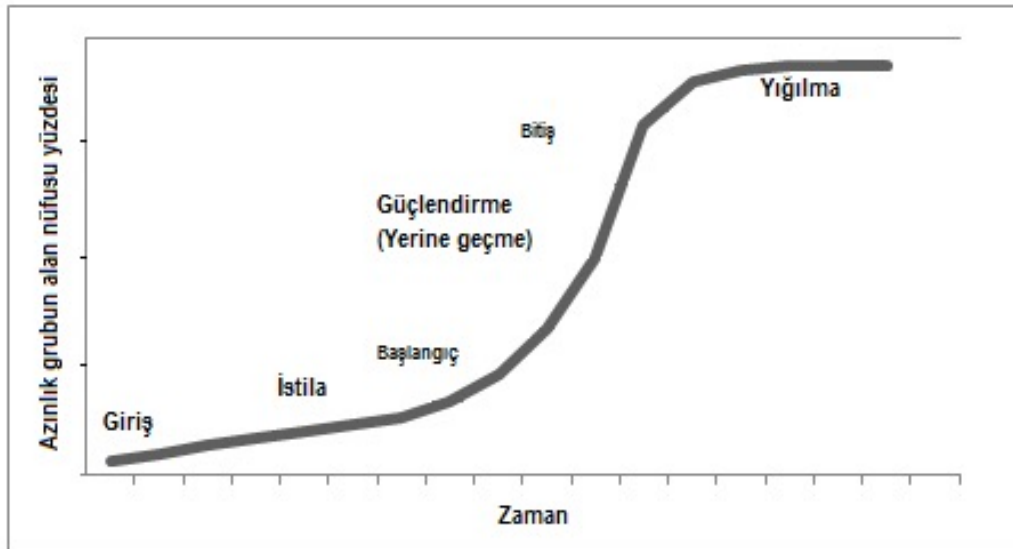
- Residence segregation is based on four interrelated dimensions of society, each affecting people's perception of social distance:

1. **Social Status: Socio-Economic Background**

2. **Household Type**

3. **Ethnicity (broadly based on race, religion, sect, common geographic origin/citizenship)**

4. **Life style**

Sociologist Wendell Bell divides classical American lifestyles into three stereotypes:

a. Families - Those who care about the family (familists)

b. Careerists - Those who prioritize professional success (careerists)

c. Consumers
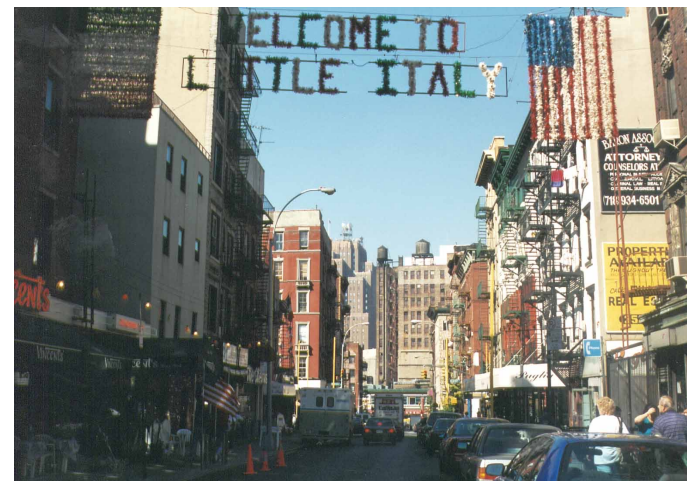
(1)Clear discrimination and exclusion

[Realtors, property owners, governments, etc. discrimination and exclusion by the minority group]

(2) The threat or perception of physical harm

[The need for security/defense felt by the minority group against hostility and physical harm due to differences in religion/sect, ethnicity]

(3) Preferences of the dominant group

[The dominant group's desire to stay away from the minority group, isolating with preferences]

(4) Preferences of the minority group

[Intra-group mutual support of minorities, cultural protection, resistance/creation of action space]

(5) Socio-economic status

[Class gap, income gap, rich-poor gap]

1) Inadequate access to economic opportunities, persistent labor market marginality, economic poverty/deprivation

2) Inadequate public service procurement [in education, health, transportation, security, etc.] in areas]

3) Adverse impact on access to housing markets

4) Limited contact with dominant group culture and maintenance of minority group (immigrant) lifestyle

5) Low social participation, social marginalization and isolation

6) The stigmatization of minority neighborhoods with the bad image and stereotype that has been created, turning them into breeding grounds of misery.

