

Globalization and its Ambivalent Effects on Cities

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ABSTRACT

Cities have been influenced by various thoughts and ideas in different historical periods. Ideas like industrialization, capitalization, socialism; modernism and postmodernism have always influenced urban lifestyle throughout the history. Today, globalization, as a dominant idea, has influenced structure and function of cities. No doubt, globalization has been mostly considered as the most argumentative discussion in several recent decades. Cities are spatial manifestations of socio-economic systems governing the citizens. These systems make dialectic relationships between form and function of city and bring it about a continuous dynamism. In this regard globalization and urbanism has interaction and serve together to strengthen each other. Today, with regards to global comprehensive connection and open urban system, understanding urban change and dynamic without a global view, if not impossible, is complete at least. The research question indicates that what are effects of globalization on cities? And the research aims at studying effects that globalization had on the cities. The research method is cross-sectional and we used documentary-library technique to collect data. The results of the study show that globalization process had various effects on cities in economic, social, physical and environmental contexts. And these effects are more evident in some urban areas of the world and had positive effects on citizens lives, on the contrary these effects are lower in some other regions and impose harmful outcomes on citizens lives.

KEYWORDS: globalization, city, global city, urban structure.

INTRODUCTION

Many different definitions and interpretations have been suggested about globalization as one of the main present phenomena. And several intellectuals have studied it from different aspects. Ronald Robertson regards globalization as "world condensing and converting it into a unified place" (Robertson, 2006). Globalization is a process that has been on the earth throughout the human life history, and has been followed according to time facilities. Some believe that globalization is discussed after fragmentation of polarization system in the world and new world order simultaneously by America (Artist and Okubo, 2009). Globalization is a procedure that has begun and intensely influences economic, social, cultural and political systems of the world. Vander standing position of a place and its interactions in globalization can offer a suitable orientations and guides to future plans in this process (Soleimani, 2007). In the threshold of new era, globalization has influenced many cities of the world by some main tools such as Information and communication Technology, service and applications related to it, political, social, economic and even cultural structures (Kaya, 2007).

Among metropolises, international cities and regions, developed countries like European countries compared to developing countries have observed spatial reconstruction and expansive changes with time lead (Donald and McNeil, 2007). But developing countries are also influenced by these factors, because globalization is an epidemic process which influences various regions of the world by information technology and observing hierarchy (Sezer, Cemal, 2009). In developing countries, their capitals have experienced increasing impacts due to wide cross-border relations compared to lower level cities regarding extension and multiple effects of this process, researchers have studied special aspects such as economic, social, political, physical-spatial and cultural dimensions (Alden, Steenkamps and Batra, 2006). Thus, global cities as a new model of "world urban network" in the era of economic globalization are of main centers of finance exchanges, advanced industrial products and services in world economy, which have mainly developed in the major context of metropolitan areas (Lalepoor et al, 2011). Globalization is seemingly an inevitable procedure as unstoppable process of global integration which is driven by free-market capitalism and also proposes the necessity of all free-market reforms in neoliberalism and enable people, firms and government and nations in all around the world, which reach to each other further, faster, deeper and cheaper than ever. The driving idea of free-market capitalism is behind the concept and phenomena of globalization and permits you govern more market forces and flourish economy with free business and more efficient competition (Derek Gregory et al ... 2009).

Globalization is the most important and evident distinction between today's economy with that of past days, which has a considerable effect on urbanization and physical growth of the world. In globalization which its vanguard came into view in 1980 has included a set of political, social procedures and economic functions, which underlies the freedom of domestic markets against international economy (Saraghi et al, 2009). Globalization is a process which moves toward a world with no borders and at that time and distance loses its true meaning and its main factor lies in new communicative technologies and occurs in the city, so cities may be regarded as the symbol and concrete imagination of globalization

