

## Urbanization in Global Perspective (C003532)

Due to Covid 19, the education and evaluation methods may vary from the information displayed in the schedules and course details. Any changes will be communicated on Ufora.

Course size (nominal values; actual values may depend on programme)  
Credits 5.0 Study time 150 h Contact hrs 52.5 h

### Course offerings and teaching methods in academic year 2020-2021

Offering	Language	Location	Teaching Method	Hours
A (semester 1)	English	Gent	guided self-study	22.5 h
			lecture	30.0 h
B (semester 1)			lecture	30.0 h

### Lecturers in academic year 2020-2021

Derudder, Ben WE12 lecturer-in-charge

### Offered in the following programmes in 2020-2021

Programme	crdts	offering
Master of Science in Teaching in Science and Technology (main subject Geography)	5	A
Master of Science in Teaching in Science and Technology (main subject Geography and Geomatics)	5	A
Master of Science in Teaching in Social Sciences (main subject Sociology)	5	A
Master of Science in Engineering: Architecture (main subject Architectural Design and Construction Techniques)	3	B
Master of Science in Engineering: Architecture (main subject Urban Design and Architecture)	3	B
Master of Science in Geography and Geomatics	5	A
Master of Science in Geography	5	A
Master of Science in Urbanism and Spatial Planning	3	B
Master of Arts in Global Studies	5	A
Master of Science in Sociology	5	A
Exchange programme in Geography and Geomatics (master's level)	5	A
Exchange programme in Geography (master's level)	5	A
Exchange Programme Urbanism and Spatial Planning	3	B
Exchange Programme in Political and Social Sciences	5	A

### Teaching languages

English

### Keywords

Urbanization, world cities, migration, slums, housing, socio-economic evolutions, London, China, Rio de Janeiro, Dubai

### Position of the course

This course aims to provide both an overview of, and insight in contemporary urbanization processes. A summary of the main global trends is provided, and case studies are used to enliven the curriculum. Specific attention is paid to the most important theoretical perspectives on the contemporary role of, and the major socio-economic evolutions within cities.

### Contents

In addition to a general overview of recent trends in urbanization processes, the following set of topics will be addressed:

- The relevance and nonsense of concepts such as 'the urban age'
- An integrated network of world cities as an alternative for the inter-state system?
- Living in the global city: work, migration, and housing

- Comparative urbanisation: how can urban processes be compared?
- Urban policy mobilities
- Urbanization and the spread of infectious disease
- The largest migration in history: the Chinese urban boom
- The authoritarian creation of urban 'dreams': Dubai, Inc.
- A 'planet of slums'? The meaning of favelas in Rio
- The decentralisation of urban centrality: urbanisation, suburbanisation, polycentric urban regions

#### Initial competences

Basic knowledge of urban geography, urban sociology, or urban economics

#### Final competences

- 1 Knowledge about the main urbanization processes and patterns from a global perspective.
- 2 Insight in the way in which evolutions in technology and the economy give rise to new settlement systems.
- 3 Insight in the way in which these evolutions are actively facilitated and underpinned by social and political processes.
- 4 Insight in the way in which these evolutions give way to changing patterns of work, migration, and housing.
- 5 Insight in the urban boom in the Gulf region, China and the 'Global South'.

#### Conditions for credit contract

Access to this course unit via a credit contract is determined after successful competences assessment

#### Conditions for exam contract

This course unit cannot be taken via an exam contract

#### Teaching methods

Guided self-study, lecture, online lecture

#### Extra information on the teaching methods

Theory: lectures (on campus and/or online)

Guided self-study: on campus and/or online guidance to help preparing papers

#### Learning materials and price

Reader with the main literature used during the lectures will be made freely available via the electronic learning platform. Slides are made available via the electronic learning platform