7) [Self-reproducing prophecy: poor health and nutrition, high infant mortality, levels of crime, violence, intergroup tension and rebellion

8) Stigmatized minority residence areas lead to lack of empathy, intolerance and fear among non-residents

9) The local culture of poverty, which emerged with the decline of living conditions, creates attitudes, behaviors and values that hinder the social and professional mobility opportunities of segregated minorities (immigrants).

10) Political mobilization focused on ethnic/racial issues, low level of coalition/cooperation with other population groups

- While immigrants/refugees cluster in Turkey's border and big cities on a macro scale, they show an unequal geographical distribution pattern and socio-spatial segregation/gathering tendency in micro scale, within the cities where they gather, in certain districts or neighborhoods (Özgür, 2020).
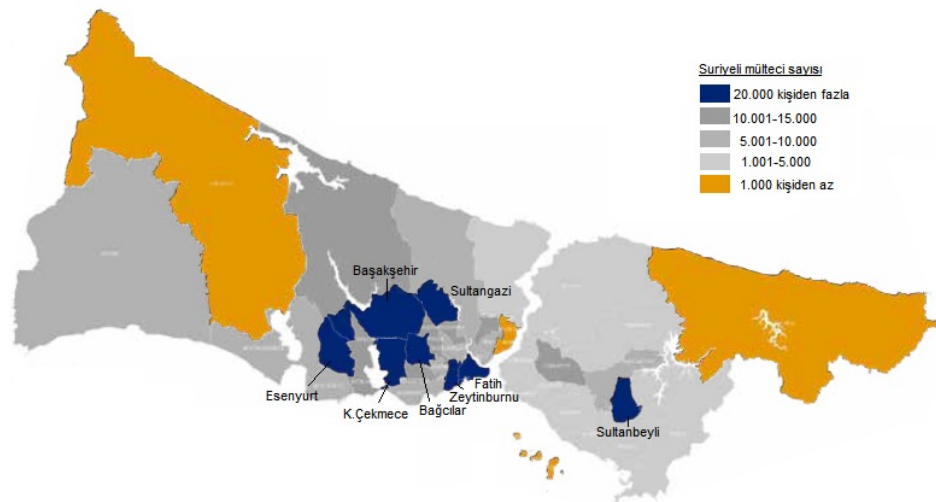
Source: Erdoğan, 2017: 34

Aksaray
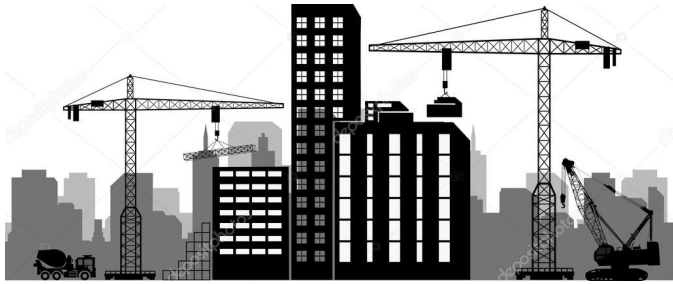
• As cities become the playground of capital, basic economic investments and location choices shape the built environment of urban space.

• Spaces, which are influenced by the flexible accumulation model thanks to control and hierarchy, are increasingly commercialized and re-socialized in the context of capitalist relations (Ercan, 1996).

- As a result of competition in an economic system where borders are removed, cities have to reposition themselves in this system.

- Inequality between cities and in urban space;

a) Sectoral inequality arising from the advantageous position of the service sector,

b) Social inequality resulting from inequality in the labor market

c) It can be distinguished as spatial (geographical) inequality resulting from the centralization of higher-level services.

1. **Economic polarization:** New fields of activity have dominated a polarized income distribution, which includes a small number of high-paid skilled labor and a large number of unskilled/low-skilled workers.