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(Qezel sophla, 2000). Globalization, as the update slogan of developing countries in recent years, has devoted several interpretations to itself. The term means a global village with ubiquitous attractions for a group of intellectuals of development and incidence of poverty and bloody wars. In general, globalization a global widespread phenomena and has different effect on people's live around the world (TaHER KHANI, 2004). Several urban patterns in globalization era indicate that according to new international labor division, investment goes to regions that are of relatively higher advantages and possess information-rich infrastructures. Such areas change to be a large urban area or communicative and management nodes and form nerve system of international economic system. Some socio-economically underdeveloped regions which lack ideal Fra structures and skilled and more efficient human forces and cannot replace copper cable with optic fiber lines or cannot provide required investment or industry to continue their life or growth and to comply with it if they cannot be aware of new scientific achievements and thoughts hap perming in large urban centers will face susceptibility (Afrakhte, 2002). What is observed in the globalization of the cities around the world indicates that cities experience different conditions in developed and developing countries and each is influenced by new world conditions based on its special situations. In this study we are looking for an answer to this question that what kind of effects does the globalization have on various economic, socio-cultural, environmental and physical aspects in all around the world and this research aims at studying these effects on cities.

Research method:

The research method is cross-sectional and in terms of qualitative research method. And we used documentary library techniques to collect data.

Theoretical bases:

Praton (1997) believes that globalization is a multidimensional phenomenon which its effects can be extended to social, economic, political, legal, cultural, and military and technological activities. Also it influences social activities like environment (Behkish, 2002). Antony Gidnese believe that "globalization can be explained as the intensification of social relations which connect remote locations to each other in such a way that under it local events are formed under the events that are far from each other miles apart." In the other hand, globalization refers to a world in which societies, cultures, governments and economies are relatively closed to each other. Guidnese believes that in globalization procedure, an event happens and that is the emergence of non-spatial and non-temporal conditions."

David Harvey also regards this event as "a density of time and place (Akhoondi, 1380). John Rene short considers "the time-place density as an urban network that becomes small" which questions the concept of urban system. Shrinking the urban system happens when small and big cities are closing to each other both in time and place. According to technology advance and rapid communicating, urban network are closing to each other and the so-called place and time of urban system becomes small.

Clark and Galileh studying cities concluded that globalization is effective on city functions (Fasihi, 1381). These effects naturally will change kind and combination of activities, and will forward the city to adapt its own internal activities according to new roles that will undertake in new world system. These ideas associate that globalization is exclusively dedicated to special cities. Child Hill in a study about the role of world cities in 2000 found that globalization has created a world urban system, and the more global economic is, the core function centralization of few word cities will be higher (Haman, P12). Thus globalization is a process in which the importance of geographical distance is reduced in economic, political and scientific relations and communication networks are generally expanded (Akbariyan, 2003).

Sasan has addressed emergence of world cities and their important economy, in three last decades, resulting from emerging fluid assets of multinational corporations and organizing their productions in international scale by thanks to advancements in Information Technology. He identifies a process toward integrated economic organization but internationally widespread which its outcome has been a new strategic role for metropolises as highly concentrated governing positions of global economy (Ahmadi, 2008). Manoel Kastelese seeks outcomes of spatial globalization in "Information city". To Kastelese the global-information economy has organized around command and control centers which have the ability to coordinate, innovation and management of intertwined activities of networks of corporations. This mode has produced different spatial patterns which its feature is simultaneous dispersion and centralization of advanced services. These services have significantly increased their share in employment and GDP of most countries and have dedicated the highest employment growth and the highest rates of investment in leading world metropolises. These service are inclusive and except for margin zed black holes are scattered all over the earth (Kastells, 2001). Laibz and katez regard globalization as undisputable dominance of west civilization. "Domination is what is packed up in Los.

Angeles than is sent to global village and lay in the brain of innocent people". (Qara Guzlu, 2002). From the critiques, viewpoint, globalization is the destruction of local traditions, continuous-defense of poor countries to rich ones, environment degradation and homogenization of cultures and daily lifestyles (Sharifi Rahmani, 2002).

Globalization and cities:

City is the spatial manifestation of socio-economic and physical system governing on its citizens. These systems make dialectic connections between form and function of city and bring about a continuous urban dynamic. Based on this, city can be considered as both cause and effect. In one side it is the birth, foster and growth environment of new phenomena and in the other side it is influenced by them whether born in internal and external environment.

Today, regarding world pervasive links and urban open system, understanding evolution and urban dynamism without global view, if not impossible, isn't, at least perfect (Sarraf, 2003).

