



Research Paper

The Result of Space Production and Problematic of Space Representation
a Case Study the District 3 of Tehran

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ABSTRACT

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It has been a long time since the city became a tool for capital accumulation, and this accumulation with the built environment management has brought about an open competition for the conquest of space in a fundamental and totalitarian manner. For this reason, the interpretation of urban processes in the context of capital has become a leftist discourse which considers the transformation of the conventional accumulation regime as its goal. The main critique of the political economy of space or the current regime of accumulation is based on the problem of the complete transformation of the living of citizens through the artificial environment, which is considered to be the direct space representation. In this regard, this study tries to challenge the accumulation space in District three of Tehran, establish its nature by Grounded theory and conduct semi-structured interviews. The results of the research, which was extracted based on 17 interviews and a review of 37 articles, show that the consequences of capital space at both micro and macro levels have a special tendency towards generalization and universality, and the division of space is evident. In fact, the structure of capital space in the stage of spatial action began with unequal competition for the conquest of space, and its performance is completely dependent on the structure, according to experts.

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Extended abstract

Introduction

It has been a long time since the city became a tool for capital accumulation and this accumulation with the built environment management has brought about an open competition for the conquest of space in a fundamental and totalitarian manner. For this reason, the interpretation of urban processes in the context of capital has become a leftist discourse which considers the transformation of the conventional accumulation regime as its goal. The main critique of the political economy of space or the current regime of accumulation is based on the problem of the complete transformation of the citizens' living through the artificial environment, which is considered to be the direct space representation. This study aims to investigate the artificial environment in the three metropolitan areas of Tehran, known as one of the potential centers of capital space and great changes in the artificial environment in the last three decades, which is considered to carry ideology, awareness, and knowledge. And from the perspective of experts, to examine the issue of what is the current artificial environment with different types of productive capital, services, rent, value, and rationalization to reproduce? Moreover, what is the outcome of the current space, potentially or actually? The importance of this issue stems from the fact that perceived space acts as a link and interface between spatial action and representational space and establishes the relationship between production and consumption, so recognizing this space will be urgent.

Methodology

This research, using the data theory of the foundation, seeks to discover the urban problem in the production of the current space. After performing the foundation data theory, using the qualitative meta-analysis method, 37 articles that have been published in the field of capital space in the last two decades were extracted, and the results of this research were compared with previous researches. It should be noted that in the first step, 185 articles were selected

from scientific databases based on keywords, but after the two-step removal of unrelated articles, 37 related articles were found in the final selection.

Results and discussion

From 2000 to 2018, more than 120 articles in the critique of capitalism have been published worldwide, of which 37 articles have been published directly related to the capital space. The findings of these articles indicate the incompatibility and generalized model of the consequences of capitalism in space in such a way that they completely overlap with each other as well as with the findings of the forthcoming research. Previous research published in Critique of the Capital Space covers almost the entire world and is not limited to capitalist economies or related forms. In this regard, it seems that the main consequence of the capital space in the world refers to the categories of "unequal competition, achievement, and exploitation," as explicitly used in 17 studies to confirm them. Meanwhile, in District 3, this spatial inequality in the distribution system of capital accumulation and competition for space conquest, as discussed in the section on spatial action, is quite obvious, and the adaptation of world literature is consistent with the current situation in the region and the final data of experts. Categories such as "alienation, mass consumption, economic crisis, undemocratic planning, class society and individualistic discourse" which are the main reflections of capital space in the third region according to the final data taken from expert interviews have been less studied in world literature. Alternatively, at least not mentioned as the main consequence. It seems that the consequences of capital space at both micro and macro levels have a special tendency towards a kind of generalization and universality, and the division of space is one of the most general words that can be named in the form of this generalized model. In all the main categories of socio-economic and even managerial drainage, a kind of transformation has taken place in the produced space, which is a reflection of the process of space production. In fact, the

structure of capital space in the stage of spatial action began with unequal competition for the conquest of space, and its performance, according to experts, is completely dependent on the structure.

Conclusion

In this research, the space production process in the spatial representation or imaginary space stage has been studied, in which the profile of the artifact environment or spatial action was also identified. What is obtained in the analysis and based on the proposed spatial representation model is based on spatial action and capital structure in the three regions of Tehran, which identified the competition for space conquest in the artificial environment. The reflection of this competition, together with the mediating conditions and interventions, creates a situation that is actually and potentially commented on by experts, and the result is a theoretical model that reflects some of the urban issues. Expert statements are of fundamental importance in two respects. First, it makes it possible to make comparative comparisons between knowledge and practice or science and experience, and on the other hand, it helps debate literature to make a scientific and perhaps intangible exploration of the space of representation and to compare the conditions of the region with world literature. The two-stage theoretical model shows that spatial action includes the contextual and mediating conditions that were examined, along with the intervention conditions that experts consider from a

personal point of view, carrying new socio-economic formulations in two mental dimensions. Furthermore, the real (although it is impossible to distinguish between them with certainty) is effective in all aspects of citizens' lives. The theoretical model suggests that learning and inclusion are plundered in such an environment, and in the same way that capitalist species compete with irreconcilable contradictions in space, its representation is a continuation of the stream that leads to the reproduction of relations of production. The sharp edge of criticism of such an atmosphere targets not only the economic sphere but also pathologies the shift in the distribution of power in such a way that it even directs the planning system in favor of major economic actors, some of which are clearly visible. However, like the culture industry, part of it invisibly creates new developments.

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Conflict of Interest

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