

Globalization and the advancement of human societies with urban planning in the context of sustainable development

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Abstract

Sustainable city can be the basis for achieving the goals of sustainable urban social welfare, civil rights, social justice, citizenship and citizens' satisfaction with municipal human development generally brings increased quality of life. Almost all countries are involved in the process of Globalization of the important issues. This process has brought a lot of positive and negative results. This study attempts to review the quality of life impact of globalization on sustainable development. The results of this study show that the quality of life for residents in the economic, social, cultural spheres changed. This has a double importance on sustainable development. So all the countries try to deal with comprehensive programming of the opportunities offered by globalization to promote the welfare and benefits of their citizens.

Keywords: Urban Planning, Globalization, quality of life, sustainable development.

Introduction

Globalization in recent decades is one of the most challengeable matters in different state, university and private assembly. The source of importance of this matter is from the effectiveness of globalization on economical policy, management models, poverty and wealthy, local and international development models, cultures and beliefs, relationship between people, universal standards of effectiveness and functional and Some researchers in explanation of this phenomena focuses on changes in global economic like as scattering of monetary regime (Berton Woods 1970), increasing importance of transnational companies, deregulation of monetary wealth , liberation of trade and investment course, development foreign direct investment, intense development of communications and information technology and reduce the cost and time of transport and telecommunications. Some others believe the link of globalization with a variety of threats and changes in established forms of power. Other groups notice on the emergence of new forms of collective identity and its political movement and segregation that are often mediated by new information technology of nationality principles as an example of every day social relationship (Brenner, 2004).

Researcher's discuss about globalization from different points that produce a variety of definitions and which this article describes. In Antony Gydanz point of view globalization causes of link between for places from each other's and the impact of incidents and events around the world on each other. (Perry & Mavrer, 2003). Ronald Robertson describes globalization as the compression of the world and the density of awareness of the world as a whole. (Robertson, 2006: 35). From Malcom waters view globalization is a social process that geographical clauses as a shadow on social and cultural relationship fade and people increasingly knows about these clauses. (Waterz, 1996). International monetary fund also defines globalization with specification like wider combination of world economic and growth of economic dependence between countries around the world through increasing the volume and variety of exchanges of goods and services and wealth circulation beyond borders and also through a wider distribution of technology. (Behkish, 2002). Each of the human society's changes in accordance with political, social, cultural and economical condition and accept the impact of these new social changes. And intensity and positive and negative of global consequences of these different societies depend on the clauses mentioned. Cities based on its historical importance are in the spotlight of consequences and processes and reflects the maximum effect of global wares and containing the most and obvious global signs. These residential places like past have the most important role in the global circulation atmosphere. Globalization and population growth and human desire to cave dominate provides importance of the concept of life quality. (Richard. R, et, al 2007). The quality of life has a multi dimensional meaning and discusses in different majors science as medical, psychological, behavioral, social, natural and political. (Costanza, et al 2007). The search system of library congress (<http://lcweb.loc.gov>) present 1100 sources that there is the word life quality in it. (Kolenikov, 1998). The ISI also presents more than 55000 academic researches with the Qol expression primarily called for health and mental illnesses areas. But in the past two decades, it promoted from environmental, mental, and health context based on income indicator. And was a reflect against one dimensional development in a national level and physical development in

urban scale and attempt for reaching to a wider scale and more dimensional in planning area. (Mehdizadeh 2006). Despite of all differences, there are some limits about how globalization scales can effects on citizen Qol and how general policy takes shapes according to these evaluations. The goal of this research is conceptual developing and review effects of globalization on Qol in a nation to reach a sustainable development.

2- Research methods

The research method is descriptive-analytical. For this aim in this research uses of library sources including papers and books and then study researchers idea about globalization and Qol and finally check and analysis effects of globalization on citizen Qol to aim the sustainable development.