Globalization connects urban habitats to each other especially metropolises. But the dependence and connection is not the same all over the world, because international effects of cities is different from globalization. Globalization has chosen metropolises as the center of development in the world. Because the highest profit will be gotten by developed countries through systems governing these cities. Isolation of the small and mid-cities in less-developed countries is the result of too emphasizing on metropolises of those countries and accumulation of wealth and resource in the metropolises. Even metropolises, in this process, are used as production and distribution centers and communication positions, and none of the cities in the developed countries has played a critical role in global economic. As noted by Guilbert, in a process related to global system and free economy, big cities occupy a special place not only nationally but also internationally and are the most suitable capitalism suitable sites in third world countries. From the perspective of radical geographers, capitalism system plays a critical role in creating spatial, economic and social inequalities in the world. A clear manifestation of the inequalities in the cities of undeveloped countries is clearly observed. Modern society according to this view has a binary feature. In one side it carries scientific, material and welfare achievements, in the other side, it is followed by inhumane domination and spatial inequalities. Today, just four out of top ten metropolises in the world are in developed countries. New York, London, Paris and Tokyo are at the top of the hierarchy of the world cities. These cities are in the best welfare and economic condition, while most cities in the world are suffering from economic and social crisis, spatial inequalities, pollution, slumming, poverty and failure. Today on the world stage of labor force and the role of the cities we have entered a reverse period of Taylorism in which multiple skills are required in urban labor force. Cities can stay in a dynamic stage of the world that can take a variety of roles. The urban geography of the present time, in addition to study the natural, economic, political conditions of the city, the dependence of the city to the national economy should particularly be emphasized because in a world that we live all locations are affected by endogenous and exogenous conditions (Afrakhte, 2002). Today the urban network of the world is constantly continuously shrinking. Space and time are growing closer together. The shrinking of the urban network happens when towns and cities are closer to each other in space and time. Today this kind of technological wonder is accounted as an advantage (Hatami Nejad, 1388). Globalization was not a success in all cities while this could have brought new opportunities and wealth to some cities, but for other cities, just isolation. These kinds of margined cities are seen in everywhere especially in Africa. Global cities are focal points of globalization and command cities of the world. Bureau of Investment, business, transportation and communication, policy and international culture.

Globalization and its geographical reflection:

Uneven nature of globalization occurs in three methods:

Geographical, social and part inequality. Urban globalization in terms of geographical terms can be observed in inequalities between developed and developing economies, growing and regressive areas and secular and non-secular cities. In regional development of capitalism system has always been losers and winners. But, today, the inequalities between the place (country, regions and cities) of winners and losers are getting worse. The more globalized areas are more likely to exploit from globalization process, while the less globalized areas will relatively or sometimes completely lose such an opportunity (Poor Ahmad and Rostami, 2005). In the late 20th century, all land units were identified under national governments. But, along with neutral zones between some countries that are out of sovereign states are governed by adjacent countries based on some agreements and the impact of globalization progress become more clear in reducing boundaries and as a result the authority of national governments will be questioned. Globalization happens faster during the early stages and exhibits its effects on several phenomena such as political and geographical phenomena. Three main outcomes of globalization in political geographical phenomena are: weakening of the state and nation, strengthening the racial and ethnic bias and reducing the role of geographic boundaries which is clear (Maqsoodi, 2000).

Kinchi Omay believes that: "the phenomenon of the nation-state is almost dying out, and around 30 years later we will have 100, 200 or 300 city governments, which will replace current nation-states. In fact, in the future, city government and regional states will be of more importance, because they are directly entering the global economy. Cities like Hong-Kong, London, New York, Frankfurt, Barcelona and Mumbai which a large part of their products in flooded into world market. No matter what country they belong to, because they extend along with the expansion of world economic market, knowledge and economic information. What makes the identities is their partnership in the world electronic economy. The noticeable point for political geographers is that are all of them important identically in the appearance of government cities which Kinchi Omay has predicted them as 300 cities or are self-rated and basically are the geographical positions of these cities important in placing them in higher levels, especially the cities that are located along the beach? The above example show that cities that have been able to be municipal government, in the first time, are geographically located along or near sea and ocean, regard less of being in which continent they are. It seems that in terms of realizing the city-states, those city-states that are located along the beach and have gained features of globalization are assigned as the center and cities in the land are considered as surroundings. So a new form of economic geography is going to rise in which the current power of nation-states has reduced and the role of boundaries weaken. In other words, "globalization of free market economy and economization of geopolitical world" no doubt will transform the role of political boundaries and state sovereignty but will not contribute to these role (Mojtahed Zade, 2000).

