

СЕКЦИЈА 5 УРБАНИСТИЧНИ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

MEGALOPOLIS - URBAN PHENOMENON

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The spatial and demographic city growth, as well as the increasing urban concentration, have called into question the classic notion of the city. Given that the city is a complex human phenomenon, it is increasingly difficult today to determine the boundaries of the city, i.e. the zones where one city ends and another city begins. So, the city and its surroundings make an interdependent functional and spatial whole. The consequence of such development of the cities in the 19th century and their suburbanisation in the 20th century directly implies the emergence of complex types of morphological urban regions, i.e. the formation of an urban phenomenon - the megalopolis, which has not been precisely defined to date.

Key words: *morphological type of urban regions, megalopolis, urban phenomenon.*

The ancient term megalopolis, a title which the ancient Hellenes gave to a large city, essentially means a much broader and more complex urban community, i.e. a morphological type of urban regions, encompassing multiple agglomerations, conurbations, and urbanized areas in one or more countries. Compared to the urban agglomeration, the megalopolis has a number of characteristic features, among which are the following: territory size, demographic potential, morphological structure and spatial structure. Alexander W. J. believes that the term megalopolis applies to the largest concentration of urban settlements on Earth, and he mainly refers to the northeast United States. It is a unique phenomenon in the world that has emerged from the recent merger of the metropolitan area chain [1]. The French geographer Jean Gottmann was the first who coined the term megalopolis in order to name the whole metropolitan area, thus introducing this term into urban sciences and geography in 1961 [2]. Since then, the term megalopolis has been used as a term which signifies functionally complex and morphologically unique "megalopolitan urban systems" [3]. However, it should be noted that this urban phenomenon has not yet been clearly defined. Thus, different authors not only single out an unequal number of megalopolises, but there are also controversies and dilemmas concerning their borders and boundaries. Namely, the simplest definition of a megalopolis is that it is a spacious urbanized area in one or more countries, where under extremely favourable natural and socio-economic conditions the urban population is concentrated in the form of a nearly continuous zone encompassing large, medium and small cities, where the urban landscape as well as the maximum concentration of various economic and other activities dominate. Some of the authors (Chabot) see megalopolis as one complex, higher order conurbation, i.e. conglomeration. Ćirić is

of the same opinion, who says that "giant or mammoth conurbations, the urban nebulous system, or a megalopolis can be spoken of when it comes to approaching and fusing conurbations in the super-urban zone" [4]. The first systematic exploration of a modern megalopolis, as well as defining the term megalopolis, was carried out by Gottmann in his book titled *United States East Coast Megalopolis*, which states that this megalopolis owes its dominant role to the development of the entire American economy, and that it is a unique phenomenon not only in America but also in the world that covers an area of about 170,000 km² with more than 50 million inhabitants. Subsequently, the Athens Centre of Ekistics began the systematic exploration of larger settlements in 1960 as part of the City of the Future Research Project, and in 1965 a more detailed exploration of the Great Lakes Megalopolis began. Thus, the 1960s can be considered a significant period in the history of human settlements evolution, characterized by a large spatial-demographic dimension, high population density and characteristic way of life, i.e. the final urbanization transition on a global scale [5]. In other words, "an organic system is transformed into mechanical and planned growth is transformed into meaningless expansion" [6].

According to Gottmann, megalopolises are large urban regions with at least 25 million inhabitants. He says that there were six megalopolises in the world and that there is a tendency for that number to increase to nine. These are the following: in America the Northeast Megalopolis stretching from Boston to Washington; the Great Lakes megalopolis, also in the USA, which includes Chicago, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit, Buffalo, etc.; an English megalopolis that encompasses conurbations between Liverpool and London; the North-western Europe megalopolis extending from Randstad to Ruhr; the Tokaido megalopolis in Japan and the Chinese megalopolis with its centre in Shanghai. Gottmann estimates that soon there will be three more megalopolises: in Italy (Milan-Turin-Genoa); in North America between Los Angeles and San Francisco and in South America between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo [7]. However, at the end of the last and the beginning of this century, new economic and political relations influenced the transformation of classical megalopolises and their future development trends. Consequently, the concept that the lower limit of population in a megalopolis should be 25 million was abandoned in the USA, and, based on the new concept of continuity of urban contents in an area, 26 smaller and larger megalopolises were singled out in the world [3]. The concept of Gottmann was later elaborated by the Greek urbanist Doxiadis, who says that megalopolises are "urban concentrations containing several metropolitan areas and a number of other smaller settlements interconnected into a system that begins to function as a whole." He believes that the megalopolis is the largest form of population which will become an "ecumenopolis", i.e. a world city that will one day replace the existing megalopolis. The assumptions are that megalopolises will continue to grow spatially demographically and quantitatively, but due to space limitations on Earth, they will merge and form broader higher order complexes that will unite a greater number of interconnected megalopolises.