3- Research finding

3-1 Globalization of a nation

Globalization is a complex and multidimensional issue. So its effect can be steady in many dimensions. From the economic view some consequences of globalization is harmful. Instead some believes that the positive result of globalization is more than negative consequences. In researches about globalization uses of different indicators such as foreign direct investment (FDI), trade relation to national production, wealth flows or comminuted indicator such as human development indicator or influence ration like cell phones and internet. For evaluation of effects it uses some factors such as inequality in poverty (Dadgar and Naji 2003), development growth an income inequality, income distribution (Dreher, 2002), democracy degree (Li, 2003) and state income (Heineman then 2000). Many discussions present about globalization in economic world (Held et al, 1999: Levitt, 1983: Yip, 1989). Globalization is a reflect effect of situation about international economic relation of areas with the world around (Bord, 2002: Liitt 1983). Globalization consists of omission of trades hurdles, technological development, improvement of social relation, transport, universal production and services, global competition and ... etc. (Levitt 1983: Yip, 1989 hill, 1997). In association with globalization and its effect on citizen Qol in a nation there are two kind of reasoning. Some groups believe that globalization has negative effects on Qol. In their beliefs, globalization eradicates many of especial jobs in factory sectors. For example according to NAFTA reasoning, between 1993 and 2000 in us 766030 have lost their jobs. (Scott 2001). Globalization reasoning is too willing that globalization is creating a new are in the human history that disables states in promoting Qol (Guehenno, 2000: strange, 1996). In their claims universal capitalism now is a threat on a open society. So there are different views about a real globalization and its effect on Qol. Instead many others believe that globalization has positive effects on Qol. (Thorbeck & Eigenz: 2002). They are the globalization fans that show a free trade and increase the combination of Bazars as an opportunity for increase the productions and salaries. So it causes a good Qol. (Zoellick 2001). For example US exporting have created 2.6 million jobs for NAFTA (Council of economic advisors, 2002). They also mention to the negative effect of globalization such as impressive omission and hyper the jobs in factories.

(Thorbeck & Eigen. Z: 2002). Only 10 to 20 percent of jobless in factories in US causes move to a new places for living there. (Fligstein 2001). This decrease in industrial factories is not for globalization but these exclusions are from technological changes reasons. (Krugman, 1996). Definitions of globalization that leads to evaluation of Qol and its services to us, is developed well. According to the Hold and others (1999) definition, globalization is a universal widespread of goods, services investments, information and people. Similarly some parts (1999) describe globalization as a national junction of goods flows, investments and technology. Bordon(2002) describes globalization as a combination of Bazars for goods, services and produce factors, job forces and investment. According to these definitions, in researchers' idea, there is a combination between these definitions; globalization is a distribution of goods, services, technology and job forces in all over national borders in internal and external flows have taken shapes. The import flows of goods, services, investments, technology and job force in a country that is the aim of exits from a country for states statistics. In our believes such a definition is multipurpose and enough that allow us to recognize the indicators and statistics from input and output flows of goods, services, investment, technology and job forces. Globalization in (Dreher, Clark (2000), Norris (2000) and Nyeandkehane) point of views is generally as describe a process for creating communication network between for distances, through different flows of people, information and ideas, investing and goods. In other words globalization is a process beyond national borders, combination of national economic, technology and... etc. and is relation and dependent between them. (Dreher, 2006). Specifically Dreher summarizes KOF indicators in 3 dimensions: firstly is a economical globalization that evaluates from a for flows of goods, investment and services and also information and exchanges with market perceptions. Secondly is social globalization as a widespread of ideas, information images and people that describes with personal impact, information flows and cultural proximity scales. Finally is political globalization as the influence of government policies that is proxies by some embassies and commissions in a country and few countries and United Nations international organization members. For creating global indicators, Dreher, each of the 24 variables under the above categories is an indicator one to 100 scale that 100 is the maximum for a specific variable in 1970 to 2007 years and one is minimum. Higher values of globalization are more. (the more details in dreher 2006). After definition and evaluation of globalization from KOF indicator view, image1 shows comparable process of three kinds of globalization (2007-1970).