The impact of globalization on the urban systems:

Globalization has affected urbanization, urban hierarchy, urban World Wide Web and economy and urban management. Globalization has created virtual space in cities by information and communication Technology. Concentration of capital and offices of multinational companies have changed the function and of cities and this indicates

the globalization in the cities and cities reflect these effects. Certainly urbanization and international affiliation are two components that map the landscape of contemporary cities .Therefore, we cannot have a clear picture of urban life in 21st century ,unless we understand globalization .Boom and bust of cities in oil-exporting countries show the heavy debt of metropolises in Latin America .replacing the industry downturn in African urban centers and increasing the role of Tokyo and other Asian cities as new business and financial center in new world economy that how big metropolitan centers in the world have been influenced by new world structure and globalization .

Globalization determines space of cities in urban hierarchy, also creates a bond among the cities for convergence on the issues of culture and urban form .In this context, globalization and urbanization interact with each other and serve to strengthen each other .Thus citizenship is increasingly developing in the global village .This occurs in such a way that radio listeners and TV viewers which face the city as an image but not a place experience it electronically which this means a reduction in importance of location .However ,traditional values are retreating and urbanization penetrates increasingly in most of rural communities (Reza Zadeh and Badri ,2004).

Urban inequality pole and the influencing areas of them are increasing by communicating with world cities and different areas, at the same time, conflict and inequality increase among world cities and cities that are out of globalization of the economy (Afrakhte, 2001). Globalization, information of production processes, distribution and management change social and spatial structure of communities all around the earth .This is the most straightforward meaning of globalization and local bond. Social and economic effect of these bonds, depending on the development level of countries, their urbanization background, culture and traditions is variable (Hadiyani).

New technology with a revolution in information and communication system, have converted the social relations into electronic channels. Information permanently is moving in urban areas. Therefore, both production and consumptions are getting to be without any place. This does not mean that people are not really in place and cities have disappeared .On the contrary ,urbanization trend has increased and globalized but sense of place disappears in people's knowledge. So, production becomes an abstract process and information networks are provided with main power source. Therefore, space is going to be solved and cities are changed to become shadows (RezaZade and Badri, 2004).

In the other side, along with increased economic integration and communication of people, which were exclusively confined to nearby cities, develop and essentially value and experimental similarities among people increase .Increasing social relations with development of transportation and communication especially television telephone, Internet becomes easier and cheaper and facilitates the publication of opinions in the world. Such a communication connects people with common interests living in various local ,national and regional levels with no need to have a physical relationship .So role and membership of people in these kinds of network aren't determined based on how they participate and where they live .Thus relationship that are established by international community accelerates urbanization (Afrakhte,2001).

In this context, physical boundaries are not accounted as a ban against electronic waves and instant communications. The agents beyond the borders have decisive impacts out of control of governments and is grabbed by transnational companies .Thus the role of governments is converted from command and control to facilitation and acting .National states are weakened in commanding and new spatial units are formed under the demand for global economy in the form of region -country (in the words of Keniji Omay).Which their metropolises are further integrated with the global economy than their own region and national economy (Reza Zade and Badri ,2004). In addition ,according to the new definition of the city and citizenship which makes unnecessary the presence of civilians in the city and makes the city an abstract concept but not geographical ,new conditions may rule over socio-economic relations which make cities to face opportunities and threats.