2. **Social polarization:** Developments lead to an increase in the demand for skilled labor and a decrease in the demand for unskilled ones. The increase in unemployment, urban poverty and deprivation is synonymous with social segregation in urban space.

3. **Spatial polarization:** The social dimension of polarization deepens as the distance between the large class, which has low income and education level, but the information technologies, increases. Polarized society leads to spatial fragmentation and living in separate spatial units where state intervention is weak.

Slums or suburbs, sheltered sites or luxury residences represent this polarization, even socio-spatial segregation.

1. Ghettos

2. Deteriorated areas

3. New urban spaces

4. Cloned spaces

5. Gentrified areas

6. Revived areas

7. Gated Communities

- **Ghettos are an area of people who have lost their power from cultural, social and economic solidarity and are held together by compulsory economic conditions.**

- The ghettos excluded from the society, the new urban poor who were excluded from all formal and informal relations networks, job and housing markets, broke away from social life and created a closed life universe.

- High percentages of ethnic minorities living in poverty, women and children, the homeless, singles living in crowded rooms, street vendors and beggars are symptoms of the new urban poverty.

- **These areas have emerged with the aging of the buildings in the centers of the cities and the escape of some urban functions from the center, the direction of capital investments to other parts of the city or to other cities.**

- Example: Balat and Tarlabasi, Istanbul

- **New urban spaces, such as skyscrapers and large business centers, in which capitalist relations intensify, cause many parts of the city to lose their social function, deindustrialize, decentralize and unemployment.**

- Example: Levent and Ataşehir (Istanbul)

- **The cut-and-paste logic, which is the reflection of post-modernism in architecture, now shapes cities. Shopping centers, theme parks, transportation projects are examples of such places.**

- Shopping malls have become cloned spaces that give a "feeling of being everywhere". These spaces as a whole, not just their interiors, are so similar to each other that we forget where we are.

- **The spread of shopping malls causes the bazaar in the city center to lose power.**

- While the cities where the effects of globalization are observed are increasingly similar to each other; The differences between them are only due to their past.

Kentpark, Eskişehir

Seine, Paris

Sazova, Eskişehir
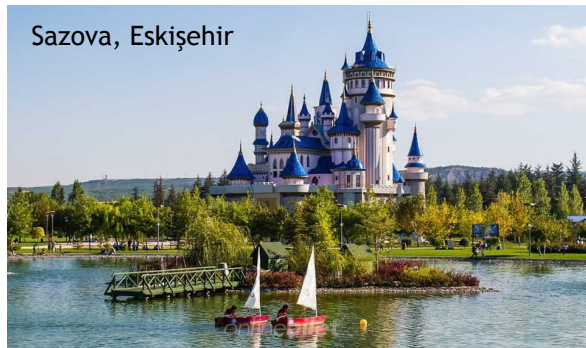
- With globalization, the entertainment industry has become one of the most effective sectors in the modern world in terms of productivity and profit.

- In this context, theme parks are becoming widespread as consumption places in today's cities.

- Gentrification is the renewal of the city center as a result of a renewed interest in the city center and its reflection on the housing preference of the upper and middle class.

- The process involves urban pioneers, often gays and artists, buying and renovating houses of architectural value in the city's old quarters and increasing property value. With the renovation works, these places lose their socio-cultural characteristics with the abandonment of the people who are integrated with the space as well as the physical.

Cihangir / İstanbul

- Some worn out parts of the cities that have lost their old function are being revived with neoliberal policies.

- In a way, this is the process of deindustrialization and the marketing of out-of-use areas to global capital and global culture.

- An example of this is the revitalization of some old industrial establishments or warehouses in Istanbul, such as the Old Silahtarağa Power Plant, Tophane-i Amire, and Istanbul Modern, with new functions.

- The new identity of the famous Ruhr industrial area, which is now trying to build Germany's future on the service sector, is aimed at becoming a global business and cultural center.

İstanbulModern and Tophane-i Amire, İstanbul

Alkent 2000, İstanbul

Beykoz Konakları, İstanbul

Altınoran, Ankara

- They are the living areas of the upper income group that are surrounded, protected and isolated. If they are located in the city center, they are located together with office and commercial uses.

- The high-income and powerful residents are mostly senior executives and professionals or inherited individuals in the growing sectors of the new knowledge economy.

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