Accordingly, the importance of megalopolis will increase to that measure that the term "megalopolis age" will be quite justified [5]. Accordingly, in the early

1980s, the Athens Centre of Ekistics singled out 66 megalopolises, 43 of which were already formed and 23 of which are still in formation, with a population of 1.4 billion [8]. According to the projection of population movements by the Athens Centre of Ekistics, almost half of the world's population will live in the megalopolises by the first half of the 21st century. Doxiadis believes that large megalopolises of the future will differ from today's cities not only in size, but also in the more complex relationship between their constituent parts, the changed conception of the way life functions in a settlement, the concept of spatial configuration and land use, etc. [5]. However, there remains a number of dilemmas and unanswered life questions in such cities that future generations will have to face.

The urban phenomenon of megalopolis in the USA has been addressed by other scientists from eminent US universities. Gottmann's definition of megalopolis was extended by the geographers Lang E. R. and Daval D., who gave the greatest importance to studying this phenomenon and introduced the concept of a megalopolitan corridor by pointing out the Northeast Corridor which encompasses the area of the megalopolis carrying the same name. The importance of road infrastructure and its impact on the expansion of the Northeast megalopolitan area was elaborated by Morrill R. Vicino T. et al. point out that the spatial expansion of the BosWash megalopolis only partially disguises the expansion of suburban megalopolitan corridors. In this way, urban decentralization becomes a major impetus for the development of megalopolitan corridors, resulting in population outflows from central urban areas within metropolitan regions. Subsequently, researchers such as Oswald, Gayle, Eames, McNeil, and Deserrano, in their studies, emphasize defining links between populations, the development of transport communications and their integration within the BosWash Megalopolitan Corridor, while Todorovich and Valabhajosula present projections on the future development of the Northeast Megalopolis and its territorial expansion to the continental hinterland [9]. At the beginning of this century, the concept of megalopolis confronted the concept of megacities, which Manuel Castells predicts will be a major feature of the third-millennium urbanization. The megacities will be the focal point of the concentration of political, media, financial and production flows, i.e. they will be the hubs of the global economy. Castells' views on megacities are similar to those of Paul Knox and Peter Taylor, according to which world cities integrate regional, national and international economies into a global economy and participate in the formation of a global economic system [3].

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РОЗВИТОК СФЕРИ ПОСЛУГ МЕТРОПОЛІСА КИЄВА ТА ЙОГО ПРИЛЕГЛОЇ ТЕРИТОРІЇ У РЕГІОНАЛЬНОМУ ВИМІРІ КРАЇНИ

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The analysis of the development of services in the capital metropolis and its suburbs in the regional dimension of the country. The structure of the total volume of services provided by the metropolis of Kyiv by type of economic activity, 1/2 of which is attributed to wholesale and retail trade and transport and storage facilities, is determined. In general, about 40,0 % of the realized volume of services in the regional dimension of the country is allocated to the capital metropolis and its surrounding territory. At the same time, the maximum values of this indicator for the suburbs of Kyiv, characterized by urban settlements of Boryspil and Irpen, as separate centers of socio-economic growth.

Key words: *capital metropolis, services, wholesale and retail trade, logistics center, centers of socio-economic growth.*

Київ, як найбільший метрополіс країни, споживає 1/3 обсягу її реалізованих послуг. Серед інших регіонів, після м. Києва, за цим показником першу п'ятірку формують Одеська (9,1 %), Дніпропетровська (7,4), Львівська (5,3) та Харківська (4,6) області [1].

Аналізуючи структуру реалізованої продукції (товарів, послуг) підприємствами столичного метрополіса за видами економічної діяльності у 2017 році, потрібно зазначити, що 3/5 обсягу загалом припадає на окремо взяті галузі третинного та четвертинного секторів. Зокрема, оптово-роздрібну торгівлю (47,7 %), транспорт й складське господарство (7,8 %), а також інформаційно-телекомунікаційну та фінансову діяльність (5,3 %) [2].

Як видно, значна роль в економіці м. Києва належить саме оптово-роздрібній торгівлі, де працює 1/5 усіх зайнятих. Остання, здебільшого представлена національною мережею ритейлів, яка нараховує близько 30 різноформатних магазинів роздрібної торгівлі. З-поміж них, численні продовольчо-господарські супермаркети, в тому числі зарубіжні (Auchan, Villa, METRO Cash & Carry, Novus, Walmart); гіпермаркети будівельних матеріалів (Епіцентр, Нова лінія, Олді), магазини побутової техніки та зв'язку (АЛІО,