The City as A Social Space of Interaction Between Generations

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Abstract. Municipal structures and authorities seek to cover many aspects of the lives of citizens, organizations and enterprises with planning. This applies to the creation of favorable conditions for business (investment), housing, recreation areas (parks, squares), road construction, development of social infrastructure, solving environmental problems and so on. The authorities should take into account various economic and socio-demographic factors in their attempts to plan and effectively manage the solution of urban problems, first of all, taking into account the peculiarities of social stratification and territorial mobility of the population. The conclusion of Robert Park (in the work "The City") about the socio-cultural heterogeneity of the city (especially large) retains its significance. It should be borne in mind that each urban group has its own culture, social composition and behaviour. It is important to ensure the harmonious interaction of all groups in the common interest. One of the aspects of the life of the city, which remains without sufficient attention, is the interaction of generations (generational groups) in the socio-cultural space of the city. Sociological facts show high importance for certain generational groups of both the same type and different problems that require attention from municipal (and state) management structures (as well as from business and public organizations). For example, the same type of problems for representatives of different generations are material (financial and economic)-job security and income. To varying degrees, the problems of health and treatment, leisure and communication (and loneliness), provision of own housing and others are relevant. Urban lifestyle, in contrast to rural, contributes to the weakening of blood ties, weakening of intergenerational relations in the family version. However, at the level of interpersonal and intercultural relations, the city does not cancel, but modifies intergenerational socio-cultural ties and exchanges. Within the framework of educational, labor and public organizations, the processes of intergenerational socio-cultural relations and exchanges manifest themselves and develop in the form of subcultures. Still H.W. Zorbaugh, analyzing the problem of "cities and communities" in the monograph "Golden coast and slum", warned against excessive idealism in an effort to subordinate all any programs, management and stressed that the life of the local area has a natural organization that must be taken into account. It should be borne in mind that each city has its own history and certain unique features. Therefore, there are no universal urban planning and management solutions for the planning and development of all cities. In the work on the new appearance and structure of cities, an important place belongs not only to specialists in the field of architecture and urbanism, Economics and management, but also to the collective creativity of residents of different generational groups. Naturally, municipal (and state) bodies (as well as business and public organizations) can influence the solution of most problems only indirectly. These opportunities need to be used purposefully and fully. One of
the goals in this process is to harmonize the interaction of generations (generational groups) in the socio-cultural space of the city.

1. Introduction
Urban development and population migration are organically related to each other. Accordingly, for an objective understanding of the processes of urban development, it is important to understand the migration processes [1].

In modern conditions, an important aspect of the socio-economic development of cities is the internal and international migration of labor, and in some cases the arrival of refugees from other countries. At the same time, according to George Simmel, in economic terms, the city provides more and more conditions for the division of labor (and the corresponding specialization of labor), and with it the city is a large organism, a mass of people with differentiated interests [2].

The city in economic terms (according to max Weber) is a market settlement (Marktansiedelung) [3]. A market spirit determines the business relationship between people and indifference to individual problems. However, with the development of education and culture of society, relations between people, residents of urban settlements are increasingly filled with humanitarian content. Therefore, it can be considered reasonable that in studies of urban communities the focus of consideration is increasingly shifting towards the urban environment – as a socio-cultural space of the city [4].

In social and cultural relations, the city, especially under the influence of migration, is becoming increasingly socio-cultural heterogeneity. Thus, the conclusion of Robert Park (R. E. Park) in the work "The City" [5] about the socio-cultural heterogeneity of the city, especially large, not only retains its importance, but acquires additional confirmation and relevance.

The authorities have to take into account a variety of economic and socio-demographic factors in their attempts to rationally plan and effectively manage the solution of urban problems, first of all taking into account the peculiarities of the socio-stratification and territorial movement of the population, including the generational structure.

2. Materials and methods
Max Weber, Georg Simmel, and several other philosophers, economists, and sociologists focused on the socio-philosophical, socio-economic, and socio-cultural aspects of urban development. The analysis of socio-practical (including socio-managerial) aspects of urban development is associated with the so-called Chicago school of sociology. The works of Robert E. Park, Ernest W. Burgess, Harvey W. Zorbaugh and other representatives of the Chicago school retain their theoretical significance when considering the problems of urban development.

An important theoretical prerequisite for solving the problems of urban development is the conclusion of Harvey W. Zorbaugh that the city has a local area in which people are subject to the same customs, act on the basis of the same settings [6]. But in modern conditions, the emphasis should be increasingly done not on formal-rationalistic approaches, but approaches and models in the spirit of "city for life" [7].

The materials of the sociological survey "fathers and children": conflict and cooperation, continuity of generations 2017", conducted in Samara (Russia) in 2017, are used as a factual basis in this work.

For management structures, especially at the municipal level, naturally the desire to cover many aspects of planning the lives of citizens and organizations, firms. At the same time, the authorities should take special care to create favorable conditions for both the population and business. And when planning, and then in the organizational activities of the authorities and management have to deal with the General problem of matching the needs and interests of different socio-economic actors.

For example, the population usually needs comfortable housing, the development of recreational areas (squares, parks, playgrounds and facilities), developed transport infrastructure, the presence of cultural institutions and catering, comfortable accommodation and the development of educational
institutions. This can be achieved not only through state subsidies and local taxes, but also by attracting investment from business structures.

Many cities have opportunities for tourism development. For tourism, it is especially important to maintain a good state of tourist infrastructure, the solution of environmental problems. This should be a concern, an interest not only of official organizations and authorities, but also of the population itself.

