Features and Causes of Segregation of Large Cities

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Abstract. The research is devoted to the phenomenon of city segregation which is promoted the steady trend of an urbanization supported by the government and public organizations, increase in number of immigrants, increase of differentiation of income of citizens. Subject to segregation of the city with a population of over 250 thousand people, they are of interest in the current work. Resettlement of people in city space and, therefore, formation of its borders and architectural appearance we occur for the reasons of mainly economic or national character. At the same time the national aspect is often connected with economic features. City a segregation also differs on formation time for steady and temporary, the architectural and spatial structure of those directly depends on a view of the settlement.

1. Introduction

In the last decades the steady attraction to the cities of all main areas of life of society is observed: politicians, sciences, cultures. The city remains logical and acceptable education for concentration in it and the economic sphere - respectively, the spatial city structure undergoes changes.

In Russia the cities are traditionally classified according to the Town-planning code of the Russian Federation by population. Are so allocated: small (up to 50,000 people), averages (50,000-100,000 people), big (100,000-250,000 people), large (250 000-1000 000 people) and the largest (more than 1,000,000 people). The small and average cities because of prevalence of private low building, poor infrastructure, absence of large institutions of education and medicine more resemble settlements. Such cities of Russia about 85%. They are not of interest in the current research. Exceeding a mark of 100 thousand inhabitants the city gains more structured shape, can be followed by emergence of satellite towns of the smaller size and number in close proximity. The large and largest cities can arise owing to own growth or merge to the nearby cities and settlements. Such cities have accurate administrative structure, division into districts is characteristic of them [1, Page 313-316].

The trend of a general urbanization is supported by the government and public organizations. Within the All-Russian civil forum on December 8, 2018 in Moscow there took place the discussion "The future of national economy: role of agglomerations". Participants, Alexey Kudrin and Sergey Sobyanin, recognized obvious need of development of economy of regions and concentration of the human capital for the large, not capital cities of Russia. Objectively, increase in the existing number of
urban populations, feasible more due to migration of people from other settlements, the cities and the countries for this purpose is necessary.

Within the discussion the planned centers of a migration attraction were designated. And stimulations of increase in number in them are designated by the estimated centers for development of agglomerations in regions: Tyumen, Kazan, Chelyabinsk, Yekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Yakutsk, Vladivostok, Khabarovsky, regional centers, large cities.

2. Segregation of the large cities, its main reasons and features

Main scientific and practical issue: whether the cities are ready to increase in population due to migration and what should be expected at such outcome?

What have to be spatial structure and the image of the city for ensuring comfort of citizens at significant increase in its number what changes follow?

The big area and population of the cities lead to division it on areas, quarters - that, in turn, promotes formation in them of communities, associations, castes. In a compartment with natural need of the individual to self-identification and inclination to the people similar to it in a number of strong or indirect indications the phenomenon of a segregation is natural.

In multinational Russia one of widespread is resettlement on national sign. So, in Moscow existence of 125 areas and 21 settlements is noted [2, Page 103-105]. Existence and maintaining life in common is characteristic of culture and tenor of life of a number of the presented nationalities. At the same time at them there are the hierarchy and distribution of work. Association of members of national segregation one sort of employment also is characteristic. Therefore, many of representatives of this or that nationality are associated at inhabitants with a certain activity. For example, "Moldavian builders", "Caucasian sellers of fruit", "Gipsy fortunetellers" and so forth. It does not mean that Moldavians, for example, are the best builders and all their representatives are not engaged in anything anymore - and points that during a certain period of time the people forced to arrive to neighboring countries for earnings found for themselves application in the sphere of construction and repair and, respectively, the relatives, and, subsequently, involved compatriots in work in the same field of activity.

The same can be told about a stereotypic image of the Chinese dealer expediting and in considerable volume any work on tailoring, repair, production of household items, clothes, footwear, technicians and other. So, it developed because of sharp and large-scale resettlement of certain groups of working class of northern China in the territory of the Russian Far East at the end of the 20th century and further across all Russia. To be fixed, gain personal development and quality of life on the new place of residence, people are ready to undertake any work. Besides it was promoted by congenital national working capacity and speed of actions.

