فصلنامه مدیریت شهری
(ویژه نامه لاتین)
Urban managment
No.**41** Winter **2015**
121 - 136

Received *26 Sep 2014*; **Accepted** *19 Nov 2015*

The Analysis and Explanation of Regional-Urban Development of Chabahar City Emphasizing on Globalization Approach

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Abstract

The globalization and urban development concepts are closely linked to each other. However, all cities around the world are not affected same by globalization, each one has its spatial and reciprocal; international-local action. The international changes of economy, culture, and politics have huge effects on restructuring of cities around the world. The present study as a descriptive-analytical study aimed at investigating the regional-urban development indexes of Chabahar Port as well as analyzing the improvement conditions of commercial activities resulting from globalization process. To collect the data required in the study, precise library and field studies were done. The population of the study includes the inhabitants of Chabahar, 85633 people according to nation-wide census of 1390. By applying the Cochran sampling method, 380 persons were selected as participants to fill the questionnaires. In order to analyze the data, the one-sample T test and SPSS software were used. Based on the findings of the study, the mean of regional-urban development indexes of Chabahar Port is 3.17 and the T statistic is 4.955. Hence, the influence of globalization process on the regional-urban development process is nearly average, as a result; the regional-urban development indexes of Chabahar Port are in a good condition. Among the regional-urban development indexes, the "communication" index statistic with
10.818 and the "Housing" index statistic with 5.538 more than other indexes affected by the globalization process and trade development.

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Introduction

Commercial free zones have an important role in the globalization arena. Commercial free zones or exporting zones are defined as a specific territory of a country established for facilitating and developing of exports as well as attracting the foreign investment. (Latifi&AminiAqai, 2005: 213-233) These zones are acting freely in the field of exporting and attracting the foreign investment. In addition, governments try to establish appropriate conditions of investment and development of exports as well as earning foreign revenues by taking facilitating strategies. On the other hand globalization of economy would require necessary conditions and adequate preconditions which itself, on a large scale, needs lots of expending to establish the infrastructures according to universal standards. So, it is not easy for any country to provide these conditions in short term. This is why many countries attempt to establish a specific geographical territory and take desirable economical and commercial decisions in order to find an appropriate strategy for attracting investment and technology, training of manpower, utilizing job opportunities and taking exporting sides and moving towards the globalization of their economies. (AkhavanZanjani, 2002:72)

Some economical experts of Iran believe that the role of free zones is much more than what described. They represent that the free zones act as decisive spot in commercial and industrial exchanges arena especially in the international economy. The economical experts also know the free zones as a bridge to connect the national economy to the international economy and join it to the World Trade Organization (WTO). It is expected that by establishing the commercial free zones acting as a sample of industrial-commercial and financial liberalization, enjoying the official and legal privileges, it can join gradually and through different stages, some parts of the national economy to the international one. By entering to globalization process and at same time experiencing the activities of free zones, the process will be accomplished in long term and step by step all other parts of country will join it. Economists even claim that the free zones should join to the World Trade Organization. (Behkish, 2002: 24)

The Statement of the Problem

The present study aims to examine the status of urban development indexes influenced by the globalization process in Chabahar Port located in south-east part of Iran. At the present time Chabahar Port located in the farthest point of south east of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is paid attention as it has very powerful potential in various dimensions. (Ebrahimzadeh, 2009: 107) Chabahar Port can perform a significant role in different dimensions like economical, social, potential and martial dimensions. The establishment and positioning of the city are influenced by a set of conditions resulting from various factors such as geographical and geopolitical, geostrategical, geoeconomical and communicative and transitional position along with natural conditions like the appropriate geological, topographical, geomorpholological situation beside sea, gulfs, ponds, convenient and important beaches, unique territory, population diversity and special economical structure. The regional conditions and inhabitant families in the city made Chabahar have a diverse and multi-ethnic population, hence, the aspects and structure of the city are not only the same but they are totally different and opposite of each other. (Ebrahimzadeh, 2010: 96-162)