#### References

- Bassens, D., Derudder, B. & Witlox, F. (2010) The making and breaking of Dubai: the end of a city-state? *Political Geography*, 29, 299-301.
- Beaverstock, J.V. & Smith, J. (1996) Lending jobs to global cities: skilled international labour migration, investment banking and the city of London. *Urban Studies* 33(8), 1377-1394.
- Bassens, D., Derudder, B. & Witlox, F. (2010) The making and breaking of Dubai: the end of a city-state? *Political Geography*, 29, pp. 299-301.
- Brenner, N. (1998) Global cities, global states: global city-formation and state territorial restructuring in contemporary Europe. *Review of International Political Economy*, 5(1), 1-37.
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- Derudder, B. (2009) Urban geography: world/global cities. In: Kitchin, R. & Thrift, N. (Eds.), *Encyclopaedia of Human Geography*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
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- Friedmann, J. (1986) The world city hypothesis. *Development and Change* 17(1), 69-84.
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- Golubchikov, O. (2010) World-city-entrepreneurialism: globalist imaginaries, neoliberal geographies, and the production of new St Petersburg. *Environment and Planning A*, 42(3), 626-643.
- Grant, R. (2006) The Emergence of Gated Communities in a West African Context: Evidence from Greater Accra, Ghana. *Urban Geography*, 26(8), 661-683.

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- Grant, R., Nijman, J. (2004) The re-scaling of uneven development in Ghana and India. *Tijdschrift Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 95(5), 467-481.
- Hsing, Y (2012) *The Great Urban Transformation: Politics of Land and Property in China*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Masse, D. (2007) *World city*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- May, J., Wills, J., Datta, K. Evans, Y. Herbert, J. & McIlwaine, C. (2007) Keeping London working: global cities, the British state and London's new migrant division of labour. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 32, 151-167 2007.
- Melara Arguello, J.E., Grant, R., Oteng-Ababio, M. Ayele, B.M. (2013) Downgrading – An overlooked reality in African cities: Reflections from an indigenous neighborhood of Accra, Ghana. *Applied Geography*, 36, pp. 23-30
- Mulligan, G.F. & Crampton, J.P. (2005) Population growth in the world's largest cities. *Cities*, 22(5), 365-380.
- Nijman, J. (2010) A study of space in Mumbai's slums. *Tijdschrift Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 101(1), 4-17.
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- Olds, K. & Yeung, H.W.-C. (2004) Pathways to global city formation: a view from the developmental city-state of Singapore. *Review of International Political Economy*, 11 (3), 489-521.
- Ross, R. & Trachte, K. (2006) Global cities and global classes: the peripheralization of labor in New York City. In: Brenner, N. & Keil, R. (Eds.), *The Global Cities Reader*. Abingdon & New York: Routledge, pp. 104-110.
- Sassen, S. (2002) Locating cities on global circuits. *Environment & Urbanization* 14(1), pp. 13-30.
- Scott, A.J. (2001) Globalization and the rise of city-regions. *European Planning Studies*, 9(7), 813-826.
- Taylor, P.J., Derudder, B. (2015) *World city network: a global urban analysis*. London and New York: Routledge.

#### Course content-related study coaching

Study coaching via the electronic learning platform and scheduled appointment

#### Evaluation methods

end-of-term evaluation

#### Examination methods in case of periodic evaluation during the first examination period

Oral examination

#### Examination methods in case of periodic evaluation during the second examination period

Oral examination

#### Examination methods in case of permanent evaluation

Assignment

#### Possibilities of retake in case of permanent evaluation

examination during the second examination period is possible

#### Extra information on the examination methods

Periodical: Oral examination with written preparation, questions aimed at testing a student's overall insight.

Non-periodical: Paper in two parts in which the student reflects about comparability of urban processes.

#### Calculation of the examination mark

2/3rd periodical and 1/3rd non-periodical

However, the student needs to pass both the periodical and the non-periodical part to be able to pass for the course at large: if according to the calculations of the final score he/she receives a score  $\geq 10$  but thereby receives a score  $< 10$  for one of the two parts, then he/she receives an overall score of 9 and is referred to the next exam period for the part for which he/she did not score  $\geq 10$ .