**[Introduction](http://endic.naver.com/search.nhn?query=introduction" \t "_blank)**

Public Administration

21107619

Hee Su Kwon

The major cities of the world have been changed in the 20 years since the 1980s. Wherever you to go, now similar appear that city center, skyline, waterfront development. But, is this process of globalization the whole story? How evitable is it that cities follow the same route? A central goal of this book is to discussion the view that the best world cities are all moving in the same direction, under impetus from inevitability of globalization. The fact is very varied that other cities throughout the world in response to the forces of economic globalization. While in some problems they are accommodated actively, in others they have been moderated, coordinated or even confronted. The literature on globalization and its influence of cities came from mostly United States. And it focuses on the United States. Our exploration looks not only at the United States but also at Europe, Asia. And it is includes different cultural traditions and various attitudes to the role of government. As a result we open the various debates.

Globalization sets challenges for city politics and policy. The decisions made by politicians at the level of cities have the potential to form the future of the city. However, many city leaders have a more limited view and respond to globalization by focusing on making their city more competitive. This leads to the decision to provide amenities that to gain an advantage of the economics of purpose in the new global economy. Thus, in analysis similarities and differences across world cities we focus on the interaction between the power of globalization and the urban political response.

Debates about globalization and the formation of world cities often occur at the level of generalized level. To progress these discussions and definite the differences of opinion, we believe it is specificity to basis them in the particularities of urban politics in specific cities and analyses specific policies. So, our analysis moves from the context-shaping of economical globalization through the processes of city reign, to forms concern organizations and special shapes and the content of the strategic planning.

Some claim that globalization of the city has lost their importance to relevance destruction of a particular location. Geographic space, especially about the financial capital is replaced by a space of "**hypermobility**" or flows. But economic activity and people are included in the real place. In our view cities are much more important that locations where global activities are localized and competitive economic advantages created.

So which cities interest us? We are interested in those that are leaders in economic importance, often identified at the upper layers of the world. Therefore this type of city is linked closely with world clean sweep of economic strength.

Our focus on ‘world city’ means that we are not considered about the largest urban and agglomerations of the world. Otherwise, we distinguish the city from all parts of the world. Thus, focus on the city means limiting our attention to the developed country. But such world cities are found across North America, Europe and pacific Asia.

Globalization already exists on the way that has created a specific kind of city that can be called a ‘world city’. Since the 1980s, the concept has taken on new meaning that have been connected to the power of global economy. However, this concept was also occurred argument. The grand theory of the world, or for some writers ‘global’, city needs careful interpretation, and we assess its value in later chapters. ‘Gateway cities’, ‘globalization’ cities indicate that almost all cities are caught up to some degree in an interaction with global forces.

The environment is not fixed. Within world city hierarchies based on economic connectivity, cities can rise and fall in important.

So it is our claim that the impact of economic globalization on these cities is mediated in important ways by their regional context. However, as we have previously said, we think the politics of the city. The fate of cities depends on global forces, region influence and region choices. We think it is essential that analyze the links between economic power and political decision-making. Because, challenges of our economic globalization insight is created that we cannot avoid the impact. The framework we adopt links economic globalization, debate on the transformation of world cities and the scope for political choices.

However, governance itself has to be investigated across spatial scales encompassing global, sub-global regions, national and local. In a world-class, we need to understand that invaded economic globalization and how it violates the city. At the local level we need to understand different areas of region. Governance at the various levels is an important agent.

So we have established a framework for linking debates on economic globalization, world cities and governance across different strategic scales. We then use this framework to analyse the different strategic planning responses in 20 cities we cover. We believe that this multi-layered analysis approach provides a unique and innovative statement to reshaping way the city.

**The system of global/local governance**

Our system is selected for levels of policy majority. This decision taken at different levels explore that interact and influence the change of cities. World-class power actors, such as the IMF and the World Bank, have a major influence on the way economic globalization operates. However, agencies such as the IMF and the US government have a particular view of globalization, sometimes referred to as the Weshington consensus. This sees the inevtiable adaptation of all national economies to the view global economic imperative. In recent years, increasing their view and activitities were faced with opposition. In addition, civil society has become the globalization.