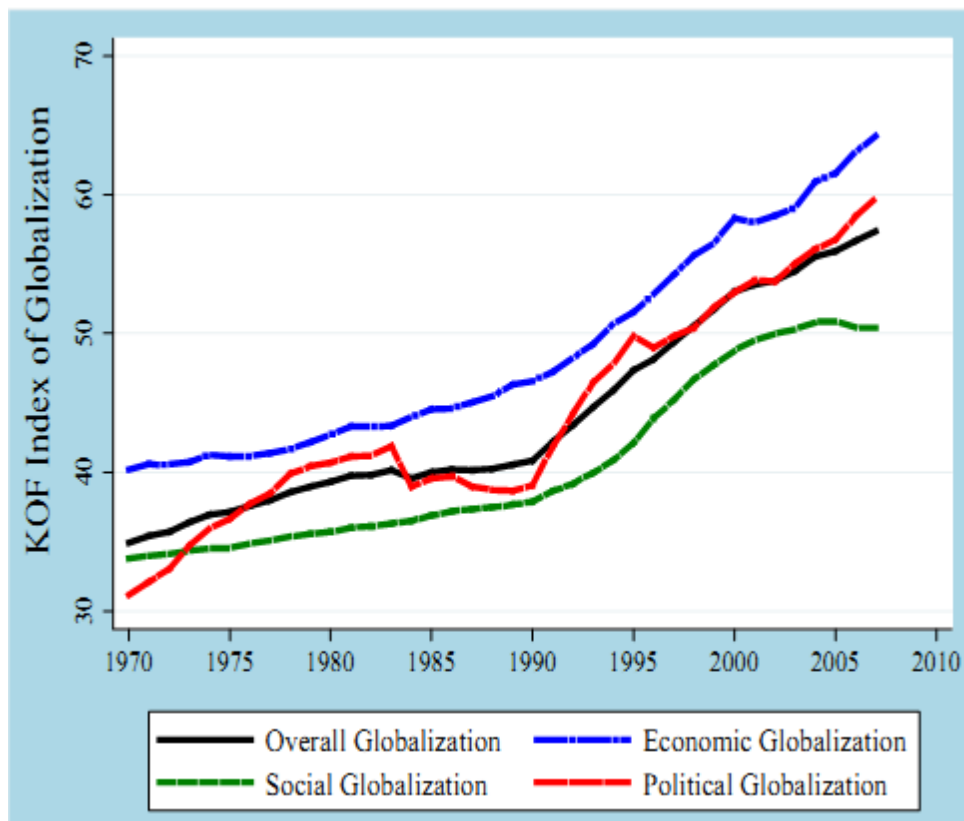


Image 1: the general process of globalization and its subcategory (2007-1970)
Source: Dreher (2006)

3-2 Evaluation of a country Qol

Not only a country quality of life (Qol) depends on economic situations but to many other factors such as physical and mental health, social security, social organization (Health, Education, Judicial), political stability and a healthy environment. In fact in developing countries because of decreasing of street security (Terrorism, robbery,...) and a low quality of life, this evaluation is important. Qol indicator is a comprehensive statistics of national welfare that is more soared than traditional macroeconomic indicators. A systematic approach focuses on social, economical, environmental and science, technology areas that need for Qol evaluation. Analyzing the life dimension in this aspect consist education, jobless, energy, environment, health, human rights, salary, infrastructures, national security, public immunities, hobbies and science and technology. Quality of life is because of the dimensions reveal strategies and operation planners and control and improve process impact and development in these areas. Image 2 is graphic picture of the contrast between dimensions of Qol.