Emergence of world -cities:

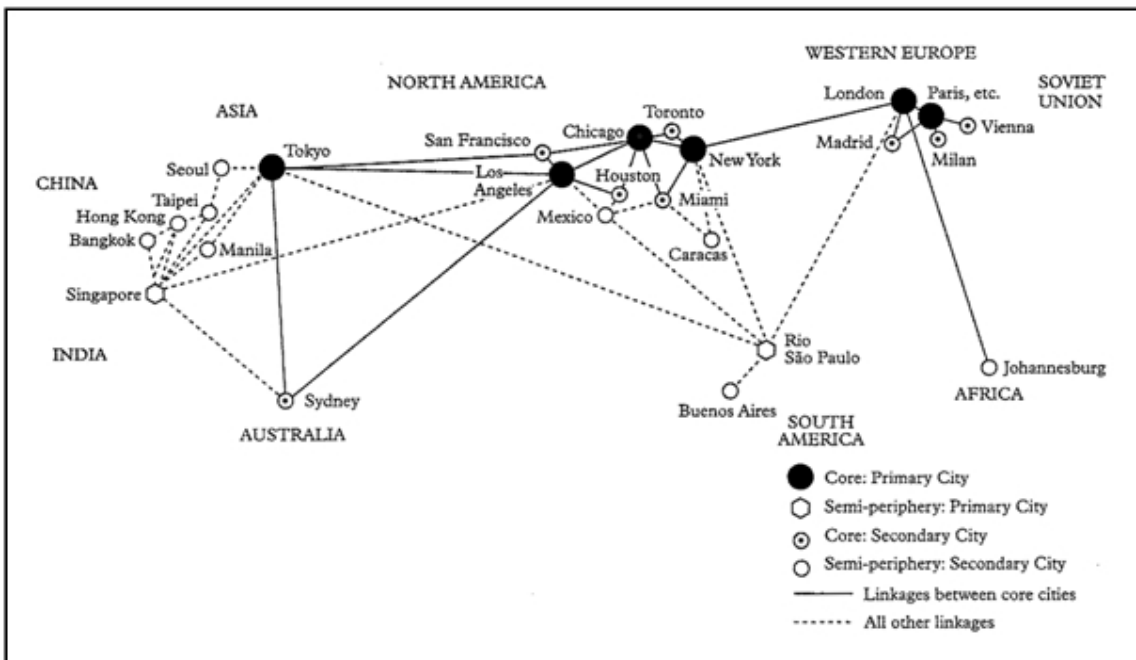
According to Rene Short's definition of world city it can be said that presence of a city in a network can be basis of its globalization (Short, 2004).In fact, world cities can be accounted for place and positions through which large areas of the world are linked to the global capital accumulation.

These cities are regarded as main nodes of the network .In practice ,however a node of a structure can deal sincerely with the capital will attract capital and multinational companies to itself .In this situation ,capital can completely take advantage of this opportunity and can easily make a city to benefit from development opportunities in the world .So when the conditions are provided for a city to participate in a network ,companies can promote a city in the hierarchy structure of a network in the field of capitalism in manufactures and new plants ,based on regulations and subsidies and provide citizenships with abundant opportunities.

That is why, today .cities manifest as emerging centers of power and compete seriously with each other, because change in network nodes means movement of urban place and emerging and falling of the cities in the network hierarchy .Thus, these places as node points in network structure competing with other nodes may weaken in the space of incidences and leads to economic, social and physical decline.

Taylor ,a world -sighed geopolitical points out that today a city may be defined as a global one that serves as a base of producing information economy in the face of incidences .The world city ,in this framework is not only on the basis of population or per capital income ,but on the basis of its place in network structure of the space of in cadence .He believes that in the information era that we live currently in, knowledge shows power more than ever which it is also located in world cities .Knowledge centralization especially in advanced productive services likes accounting ,propaganda bank and financial activities ,insurance ,law, management counseling made world economy to manifest in a highly abled function(Taylor,2001).

Figure 1: Hierarchy of "world cities"



Source :(Acuto,2009: 4)

Urban diplomacy and transnational role of metropolises:

The newest phenomenon formed in the late 20th century among metropolises of the world .Urban diplomacy along with higher level, that is diplomacy of states and in relation with several countries of the world, has been formed and today world -cities and many metropolises utilize these instruments to reach to economic, cultural and social purposes along national benefits of the country.

Urban diplomacy as one of the most important urban management tools of metropolises to enter to transnational areas. Indeed, by forming post Fordism economy and space of processes a situation has been created those cities as spatial supports of progresses in transnational areas can step into the international relations as newel performers.