Favorable conditions for investment and business development are important for business structures. In particular, a certain provision of energy and communal living conditions, communication and transport infrastructure is needed. It is also important to interest business in creating the necessary infrastructure.

In modern conditions, an important aspect of the socio-economic development of cities is the internal and international migration of labor, and in some cases refugees from other countries. The processes of migration enhance the socio-cultural heterogeneity of the city. So the conclusion of Robert Park (R. E. Park) in the work "The City" [5] about the socio-cultural heterogeneity of the city, especially large, not only retains its importance, but acquires additional confirmation and relevance.

Social and cultural heterogeneity of the city can become a source of social contradictions and conflicts in the urban community. Municipal structures and authorities should take care of solving specific problems related to migrants, first of all, the problems of housing, work and social services.

Each demographic and national group, territorial community has its own culture, social composition and behavior. It is important to ensure the harmonious interaction of all groups in the common interest. At the same time, it is important for management structures to take into account such an aspect of the city's life, which remains without sufficient attention as the interaction of generations (generational groups) in the socio-cultural space of the city, including the creation of conditions for social and cultural communication of people, overcoming loneliness.

3. Results

Sociological facts show high importance for certain groups of generations of both the same type and different problems that require attention from municipal (and state) management structures (as well as business and public organizations).

In the sociological survey "Fathers and children: conflict and cooperation, continuity of generations 2017", held in Samara (Russia) in 2017, respondents were asked about the problems of the older generation and the problems of youth (table 1 and table 2).

Table 1. Distribution of answers to the question: "What problems of the older generation do you consider the most serious today? (Several options)" (N=438).

| The most significant (serious) problems          | Health and treatment. | Material. | Loneliness. | State support. | Employment, loss of a job. |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| % of all respondents                            | 70,8                  | 39,0      | 36,1        | 29,7           | 23,3                        |

Source: sociological survey "Fathers and children: conflict and cooperation, continuity of generations 2017", held in Samara (Russia) in 2017; head L. G. Lebedeva.

Table 2. Distribution of answers to the question: "What problems do you consider the most serious for young people?" (Several options)" (N=438).

| The most significant (serious) problems          | Employment opportunity. | Their own homes | Drugs. | Get education. | Material independence. |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------|
| % of all respondents                            | 56,2                     | 42,9           | 37,0   | 35,2           | 31,1                  |

Source: sociological survey "Fathers and children: conflict and cooperation, continuity of generations 2017", held in Samara (Russia) in 2017; head L. G. Lebedeva.
The same type of problems for representatives of different generations are material (financial and economic), primarily job security and income. To varying degrees, the problems of health and treatment, leisure and communication (and loneliness), provision of own housing and others are relevant. In this regard, there is a large field for the activities of various social services, as well as for volunteer and charitable organizations. Interaction of municipal authorities with volunteer and charitable organizations is increasingly necessary as options for interaction between the authorities and the population.

The urban way of life, unlike the rural way of life, contributes to the weakening of blood ties and at the same time contributes to the weakening of intergenerational relations in the blood-related family variant. The urban way of life is associated with the emergence of one of the social problems – the loneliness of the individual among the masses of people. A formal relationship in business organizations are unable to replace individual trust-based kinship relations. Only partly this problem is solved in the formation of individuals’ personal family. But the high rate of urban life, the high level of involvement of individuals in education and work, in business undermines, weakens the care of people about each other within their families.

4. Discussions
At the level of interpersonal and intercultural relations, the city does not completely abolish, but modifies intergenerational socio-cultural ties and exchanges. But this is not blood-related intergenerational relations, and settlement, neighborhood, social, labor.

Migration processes affect the composition and dynamics of urban populations and their relationships. According to Olga Tkach, migration is not only an individual project, as it usually involves the family, regardless of whether it migrates together or leaves relatives. Migration steps are closely related to generations, marriage, parental and other family relationships [8].

The fact is the variability of urban populations, which changes along with the sex and age composition, as well as the degree of isolation of the person from the family and from other groups [9].

Especially intensive processes of intergenerational social and cultural relationships and exchanges take place within the educational, labor and public organizations. Within the framework of educational, labor and public organizations, the processes of intergenerational socio-cultural relations and exchanges manifest themselves and develop in the form of subcultures. And in this space subcultures many processes inevitably occur spontaneously. Is it necessary for municipal (and state) structures to try to somehow influence the spontaneous processes in the development of subcultures (especially affecting negatively on human health and public morality)? In this regard, we have to remember the boundaries that define not only morality, the principles of democracy, but also legal norms.

Even Harvey W. Zorbaugh in the monograph "The Gold Coast and the slum" at the beginning of Chapter XI - "City and community" warned against excessive idealism in an effort to subordinate everything to any programs, management and stressed that the life of the local area has a natural organization that must be taken into account [6].

Each city has its own unique history and certain landscape, cultural, architectural and other features. Therefore, there are no universal urban planning and management solutions for the planning and development of all cities. In the work on the new appearance and structure of cities, an important place belongs not only to specialists in the field of architecture and urbanism, Economics and management, but also to the collective creativity of residents of different generational groups.

5. Conclusions
Naturally, municipal (and state) bodies (as well as business and public organizations) can influence the solution of most problems only indirectly. These opportunities need to be used purposefully and fully. One of the goals in this process is to harmonize the interaction of generations (generational groups) in
the socio-cultural space of the city. It is important to use the potential of "civil initiatives aimed at changing the public space" [10].

Current and promising direction in the development of cities is a joint concern of municipal authorities and residents of cities on the improvement of local areas and the surrounding urban space, in which each generation group can find a worthy place for themselves and their loved ones.

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