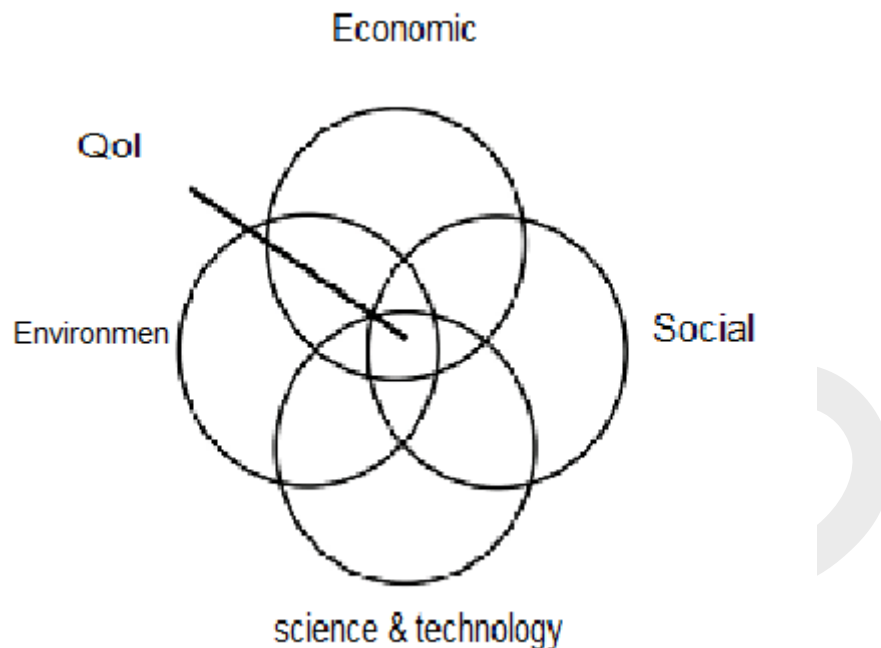


Image2: Combination of Qol indicators

Qol indicators consist of economical, social, scientific, technology and environmental indicators. So the economical indicator consists: trade, children (poverty), deprivation, jobless, finance affairs, income, and use of sources, auction, tourism and energy. Social indicators consists: population, children, education, health, friendship relation, culture, variety, literacy, mental health, pregnancy, giving birth, voluntary activities, public security, national security, sport and hobbies, family and refugees. Environmental indicators consists: air, knowing importance of environment, biodiversity, fish, earth warming, sub ground water, ground water, soil moisture, natural resources, and garbage. Finally science and information technology indicators consists: scientific sources, eco-fit materials, automation, and creating auto-tools, communication and information technology, recycling technology, creativity and knowledge, quality of life and birth perspective. (Hafner & Nevenka: 2010). Despite of indicators presented above for Qol it is used from other objective indicators that is shown in chart 1:

Chart1: Qol objective and subjective indicators

component	Subjective indicators	Objective indicators
Having materials and basic needs	People feeling of satisfaction and dissatisfaction of life situation	Evaluation standard of life and environment situation

Life (social needs)	Satisfaction and dissatisfaction of feeling from social relation	Evaluation friendship relation with people
Be developing the persons needs	Mental feelings alienation and no alienation in people growth and developing	Evaluation people relation with society and nature

Source: Allardt, E 1976

A country Qol consists of many welfare dimensions that can consist of subjective and objective indicators. (Sirgy, 2001). A summary of objective indicators of countries Qol in the below from presented that consists:

- Quality of life measures of united nation development program. (UNDP 1998).
- Study the level of life in Sweden (Erikson, 1993).
- World Bank measure from social Qol (Hagerty 1997).
- International Organization of healthy life measures (Ulrich 1991).
- American population indicators for evaluation of welfare. (Kacaoyr 1996).
- Weigh indicators of social progress (Estes, 19980).
- Measures of economic welfare net (Nordhaus and Tobun, 1973).
- Census measures of the quality of social life in USA (Brown, 1974).

United nation development programme includes satisfying the basic quality of life, equity in satisfaction of basic needs across different sectors of the population and the satisfaction of other basic needs that cannot be adversely knows (UNDP).

Quality of life measures nations' development programme includes several indicators. Human development indices (HDI), gender development index (GDI) and human poverty index (HPI-1 and HPI-2). Human poverty index includes three infrastructures with similar criteria. Life spans (for example, life expectancy at birth index. Knowledge (for example, the adult rate) is a setting appropriate standard of life (for example, per capita income). Gender development index includes the dimensions of human development, but also the data separation of men and woman. The greatest difference in human development is, the lower the gender development index of human development in the country. Measures human poverty index 1 measures poverty in terms of a percentage of the expectations of the people until the age of 40. Percent of adult are illiterate and economically disadvantaged suppliers will die. Human poverty index2 is branch of human poverty 1 that focuses on poverty in industrialized countries. While the human poverty index focuses first on developing countries. These indicators include the percentage of people's expectations before the age of 60, the functional illiteracy rate and the percentage of people who lose their lives under the poverty line. The level of life in sweeten includes 9 categories of

resources (Erikson, 1993). The basic idea is that a country's quality of life is high time that their people have a higher degree of control over resources.

- ❖ Health and access to healthcare (for example, the ability to walk 100 meters, the symptoms of different diseases, communication with doctors and nurses).
- ❖ Employment and working conditions (for example: experience unemployment, physical demand of work, leaving the place of work during working hours).
- ❖ Economic resources (for example: income and wealth, property, ability to cover unforeseen costs above \$1000).
- ❖ Education and skills (for example: years of education). Family and social integration (for example: material status, communicate with friends and relatives).
- ❖ Housing 9 for example: the number of persons over room, amenities).
- ❖ Safety and financial (for example: exposure to violence and theft).
- ❖ Recreation and culture (for example: leisure education, vacation trips).
- ❖ Political sources (for example: election, unions and political parties).

The World Bank measures the quality of social life. The well-being of the view of quality of life in is in various spheres of life such as is health, family, finance, housing, the national government, job, education, society, free time and religion. Specific indicators of these criteria are as follows.