When a metropolis enters into a playing role in the international areas with an urban diplomacy tool and finds a place in the spatial network of the events ,in fact ,the city promotes from metropolitan to world city and by moving inside the network and finding a higher role and place ,a city rises to being a Global city which in the center of economic E-Fordism forwarding .What makes a metropolis to reach an international level is the urban diplomacy in which urban management may be a new tool in urban management service by acting in transnational areas and communicating with other global cities and multinational companies.

Urban diplomacy has another dimension among Global cities which is father studied in terms of the benefits of investment companies and multinational. Urban management in urban diplomacy has entered intercity interactions in international areas along with international relations among metropolises of different countries and seeks for its urban interest, in other metropolises which is often defined in terms of economic interest by communicating specialized relations (Taylor, 2004).

Globalization and its effects on the city's economy:

Globalization is of more speed ,depth ,and broad in economy and economic transformation are objective in human societies .Furthermore ,economic parameters are of more measurability ,documentary and citation than other aspects .For this reason ,globalization of economy is said to be its most evident feature(Nobakht et al ,1387).In the globalization era ,small and big cities of the world are connected to each other from the furthest points of east of Asia to the heart of the Middle East ,Europe and America with new Vehicles and transportation systems and local and spatial differences are disappearing (Salimi ,1386).

In fact, globalization of economy creates conditions that geographical boundaries will play less role in economic activities such as business, investment, production and transportation. And according to the famous economist Danny Kwan it's getting to exist a borderless and weightless economy (Pishgadi Fard, 1380). Fundamental changes sweeping our time, is the change in economic structure in the world. This change was accompanied by developed electronic move. Some scientists argue that the activity of cities is the pillar world economy, which one of its main outcome is emerging well-known network of cities with world cities as main points of controlling activities of world economy .Thus each change in world economy will be felt not only in the network of world cities of industrial developed countries, but also in metropolises of third world which are communicating worldwide. The impact of globalization changes in urban areas, will vary in different regions of the world, and people are able to modify these changes will have very good conditions. Thus in the era of globalization ,cities have change to the system of socio-economic changes .And one of the main changes of world economy is huge inflows of international capita land along this there is a severe competition between cities and countries .A major part of forage direct investment is attracted in these cities ,for example in 1993 in Bangkok

Jakarta and Manila have attracted more than 40% of investments in their own countries. In general, the changing of city economy, especially main changes in world economy can be evaluated in the following cases:

1. The growth of multinational corporations and great modern companies
2. Increased trade and foreign direct investment
3. The new international division of labor
4. Stimulating investment across borders
5. The globalization of markets for consumer goods
6. Intensification of international economic competition especially among new industrialized countries globalization and its effects on the environment of the city:

One of the areas withdrawn in the process of globalization is environment. International studies show that international trade during this period has considerably increased, and while increasing this case, emission of carbon dioxide which has a major role among greenhouse gases has increasingly increased.

If not global consensus, at least, there is a partial consensus which globalization has a positive effect on economy. Concerns arise when the discussion comes to non-economic effects (Frankel, 2003), and environment is one of them. In addition, the question is whether globalization is effective on achieving a balance between economic and environmental objectives? Does it hurt this process or improve it? In addition, are there any other alternatives to environmental degradation instead of economic growth? (Frankel 2003). Today, human in his best conditions of life also in a world invasion to achieve natural resources, faster than any time in history, pollutes and destroys his small planet. With water, heat and smoke, human societies at the beginning of the third millennium are against new and unique challenges other than globalization which the greatest environmental challenge is the globalization heating. Global warming will still continue and we witnessed a huge change in climate of the earth (Tajik, 1385).

So contribution of each sector of human activities will vary in occurrence of the disaster. An increase in acid rain is one of other environmental problems which as expected emission of these gases will be double in Asia by 2020 (Lugrene, 1382). Increased nitrogen from fertilizers and sewage can pollute groundwater, lakes, rivers and fertile lands, around one fifth of Tropical rainforests have been destroyed between 1960 to 1990, although it remained stable in developed countries or is increasing, deforestation continues in undeveloped countries to make agriculture lands and this destroys environmental special. Increasing consumption of freshwater is one of other environmental problems in the world which is expected 2 out of every 3 people will suffer from water shortage by 20 years in the future. Globalization has pressed additionally on environmental standards to reconstruct economic structures in recent decades. Developed countries to be immune from environmental pollution have transferred pollutant activities to developing countries. So that production factors of multinational corporations act in developing countries and their leading organization acts in the heart of developed countries. Access to natural cheap resources, transport economizing, access to inexpensive work force and getting rid of polluting activities are of reasons that made factory transfer toward developing countries. In the other hand, clean industries in north and polluting industry in south and third world countries have accepted this based on economic growth. And this is followed by environmental degradation, traffic congestion housing shortage, growth of slums which are at the top of the environmental threats for cities.