There are five economical parallels (geo-economical areas) in the world; the large Middle East, South Asia, China and Russia, the main core of Western Europe and the Unites States, and the East and South East Asia, thus, Chabahar is the meeting point of East and West. Chabahar at the meeting point of two transitional corridors in the world namely North-South and West-East and by accessibility to international waters has special status to meet the needs of central Asia countries as well as

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southern and eastern neighbours of Iran. The present study aims at analyzingthe regional-urban development indexes of Chabahar Portin order to analyze and explain the conditions of commercial development influenced by globalization process.

Review of Literature

Rey and Fill (2009) in their article, "Globalization and Third World" introduce the globalization a world in which nations, cultures, governments and economies approximately have got closer. According to Giddens (2000), the concept can be explained as intensification of global social relations, thus, it connects the far places to make the local events take place under special circumstances. The concept is not only indicating global interconnectedness, but also employing as a tool for basic aspects of spatial interval. Globalization is related to the meeting of presence and absence; it also joins the distant social events and relations to local structures. (Rey & Fill, 2009: 11) Marcotullio (2001) in "Globalization, Urban Form and Environmental Conditions in Asia- Pacific cities" studies the Asian cities in the global era economically, ecologically and socially. He worked on the influence of multinational companies in the cases under discussion. He emphasizes the undeniable role of local powers along with other powers of globalization. (Marcotullio, 2001: 579)

Mahutga& Smith (2011) in their article studied the globalization effects on the economy; they concluded that those countries which had an average level of labor mobility got the most economical growth. Furthermore Hassan & others (2011) in their article studied the role of economical growth in different countries with low and average revenues, the results showed a positive relationship between financial development and economical growth in the developing countries.

Wei and Liefner (2012) in their essay "Globalization, industrial restructuring, and regional development in China" studied the industrial restructuring and regional development as well as fundamental changes in China since 1970 from globalization perspective. They claimed the increasing of foreign investment, exports and the production of information technology in China are all influenced by globalization. (Wei &Liefner, 2012: 104)

Lahcen and Khalil (2003) worked on the influence of reformation of commercial policies on employment and wages fields in Moroccan from 1984 to 1990. They claimed in areas affected by commercial reformation, the rate of employment decreased. In Latin America, the trade liberalization had negative effects on employment and wages. This event also occurred in some parts of Chile's economy which were supported before the process. (Lahcen& Khalil, 2003)

Theoretical Background

City is the spatial manifestation of social-economical and skeletal systems governing on citizens. These systems make dialectic relations between form and function of the city and provide urban continual dynamic. Accordingly, city can be called both cause and effect. On one hand, it is the place for birth; nurturing and spreading of new phenomena on the other hand it is influenced by those phenomena whether they were born in the internal place or external environment. Nowadays, with spreading of global bonds, and urban open systems, if not to say impossible but it is incomplete to comprehend the urban changes and exploration without considering the global perspective. (Sarrafi, 2003: 155-156)

Urban development is the harmonious and balanced spreading of allocated level to residential buildings in a city with levels required for other usages as well as equipping these levels to utilities, possibilities and equipments in an acceptable and standard level. In other words in urban development process on one hand the attention should be paid to equality and balance between quality and quantity of what constructed and on the other hand to the number and size of urban population that inhabited in these areas. Considering the urban

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environment and citizens' welfare beside the urban beauty principles are the main purposes of urban planning. Thus, the sustainable city should have a strong economy with no negative effect on the environment. (Bahrini, 1997: 23)

The globalization and urban development concepts are closely linked to each other. The large urban areas are both the best places for development and also the provocative of the development. They also function as the joints of territory to the international trades. (Lale Pour and others, 2011: 5)In globalization era, the big and small cities all around the world from the farthest places of East Asia to the centre of Middle East, Europe and America are increasingly linked by computer systems and modern transportation and trading machines, this makes the spatial differences disappear. (Salimi, 2007: 28)