At the sub-global level we have been the establishment of organizations such as the North American Free Trade Agreement, the European Union and the Association of south East Asian Nations. These organizations have occurred in recent years to coordinate issues of economic policy in their regions. The nation-state is announced their independence of high level. But, between the three regions were significant differences. The European Union has been developed with the legitimacy to operate across a wide range of policy areas. The rest of the people are limited to the issue of trade.

At the national level the debate about the changing nature of the state has importance for our work. Planning is commonly a state activity. Therefore, planning will be largely influenced by reconfiguration of state. Many European countries have decentralized functions of central governance. The world prescription of the ‘new public management’ have reached almost all subnational governments.

Therefore change of interaction of the degree is an important concern. The Globalization debate is included discussion about the future of the nation-state.

City governance is central to an understanding of the strategic planning approach of any city. The priorities of the planning will be expressed through local political decisions.

The interaction between attention and urban planning priorities is not confined to the arena of city politics. City politics itself is influenced by a wide range of pressures. Urban political interact culture, local and global politics. Thus, we require completely understand strategic planning agenda.

**The strategic urban planning agenda**

The world cities are conscious of their role in the contemporary world economy. The ‘world city’ is widely used in the rhetoric of city leader, in public policy and in the marketing of cities. To be a world city is widely perceived to offer competitive advantage. The world city may have perceived economic advantages, but may also have a potential downside.

This book sets the analysis of city planning in the context of global pressures and regional context. It special displays an interest power of politics and policy formation. We want to find the difference that the similarities of cause and differences of access plan in other cities. We are also interested in how other interpretations of the global might shape urban planning.

Our view is that the particular approach taken to strategic planning provides a vital indicator of a city’s response to globalization. The plan approach is included in the institutional structure and the process of each of the city’s governance. We explore the political context of the world cities. In addition, we investigated by the various interest groups and discussed of the formulation of strategic planning policy.

We need to clarify what we mean by strategic urban planning. First, the meaning of strategic urban planning is policy that is city-wide. Second, we relate to the politics. Third, we will focus on the establishment of priorities. In other words, we are research strategic urban planning agenda for how to configure city.

Our goal is to explore different levels of governance and the way they combine to influence world city development and the priorities for strategic planning.

**Comparing world cities: our approach**

The comparative study always requires careful attention to methodology to avoid simple juxtaposition of descriptive accounts. In our approach we seek a way that can weave together both general and specific factors.

Our compare system is started with structural context of economic globalization. The structural approaches to comparative study need to be integrated into an understanding of the cultural variation between governments and the differing roles of political actors. However, global forces are not easily distinguishable from the local force. The combined approach establishes a focus on the management of world city ambitions across a range of cities. However, this is connected to a wide range of disputes.

This is to be discussed on availability that should collect availability of drawing on the characteristics of their regions. We are able to contribute to the debates over the degree of difference between regions.

In our approach, the forces of economic globalization have taken a new turn. And it has chosen to explore the last 20 years as it is during this period. Moving to the early 1980s,

Therefore, we are exploring the forces that shape strategic city planning approaches within a framework. This framework is built around the three elements of our construct. First, each one contains many debates and differences of opinion and so these needs to be exposed and discussed. Second, a key element of system will be connected relationship between the three elements. Third, we draw out the particular relevance of the elements for the strategic planning activity.

Chapter 2 of this book explores economic globalization and the different interpretations and views covered in the literature. This involves examining the changing nature of economic forces. This involves examining the impact that this has had on the economic and spatial structures within cities themselves.

Chapter 3 explores the debate about governance and the policy. The main point of this is the way that the responsibilities and powers are shifting between these levels.

Chapter 4-12 is approached their plan to get information by chapter 2-3. The final chapter draws together the main features of the globalization. And we tend extend this analysis by exploring issues across regional.

Finally, we explore the effect of the city and whether there is variation in the strategic planning approach. Each city has its own characteristic, and some city adopted the other characteristics. We make a conclusion that a discussion of the degree of global convergence in city planning. As a result, we expose the potential for city politicians and planners to shape the future of their cities.

**Introduction to Republic of Korea's urban planning site**

<http://www.upis.go.kr/>

This site shows the urban planning in Republic of Korea. And this site can be easily found various date related to urban planning

Also if you apply for e-mail, you can be received urban planning that you want area. But, a detail of urban planning is good to see the local site.