Globalization and socio-cultural effects on cities:

Globalization has deeply influenced social geography of city, especially according to Saskiya Sassen it has led to emerging of cities called world cities, for example New York, London, Tokyo which sometimes are interpreted as global cities and are dominant and control centers of cities of the world. Sassen believes that one of the manifestations of globalization in these cities is social polarization, that is, increasing social inequalities (Hatami Nejad, 1386). Sassen shows that in spite of the historical and cultural differences of these cities, all three have changed in a parallel line because they have similar function in global economy. Their operation is control and leading the global production process, control of financial markets, their status in the manufacturing and services. Sassen points out to many social changes occurred in these cities including increased emigration and growing class difference between poor and rich (Kleniewski, 2005). Uneven economic opportunities makes it unequal to access facilities and followed by social inequalities, what is clearly perceivable in world cities, today is extreme difference in class. Migration to cities that are involved in globalization process is often to be employed where skill and expertise of immigrants manifests according to important needs of city, global cities usually need specialized work force and pay high wages. In these cities unskilled immigrants often accommodate on the outskirts and bring about extreme differences in class. Globalization promotes its respective cultural and social patterns. Change in cultural values and consumption pattern in favor of western countries in terms of capitalism system is of globe objectives. Change in cultural values and consumption pattern is against traditional patterns and cause social disruption in motivation of communities. Globalization can be also seen in art (music) and artistic productions and wide dissemination of material values of West, like global food culture (McDonald's up). Globalization requires cultural generalization due to development of cross cultural all around the world (Hadiyani, 1384).

In spite of culture promotion by globalization, culture diversity is affected that is observed in world cities. It should be noted that cultural resistance has always been more severe than other issues of globalization and this phenomenon not only was not successful in global culture model but also the development of cultural diversity is one of the most evident signs of global cities. Social divisions which is the monitoring mark of cities where it is sometimes obtained by opinions such as social polarization especially in parts of global cities, are used as a key for nodes of a global system in Asset Management and Economics which is called "global control" by Sassen (Daniels *et al.*, 2001).

Cities that are involved in globalization are turned to cities with no adhere to the culture of a particular unit and apart from the national territory, which cultural loss of identity is of its most important features.

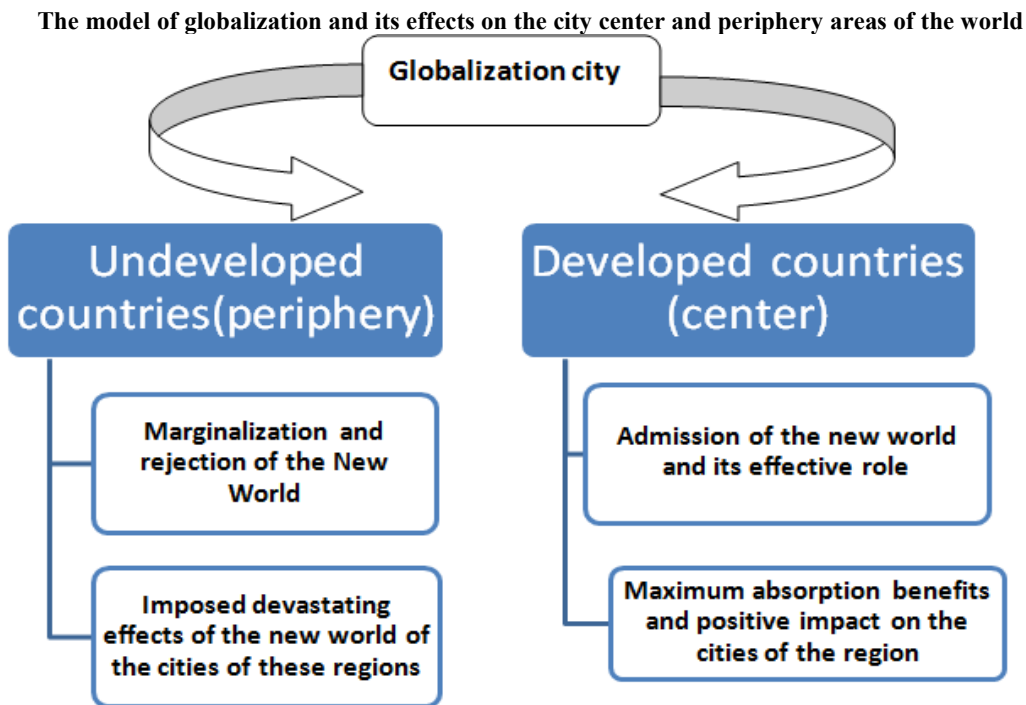
In many cases ,nations has turned to some pieces of heterogeneous cultural space .Some city-regions are nonsense combination of non-national ,multilingual and marginalized population (Scott ,1384). Cultural interference ,has brought these cities with social insecurity which we can observe crime committing due to it .Crime incidence statistic has always ascending rate in world cities .There are cities in the world with diverse culture and social risk in the context of world cities which will gradually establish cultural countries and every culture makes its own neighborhood appropriate to the social and culture structures.