Harvey (1997) in his book entitled "The New Globalization of Capitalism and Third world" defines the globalization a multidimensional process that creates reciprocal dependence between different regions of the world and various aspects of social life. (Harvey, 1977: 105)Kacowicz (2008) defines the globalization an increasing in the economical, political, social, and cultural relations over the national borders. (Kacowicz, 2008: 22)Satklif and Gelinemphasizing on the spreading of capitalism, represent globalization the close connection of economies. (Behkish, 2002: 24)Therefore, cities are creatures of the powerful process of city-dwelling resulting from the economical growth and governmental policies. (John Scott, 2005: 241)

All cities around the world are not affected same by globalization, each one has its special and reciprocal; international-local action. (Rennie Short & Kim, 2005: 187) Globalization occurs in the cities especially metropolises. The international system of production, market, financial affairs, services, communicationss, culture and the advent of politics are all formed spatially by the international network of cities. The international changes of economy, culture and politics have huge effects on restructuring of cities around the world. (Ibid: 13)

The process of globalization is not restricted to a simple definition or a unique characteristic. It encompasses enormous dimensions as a result it brings each country advantages and disadvantages. (Jalali& colleagues, 2014: 75-6) Kulai&Sazmand (2014: 147) claim the globalization concept encompasses all changes occurred in the political, economical, ideological and cultural fields of international arena. Yazdanpanahdro (2014: 757) defines globalization a historical process which has begun since the first immigrations of people in Africa which soon spread to other parts of the world.

Globalization at the same time can flourish city-dwelling and help the systematizing of the urban system. (Nezarian, 2007: 49) In recent years a noticeable change occurred in the cities of the third world e.g. the usagea large number of store and workshops has changed to international companies' offices, electronic shops, coffee nets, and cell phone shopping centres. Accordingly, the price of land and shops especially in the commercial centres of cities has increased as a result, this part of cities have developed vertically. The most commercial changes in these areas of cities are done by modern communicative Medias like internet. In deed, today the commercial part of city is not producer nor exporter but the huge producing and exporting companies' offices. (Farid, 1989: 284-298)Max Veber believes restructuring and modernity are effective factors in the globalization process. Above all, this effect is possible by spreading the rationality. In Veber's view by spreading the rationality, all cultures more or less would have common features. (GolMohammadi, 2002: 32)

According to Lenin the most common view of universality belongs to economists who see the foundation of economical correlation and integration of whole national economies in one economy and in a capitalism market bounds. (Lenin, 1870-1924)Cox (1986) points out that

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the features of globalization process as internationality of production, the division of new international jobs, and the immigration from the south to the north, and the competitive environment resulting from globalization. (Cox, 1986: 204)

In addition to above-mentioned views in globalization arena and urban development, many different case studies have been conducted in the same field around the world; for example Galilee and Clark in their studies on cities concluded that globalization has many effects on function of cities, these effects change the activities of cities according to kind and combination and lead the city to a direction in which it adapts its internal activities according to its new function in universal system.Considering economical basic pattern, market economy will be the ruling economy upon global economy. Consequently, urban production will be guided towards specialisation. This requires city avoid participating in activities which have no merit. (Reza Zadeh, 2011: 72-93)

Methodology

The present study is a practical descriptive and analytical survey; hence, the collection of information required in the study is done by precise library and field studies. According to nation-wide census of 1390, the population of Chabahar is 85633. By applying the Cochran sampling method, 380 persons were selected as participants to fill the questionnaires. Kruskal-Wallis test, the one sample test and SPSS software were used to analyze the data collected. First, the one-sample T test is used to investigate the level of similarity or differences of ideas about urban development indexes among various population groups. Therefore, the objective of this step is to understand the individuals' dissentions according to their gender, age, relationship status, revenue, job and educational degree. The indexes of survey includes 4 dimensions of communications with 10 items; the level of production with 16 items, the credit and financial affairs with 17 items, the development of transportation with 10 items, housing with 8 items and job with 12 items. These items include 83 questions of the study questionnaire shown in the table 1.