- ❖ Health care (for example: life expectancy, death in childhood).
- ❖ Family (for example: took care of children, children affairs).
- ❖ Property and housing (for example: GNP, poverty rate).
- ❖ The national government (for example: human rights, crime, and violent crime).
- ❖ Career opportunities and education (for example: level of education).
- ❖ Communications (for example: clean air, clean water).
- ❖ Free time (for example: household chores).
- ❖ Religion (for example: multiply people believed to be a religious faith).

International organization for healthy living includes 6 originals (Ulrich 1991); all of them were equally important in this review for the organization. This dimension includes the cost of living, health, freedom and economic prosperity, cultural (recreation and culture) and infrastructure.

America demographic characteristics of the well-being of life, consisting of quality of life measures as noted below. (Kacapyr, 1996).

- ✓ Income and employment opportunities.
- ✓ Production and technology
- ✓ Entertainment and recreation
- ✓ Consumer attitudes
- ✓ Social and physical environment

Indicators of social progress (Estes, 1998) include 45 social, economic and political split of GDP any of the people who have political rights. This index includes 45 indicators divided into 10

subdivisions. They are education, health, and status of women, protection, defense, economic, ideographic, geographic, political participation, cultural diversity and prosperity. Net economic welfare standards (NEW), include indices, fun and productive to households and non-deductible expenses for facilitating economic growth, such as pollution and lack of attractiveness of cities. (Nordhaus and Tobin, 1974).

Social norms quality of life bureau of the census united states, including indicators of GNP, family income, energy consumption, training facilities, quality of housing(the number of units lack the facilities, number of room per person), the rate of infant mortality, incident reports from certain diseases, the number of visitors to national parks have registered, divorce and crime rate. (Sirgy, Lee, Miller and Littlefield, 2004).

3-3 Sustainable development and quality of life

It is a concept that has been developed in recent years into literature, the concept of sustainable development. Sustainable development is one of the few concept and situations that have particular appeal to politicians and decision-makers with the aspirations of all communities and is consistent. As the definition quality of life, there is no universally accepted definition of sustainable development by the world commission on environment and development (the Brundtland commission) proposed. That sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet defined needs. In other words, Living in the capacity of the environment provides an opportunity for everyone to live forever on earth. No doubt, the realization of this need is not only a prerequisite for sustainable development, but also for the well-being and consequently the quality of life. Others have adapted to define the sustainable development of high definition; it must be emphasized that sustainable development centered around environmental issues, social and economic stability that are considered for the future. (H, Serag EI din et al. 2012). The concept of sustainable development, and because quality of life is closely connected to the quality of life may reflect social dimensions of sustainable development argue. This does not mean that quality of life is affected by social conditions. It is influenced by economic social and environmental values. Because of the stability properties of the balance between environmental, social and economic policies that will seriously reduce the quality of life can hardly be called stable. On the other hand, sustainable development can be positive or negative impact on a person's quality of life is such that for some items related to the sustainable development of acceptable and non-acceptable to some members of the community. For example, to achieve a sustainable transport system, may be forcing motorists to drive less. For some people, driving a car is more attractive than other modes of transport. Because the auto independence, flexibility, comfort, speeds, safety concept also provides privacy and is more enjoyable than other modes of transport. It is a means of expression that enables the control of a powerful machine. So the result of knowing the different elements of sustainable development is important for public acceptance. As well as policy-makers should pay special attention to the design and implementation of sustainable development effects on quality of life. (Steg & Garling, 2007).

Manfred Ziller (2006) believes in three dimensions of sustainable development in terms of major axis, equality, economic growth and sustainability of the environment. Each axis includes the topics and issues that include:

- ❖ After resolving issues of social justice, including poverty, migration, employment food security and social security.
- ❖ After the economic survival of reform of rural financial markets, banking, reforming land ownership.
- ❖ After ecological dimensions of environmental change and renewable energy, and environment model and part model. (Zeller, 2006).