Globalization and its effects on the framework of city:

Globalization the outcome of other forces that have been made by globalization in economic ,political social and culture structures .Each of the new structures can have an impact on the urban framework and form which set of these effects have the most severe physical changes over cities .

Changes in techniques and planning methods and attempt to compile universal methods to plan and design city with economic ,social ,and cultural integration made cities to close to each other physically .Standardizing procedural and technical methods is not consistent with what is happening in the real world, this is a claim that has been approved many years ago and has put emphasis on local and domestic conditions at the top of the planning studies .Demographic and cultural heterogeneity from interlinking of global migration and increased social and economic inequalities ,in one side ,has imposed multi-cluster urban form and scattered and grown urban ghettos in physical structure of cities ,and in the other side ,this kind of urban structure has imposed high costs for city management ,meeting the needs and security of cities .Marginalizing growth is also one of the features of global metropolises ,so economic and even social poverty accelerated more and all of these factors created spatial division of these cities ,based on economy and as cities in economic discussion, irregular growth of cities lacks the underlying infrastructures in cities and is not able to meet all needs of cities in different aspects. Extreme density in the center of the city according to mass service and facilities makes traffic and extremely crowd in center of the city and erases these infrastructures which increases problem of cities .Perhaps the most surprising result of globalization, is the increased development of communications. These communications made cities to be closer and smaller ,which appeals densely and skyscrapers in center of the city and world cities with regards to their strategic position welcome and host new economic functions which change physical structure as well (Hatami Nejad,1386).

It is essential to note that impacts that cities accept in physical context of globalization varies in developed and developing countries .These effects usually possess physical beauty and symmetry of the cities in developed countries with economic and social power in the world, on the country, allotted poverty, pollution and numerous problems for cities in third world countries, so that they have been transformed to features of global cities and metropolises of third world.



Conclusion:

Today ,globalization as a dominant and effective phenomenon, has influenced structure of cities in farthest parts of the world and the impact is evident in all economic ,social ,cultural and environmental aspects of the cities ,What seems

to be important here is show cities are influenced by these new conditions in many different areas in the world .In developed countries ,cities and city officials and managers admitting the rules of the conditions and accompanying its changes ,benefit from the new urban systems in the world while in developing countries ,this move as an imposing form ,has influenced city structures and these regions due to a lack in economic ,social and political structures cannot collaborate international changes as fast as possible ,so some problems such as economic dichotomy ,fast rural -urban migration ,heterogeneity in social context of cities (especially metropolises),environment problems, marginalization and informal settlement...have entangled the cities .An approach that urban management should adopt in these regions is the basic change in regarding world new conditions. In this direction third world countries admitting rules of the new game and establishing good infrastructures in their cities ,attempt to create conditions and features of world cities inside themselves ,to undertake a part of new managing relations and don't act as passively in new form and conditions of urban system of the world.

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