To confirm the validity and reliability of questionnaire, after the final edition, it was presented to some skilled and professional experts in the urban planning field. After giving the comments, they confirmed the validity. The reliability of questionnaire was tested by Cronbach's alpha test.

Null hypothesis (H0: μ1=μ2=...=μk) indicates that there is no dissention about the influence of globalization on the regional-urban development among the ideas of different social-economical groups participated in the study.

$$H = \frac{۱۲}{N(N+۱)} \sum_{j=۱}^{k} \frac{R_j^{۲}}{n_j} - ۳(N+۱)$$

N= the whole number of participants in all group;K= the number of groups

Rj= the total rating in each group; nj= the number of participants in each group

The one-sample T test is a kind of parametric test used for generalizing the results obtained from the ideas of the sample to the whole population. The test has been used for analysis of the regional-urban development indexes. Based on the Cronbach's Alpha Formula the reliability coefficient of questionnaire is 0.0979 indicating the high and acceptable reliability.The T-test is used when the population standard deviation is not known but instead the sample standard deviation is recognized. In such cases a distribution that is close to normal one is used a statistics of test. This kind of distribution is applied for samples less than 30. And the amount of test statistic is calculated as follows: (Bayazidi& colleagues, 2012: 74)

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

$\bar{x}$= the mean of sample

s= the sample standard deviation

μ= the mean of population

n= the size of sample

The one sample T test is used to investigate the study hypotheses which are tested by distribu-

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tion of questionnaire with Likert spectrum weighting. The most important parts in T test output are P-value (the significance value) and df (freedom degree). T test was used to analyze the regional-urban development indexes.

Case study: Chabahar City

The Chabahar coastal city spanning an area of 10.9 square kilometres situated in the opening of Chabahar gulf. It is 7 meters above the sea level. (Port & Sea, 1392: 3) This historical port with a special strategic situation is known as Iran's gate to international waters; furthermore, its transitional ways and departure points are uncompetitive. (Ebrahimzadeh&others, 2009: 46) Geographically, it is situated in southern part of Sistan&Balouchestan province and has hot and humid climate with relative humidity. According to nation-wide census of 1390, the population of Chabahar is 85633. (Iran's census centre, 1390)

Results

To analyze the regional-urban development and the role of globalization in structural-functional improvement of indexes, first of all, the average of population's opinions about the items of each index was evaluated separately. The results of research show that in communications index "The increase in mobile phones usage" with an average of 4.04 more than other indexes affected and improved by the globalization process. And in opposite the index of "The increase in tourists and international passengers" with an average of 3.06 has been less affected by globalization. So the globalization has influenced the technology more than tourism.

In production index the item of "The tendency to invest in industrial activities" with an average of 3.39 has been influenced the most by globalization but "The emergence of technology-oriented products" with an average of 2.65 has been influenced the least by globalization. Thus, despite the tendency of investors to expand industrial and technological activities in Chabahar city, the necessary grounds and conditions for development of new technology-based activities have not been created. Development of business and service jobs can be named as one of the causes.

In field of housing index, the globalization process affects indirectly the improvement of facades, designs, materials and even the price of houses. In this index globalization has had the least effect on the item of "The easy access to housing" with an average of 2.77. As a result of globalization and the increase of trading and subsequently the urban excessive physical growth resulting from immigrations, the price of houses has raised therefore access to housing has fallen. With the boom in commercial activities caused by globalization the expansion of financial and credit activities is