One more essential reason of a segregation of the cities - significant differences of the economic statuses of representatives of different social groups. The question of division of people into "rich" and "poor" is relevant for any society during the different temporary periods. For the large and largest cities, it is particularly acute. The example of division into areas for people with the different level of income in New York (USA) is widely known. The most known streets of Manhattan - Fifth Avenue and the Broadway - differ in the expressed pomposity, a special rhythm of life (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). The luxury and high cost which is shown in everything from restaurants, elite shops, appearance of people to architecture of skyscrapers Empayar-Steyt and Chrysler is characteristic of them. Are not less known and adjoining about the Areas of Manhattan East Side and Harlem which are considered as places of concentration of poverty and declassed elements (Fig. 3, Fig. 4). Harlem acts also as one of the most criminalized districts of New York. High degree of deviant behavior of the individuals and groups inhabiting "poor" areas in the considered environment is compromised, more, with distinction of the economic statuses with people from nearby areas. Of course, in the situation which developed in New York it should be noted also considerable extent of impact of ethnodifferentiation: here the share of immigrant areas is big (the "Russian" Brighton Scourge, "Chinese" Chayna-Town, etc.). Despite the
developing artificial idea of tolerance and friendship of the people, the black population in New York continues to live separately.

![Figure 1. of 5 Avenues, New York, USA.](image1)

![Figure 3. East Side, New York, USA.](image3)

**Figure 1.** of 5 Avenues, New York, USA.

**Figure 3.** East Side, New York, USA.

![Figure 2. Broadway, New York, USA.](image2)

![Figure 4. Harlem, New York, USA.](image4)

**Figure 2.** Broadway, New York, USA.

**Figure 4.** Harlem, New York, USA.

Other not less known example of an economic segregation - the city of São Paulo (Brazil). Here the highly urbanized business, economic center contrasts with city favelas - segregation with the rules, hierarchy and high crime rate. Among themselves these "rich" and "poor" areas are physically divided by protections (Fig. 5).

![Figure 5. Contrast of the districts of São Paulo, Brazil.](image5)

**Figure 5.** Contrast of the districts of São Paulo, Brazil.
The isolated existence of areas with high level of income of the population - Moscow city, Khamovniki, Yakimanka, etc. is also characteristic of Moscow. But, unlike the examples reviewed earlier in this city the border with "poor" areas is not so accurately expressed, in many cases it in general cannot be designated. It is connected with big tourist flow and the number of visitors to the capital. So "rich" areas are divided thanks to, generally to housing prices [3; Page 23-35]. But purchase of housing does not mean obligatory residence in this area at all, as well as does not assume the neighborhoods with the people having high income level. Considerable percent of apartments on the Arbat and Tver is populated with the representatives of the middle class continuing to occupy these rooms for many years of existence of the USSR to this day. There is a number of the people buying housing in the rich districts of Moscow as capital investment. Besides the given areas are not limited physically, spatially or socially from representatives of other economic groups. But in these areas construction of cheap objects is excluded that provokes increase of differentiation of the urban environment [4].

If at a segregation on national structure it is possible to reveal them, generally on indirect signs: to features of appearance and characteristic national differences of the population, details of the organization of the environment; that the segregation on economic signs that is called "is available". One of large consequences of economic differentiation - formation of various architectural appearance of districts of the city. The examples of that given earlier confirmation. High-rise building, high extent of improvement of territories, competent infrastructure decisions is characteristic of the economic developed areas. It is caused by a possibility of the population "to pay" formation and maintenance of such environment. Polarly the situation in "poor" areas is. They are distinguished by chaotic or outdated low building, existence of the thrown constructions, independent arrangement of housing by the declassed population, absence or unfitness of infrastructure, transport connection.

In practice when determining an economic segregation, it is impossible to deny influence on it of ethnic factors and vice versa. In that case the question is necessary in determination of nature of dominant causes of resettlement. If it is not possible to make it, it is about the mixed segregation at which the factors defining it have lines of economic and ethnic character in rather equal degree.

3. Conclusion
Proceeding from the reasons it is possible to allocate types of a segregation: economic, national (ethnic, racial) and mixed. In terms of temporary characteristics, the way of resettlement of groups in space of the city can carry constant, or steady, and temporality. An example of a steady segregation - existence of national areas in the large cities. The temporary segregation is characteristic of a changeable kind of activity of people in group, for example - student's settlements, rotational parking and so forth.

From a number of examples of the spatial investigation of segregation it is possible to draw a conclusion on gradation of influence on city structure and features of architectural appearance of the reasons of differentiation: the reasons of economic character have the greatest impact, they, as a rule also are the cornerstone of formation of constant areas; ethnic reasons are essential for the segregation of the city only together with economic

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