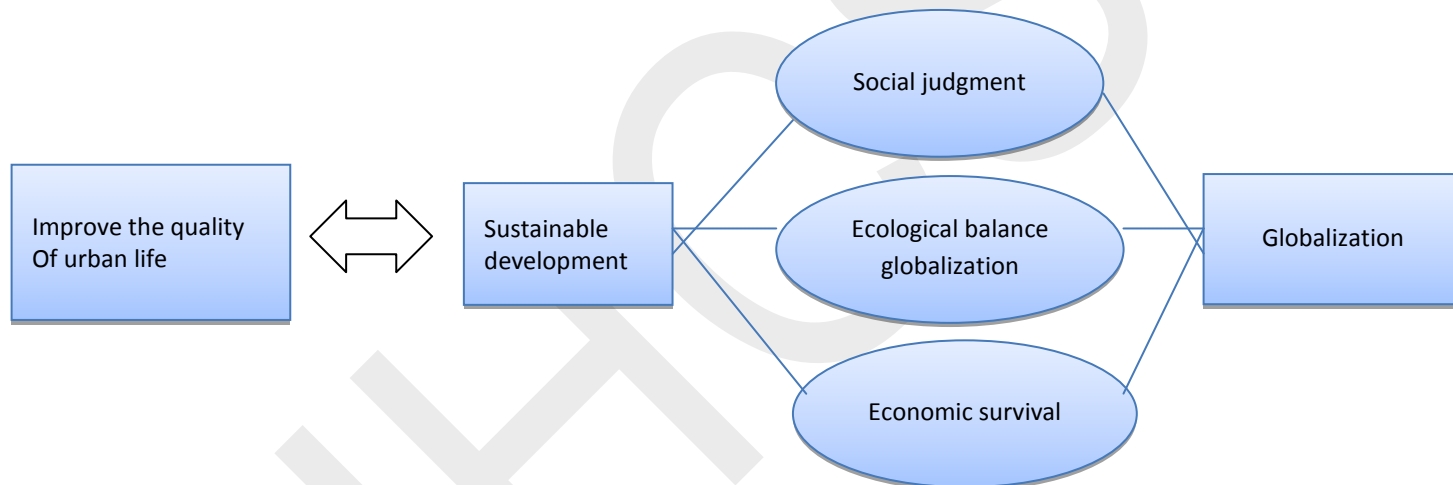


Image3: Dimensionally stable and its association with globalization and the quality of urban life

Quality of life is the result of three concepts of sustainability, accessibility and livability of the environment as a result of favorable supply and environment. More effective environment and economic sustainability aspect are of future planning. According to (Camangi et.al, 1998), coordinating aspects of quality of life, economic, social and environmental sustainability has great influences. Sustainability is related to mobility, interaction and development and the process of balancing the use and management of natural environment and economic development centered to have. Stability is not only the relationship between components but must create a balance between components. Improving the quality of life and environmental improvement with a sustainable approach to planning in addition to providing welfare for the current generation, with respect to the generation of future residents on the city to consider environmental issues are vital. The main element in the development of sustainable human development is that the quality of human life the current generation and the next generation is ensured. In order to achieve

sustainable urban context of sustainable human development should condition be provided to create and improve the quality of life of citizen. Link based on sustainable development, social welfare and development, having a defined strategy for comprehensive development of social, cultural and economic equalities and exclusion are not associated with loss. Sustainable development can be optimized efficiency in the use of land and the right of rouse of buildings is encouraged by the possibility of social justice in the context of space, and social ties bring back. And by providing social amenities, utilities and civil rights, improve urban environmental quality and citizen satisfaction may return. The city should be regarded as an effective tool for implementing national and local policies favorable opportunities for efficient use of energy resources, land and environment in urban structure. To create a settlement allowing not only for the present generation but also future generations deserve good life and provides the earth and the human spirit but also ensures stability (Bahariani, 1999).

The process of development from the perspective of improving the quality of life for all people that are three aspects:

- A) Improve the lives of people, the level of income and food consumption, and the level of medical services, education and training through the proper process of growth.
- B) Create the conditions that give rise to peoples self-esteem, through the establishment of institutions and social, political and economic incentives respect for the man.
- C) Increase the freedom of people to choose, by broadening their selection of variables (Vakhtiari, 1992).

Conclusion

One of the terms is globalization, at least in the past decade and spread hard by scholars in the field of humanities and social sciences and even ordinary people are employed in industrialized countries. As the process of globalization is characterized by a significant increase in international trade and exchanges and integration of markets on a global scale, intentionally or unintentionally is happening. Many different ideas among scientists and researchers are about the positive and negative effects of economic globalization on peoples' lives there. According to studies, the expression of a decisive influence of globalization on the quality of human life seems impossible because the positive or negative consequences of globalization depend on the efforts of countries to plan and take advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization. Therefore, all countries seek comprehensive plan to deal with the opportunities offered by globalization to promote the welfare and benefit its citizens.

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