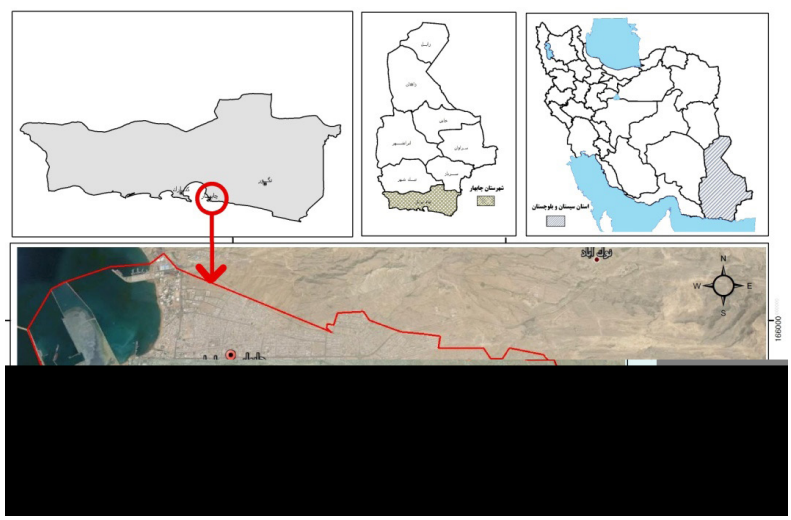


Fig1. Political Divisions of Sistan&Balouchestan Province and Location of Chabahar

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Index	Items	The number of items
Communications	The level of outgoing calls of residents The increasing number of internet users The increasing number of internet service provider The increase in tourists and international passengers The level of different services, technology and thoughts The level of better and easier communications The number of international conferences The increasing number of airlines and international flights The increase in satellite usage The increase in mobile phones usage	10
Production	The rise in production after the Chabahar free zone project The decrease in production costs after the Chabahar free zone project The increase in competition The internationalization of production The emergence of technology-oriented products The trend for the industrial activities in the region The change in the style and pattern of activities The level of savings after the Chabahar free zone project The reduction of exclusive production The tendency to invest in industrial activities The tendency to invest in agricultural activities The increase in industrial production The increase in agricultural production The change in the type of crops grown The increase in export The increase in import	16

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Housing	The level of housing costs to total household income The private sector investment in the housing The bank credit facilities in the field of house manufacturing The bank credit facilities in the field of house buying House production The rise in house price The reduction of inequalities in access to housing The easy access to housing	8
Financial	The foreign direct investment The trend in the banking activities of area The convergence of global and domestic prices The daily turnover of foreign exchange The reduction of restrictions on foreign currency The reduction of barriers to trade The reduction of inefficient trade rules The development of financial resources The privatization politics The rise in representation of transnational companies The presence of enormous global financial companies The increasing number of international banks The rise in the stock market value The status of money transfer to abroad Monetary policy status and stability of prices The status of free transferring of goods and services The expansion and diversity of international trade	17
Transportation	The expansion of international land transportation The expansion of international marine transportation The expansion of international aerial transportation Development of transportation infrastructures The ease of access to residential centers The quality of access to vehicles The variety of transportation vehicles The reduction of transportation costs The development of public transportation system The accessibility to public transportation	10

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Job	The creation of job opportunities The creation of job diversity The change in the number of skilled and professional workers The change in new job skills The reduction of inequalities in access to employment The increase in purchasing power of people The increase in per capita income The reduction of classes gap The fall in unemployment Improvement of welfare resulting from costs reduction Business expansion to abroad The international labor migration	12

Table 1. Study Indexes

one of the most tangible effects. In this field, the index of "The reduction of barriers to trade" with an average of 2.65 has been influenced the least by globalization. It should be mentioned that still there are many problems and barriers on the way of foreign investment to the region.

Development of communications and transportation is one of the most important effects of globalization which is connected to global village and international trading. In this field, the item of "The expansion of international marine transportation" with an average of 3.58 has been affected the most and the item of "The development of public transportation system" with an average of 2.58 has been affected the least by globalization. However due to the position of Chabahar, the development of marine transportation is not unexpected.

In the end, the jobs creation and economical improvement is one of the most significance results of globalization. It is to say in international arena, the development of commercial activities without creation of no job and increasing of revenue.

Creation of job opportunities and increase of income will be inefficient. In this field, the item of "The change in new job skills" with an average of 3.3 has been affected the most and the item of "Improvement of welfare resulting from costs reduction" with an average of 2.78 has been affected the least by globalization.

As it was explained in the previous part, the one-sample T test is used to compare the opinions of various groups about the same issue in order to show the similarity or dissimilarity of groups. The null hypothesis of the study stresses that there is no dissention between the groups. In this step, the participants were classified according to gender, age, revenue, job, relationship statues and educational degree. By applying the Kruskal-Wallis test, the researchers aim to answer the following question: Are the opinions of the study population about the effects of globalization on the regional-urban development of Chabahar influenced by their social-economical features?

As the table 3 shows in all group, the significance value is more than the level of confidence P>.-.5 so the null hypothesis (H0: $\mu1=\mu2=...=\mu k$) is rejected. Therefore, it can be inferred that there is dissention about the status of regional-urban development indexes among various groups. As everybody due to different environmental and personal

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Index	Items	Average
Communications	The level of outgoing calls of residents	3.15
	The increasing number of internet users	3.45
	The increasing number of internet service providers	3.14
	The increase in tourists and international passengers	3.06
	The level of different services, technology and thoughts	3.31
	The level of better and easier communications	3.41
	The number of international conferences	3.26
	The increasing number of airlines and international flights	3.24
	The increase in satellite usage	3.28
	The increase in mobile phones usage	4.04
Production	The rise in production after the Chabahar free zone project	3.2
	The decrease in production costs after the Chabahar free zone project	2.97
	The increase in competition	3.32
	The internationalization of production	2.9
	The emergence of technology-oriented products	2.65
	The trend for the industrial activities in the region	3.24
	The change in the style and pattern of activities	3.32
	The level of savings after the Chabahar free zone project	3.15
	The reduction of exclusive production	2.84
	The tendency to invest in industrial activities	3.39
	The tendency to invest in agricultural activities	2.77
	The increase in industrial production	2.97
	The increase in agricultural production	2.79
	The change in the type of crops grown	3.02
	The increase in export	3.25
	The increase in import	3.88
Housing	The level of housing costs to total household income	2.89
	The private sector investment in the housing	3.41
	The bank credit facilities in the field of house manufacturing	3.12
	The bank credit facilities in the field of house buying	3.08
	House production	3
	The rise in house price	3.86
	The reduction of inequalities in access to housing	2.99
	The easy access to housing	2.77

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Financial	The foreign direct investment	3.04
	The trend in the banking activities of area	3.18
	The convergence of global and domestic prices	3.04
	The daily turnover of foreign exchange	3.27
	The reduction of restrictions on foreign currency	3.16
	The reduction of barriers to trade	3.28
	The reduction of inefficient trade rules	3.01
	The development of financial resources	3.21
	The privatization politics	3.28
	The rise in representation of transnational companies	2.94
	The presence of enormous global financial companies	2.84
	The increasing number of international banks	2.65
	The rise in the stock market value	2.76
	The status of money transfer to abroad	3.04
	Monetary policy status and stability of prices	2.93
	The status of free transferring of goods and services	3.01
	The expansion and diversity of international trade	3.1
Transportation	The expansion of international land transportation	3.29
	The expansion of international marine transportation	3.58
	The expansion of international aerial transportation	3.14
	Development of transportation infrastructures	3.05
	The ease of access to residential centers	2.98
	The quality of access to vehicles	3.37
	The variety of transportation vehicles	3.31
	The reduction of transportation costs	2.99
	The development of public transportation system	2.88
	The accessibility to public transportation	2.95
Job	The creation of job opportunities	3.25
	The creation of job diversity	3.33
	The change in the number of skilled and professional workers	3.23
	The change in new job skills	3.3
	The reduction of inequalities in access to employment	3.06
	The increase in purchasing power of people	3.12
	The increase in per capita income	3.15
	The reduction of classes gap	2.87
	The fall in unemployment	3.04
	Improvement of welfare resulting from costs reduction	2.78
	Business expansion to abroad	3.25
	The international labor migration	2.96

Table 2. The Statistical Average of Urban Development Indexes

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characteristics has a different point view about any issue, s/he sees the issue from his or her own perspective. Consequently, there are different views on various issues; the test aims to clarify this issue. It is to say all the participants answered the questions according to personal, social, economical and environmental characteristics. In addition their ideas about the questions were rational.According to tablet number 3, the most dissention related to "Education" group with X^2=4.62. This indicates that education affects significantly on peoples opinion's about the effect of globalization on regional-urban development. Thus people who have high education and got academic degree see the world more significantly than others. The least dissention related to "Job" with X^2= 1.625. So because of people's job status in service and business field the population's opinions about job status are closely alike.

In inferential statistics, the researchers have used the amount of sample to compute the statistics, then by guessing or using statistical hypothesis testing they generalized the statistics to whole parameters of the society. After the extracting, collecting and classifying of data, the frequency distribution tables and distribution ratio were prepared. Now the new step of the study process called the data analysis commences. In this step, by using different methods and emphasizing on rational criteria the efforts are made to investigate the data and information in direction of testing and evaluating the hypothesis. The most important statistics of this part are the amount of T and the significance value (P-value).

Based on one-sample T test, the mean of rational-urban development indexes of Chabahar is 3.17 showing that the effect is more than average. Thus, Chabahar Port has necessary grounds for developing the commercial and spatial activities of globalization. The regional-urban development indexes have gotten better by the establishment of free zone. The amount of T test is 4.955 and the freedom degree is 379 (Table.2) and the test shows the influence rate of globalization process on the regional-urban development is nearly average. Since the significance value is 0.001, the null hypothesis (H0: $\mu \leq 3$) is rejected. It can be claimed that there is a significant relationship between the spreading of globalization process and the regional-urban development of Chabahar Port. Consequently, the results of analysis can be generalized to whole parts of Chabahar. The other noticeable point can be said as follows: when analyzing the indexes separately, the researchers noticed that in all indexes the significance value is less than P<.-.5 as a result, the null hypothesis (H0: $\mu \leq 3$) saying that there isn't any relationship between the spreading of globalization process and re-

Index	Feature	Average		D F	Sig	Index	Feature	Average		D F	Sig
Revenue	total	3.07	3.527	3	0.317	Education	total	3.26	4.67	3	0.198
	under 500	2.7					diploma	3.1			
	500-1000	3.2					B.A	3			
	1000-2000	3.1					M.A	3.4			
	over 2000	3.3					PhD	3.6			
Gender	total	3.28	3.312	1	0.069	Relationship Status	total	3.07	1.658	1	0.194
	male	3.1					single	2.9			
	female	3.5					married	3.2			
Job	total	3.37	1.625	3	0.654	Age	total	3.16	3.792	3	0.285
	expert	3.13					20-29	3.2			
	merchant	3.09					30-39	3.1			
	manager	3.2					40-49	3.4			
	producer	4.1					+50	2.9			

Table 3. The Analysis of Dissention in Different Groups of Population Using Kruskal-Wallis Test, Source: the Result of the Study, autumn 1393

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gional-urban development is rejected.

Considering the rejection of null hypothesis by the significance value statistic, the comparison and analysis of indexes can be done by T statistic. The main point of this part represents that through analysis it can be recognized that which index or dependent variable affected more than any other variables by independent variables. As the table 2 illustrates, the communications index with the most T statistic (10.818) more than any other index affected by the globalization process. Therefore, considering the transitional and corridor status, the communicative position of Chabahar Port and communications index of regional-urban development in general has developed and increased more than any other index. So the spreading of communications among regions, and domestic and international cities by land, by plane, by sea, and by electronic tool is the most important effect of globalization and commercial development of this region. After the "communications" index, "housing" with 5.538 T statistic, "transportation" with 4.430 T statistic, 'production" with 4.158 T statistic, "job and revenue" with T 3.025 statistic, and 'financial affairs" with 1.404 T statistic are in the next places.

From the overall analysis of the regional-urban development indexes it can be inferred that by spreading of the commercial development resulted from globalization process, the regional-urban development indexes are getting better. And the development mean of indexes is more than average, so Chabahar city has necessary grounds for globalization spreading as well as commercial developing, international communicating and oversea trading.

Conclusion

The globalization and urban development concepts are closely linked to each other. The large urban areas are both the best development places and also the provocative of development. They also function as the joint of territory to international trades. However, all cities around the world are not affected same by globalization, each one has its spatial and reciprocal; international-local action. The in-

Indexes	Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistic	Freedom Degree	Significance Value	Mean Variance	Confidence Level	
							Min	Max
Communications Criteria	3.33	.802	10.818	379	0.000	0.330	0.16	0.50
Production Criteria	3.10	.760	4.158	326	0.000	0.102	-0.07	0.28
Housing Criteria	3.14	.840	5.538	371	0.005	0.140	-0.04	0.32
Financial Criteria	3.04	1.024	1.404	371	0.048	0.045	-0.18	0.27
Transportation Criteria	3.15	.987	4.430	366	0.000	0.154	-0.06	0.37
Job & Revenue Criteria	3.11	0.962	3.025	366	0.000	0.108	-0.10	0.32
Total	3.17	0.803	4.955	379	0.001	0.169	0.00	0.34

Table4. The Influence of Globalization on the Development of Regional-Urban Indexes Using One-Sample T Test, Source: Result of Study, autumn 1393

فصلنامه مدیریت شهری
(ویژه نامه لاتین)
Urban Management
No.41 Winter 2015

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ternational changes of economy, culture, and politics have huge effects on restructuring of cities around the world. Globalization at the same time can flourish city-dwelling and help the systemizing of the urban system. Chabahar Port located in the farthest point of south east of Iran has very powerful potential in economical, social, political and marital dimensions. The establishment and positioning of this city are influenced by a set of conditions resulting from various factors such as geographical, geopolitical, geostrategical, geoeconomical, communicative and transitional position along with national conditions like the appropriate geological, topographical, and geomorphological situation beside sea, gulfs, ponds, and convenient and important beaches. Generally, Chabahar situated at the meet point of two transitional corridors in the world namely North-South and West-East; therefore, by accessibility to international waters, it has special status to meet the needs of central Asia countries as well as southern and eastern neighbours of Iran.

Based on the quantitativefindings of the study, the mean of regional-urban development indexes of Chabahar Port is 3.17 and the T statistic 4.955. It can be inferred that the influence of globalization process is nearly average; hence, the regional-urban development indexes of Chabahar are in a good condition. Among the regional-urban development indexes, the "communications" index with 10.818 statistic and "housing" index with 5.538 statistic more than other indexes affected by the globalization process and trade development.It means the domestic and international communications has increased by spreading of globalization and international trading. Also the "housing" index or in other words the places to live in has gotten better by improvement of peoples' economical circumstances resulting from trading development. The globalization process has had the less effect on "financial affairs" index with 1.404 statistic. It is highly probable that due to official problems, the monetary exchanges with different places could not get strength.Thus by studying and applying the indexes and items of regional-urban development resulting from globalization in Chabahar, it can be claimed globalization causes the improvement of technology and its appliance in the region studied. But globalization process in the field of investment attraction of international financial and economical institutions fails.

In the end, it is suggested that for better development of Chabahar and providing the appropriate grounds for commercial exchanges resulting from globalization some elements like reforming the bureaucracy position, spreading the domestic investment, and attracting the foreign investment should have high priority in micro and macro levels of policy-making.

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