

K.M. Ilyassova<sup>1</sup>,S.A. Bagdatova<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan<sup>2</sup>RK MES SC Institute of State History, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan\*Corresponding author: [kulpash\\_66@mail.ru](mailto:kulpash_66@mail.ru)

## Global Cities of the East: a conceptual and empirical analysis of foreign studies

**Abstract.** The article is aimed at defining the findings and concepts of the researchers of the Eastern global cities and highlighting the features of "East Asian" global cities.

For the most of the twentieth century, this area was one of the least urbanized areas in the world, but now cities are growing rapidly and becoming important centers in the regional and global urban hierarchy. The researchers of the Eastern countries identified 16 major megacities claiming the title of world cities, namely Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Beijing, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Seoul, Busan, Taipei, Singapore, Bangkok, Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, and Istanbul. Tokyo on this list, followed by Hong Kong, is included in the "Global City", while Seoul and Taipei are included in the ranking of world cities as national models of "recently industrialized countries". These and other issues related to the global cities of the East are based on research and analysis by foreign and Russian authors.

**Keywords:** "Global City", rating, population, Muslim world, "East Asian miracle", economy, urbanization, metropolis, agglomeration, "high-tech" style.

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### Introduction

In recent years, global cities, which form a special category of megacities, have become important activity hubs of the world community. It is a multi-component system of settlements that form agglomerations with large financial, managerial, information and political activities, intensive industrial, transport and cultural liaisons. Traditionally, the European and American cosmopolitan cities are referred as the leading cities of the globe, but in the current situation, this category is completely different. As a result of thirty years of "East Asian miracle" in China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Turkey, their dynamic growth has led to a significant strengthening of positions in the world economy. These countries, which had been striving for independence for many years, integrated into the international capitalism under the current conditions, and the East and Southeast Asia region has taken a step towards globalization. Thus, these countries equally developed along with the Western countries, and their place has been determined in the world system.

A recognition of global cities of the East by studying the conceptual and empirical analysis and ideas of foreign and Russian authors on the global Eastern cities at the turn of the century.

The article aims to identify key issues of global cities in the research of foreign and

Russian authors; to rationalize the scientific definition of concepts related to world/global cities; to indicate the authors who identified the features and indicators of global cities of the East; to identify the pros and cons of urbanization in the East; to show the features of global cities in the East Asian subregion, starting from Tokyo.

In recent years, the radical changes have taken place in the study of global cities in the East in the fields of social sciences and humanities, such as sociology, political science, economics, and urban planning. Most importantly, the scientific literature has formed new views and implications about the urbanization processes in non-Western/Eastern metropolises, especially in the East Asia and Southeast Asia and its positive impact on the country's development, economic growth, world/global cities that entail the Eastern traditions and Western technologies.

Another unique and reasonable "novelty" of the recognition of world/global cities is the rapidly and successfully developed non-Western / Eastern megacities of international importance.

The non-Western/Eastern global cities were theoretically and empirically studied by foreign authors in "World Cities beyond the West. Globalization. Development and Inequality", Cambridge Press, 2004.

In general, the study of non-Western / Eastern megacities (primate cities, giant cities) dates to the 1980s, and from the mid-1990s the list of world/global Eastern hubs were published regularly. In compiling this list, the scholars adhered to their "global dimension" indicators, where the issue of the specifics and overall effective quality indicators of such cities remains important. Simultaneously, it serves as an indicator of the emergence and rapid development of a new phenomenon in non-Western / Eastern countries [1; p. 131]. In addition, the contemporary scholars believe that "no country in the world can be a leader without at least one global city" [2].

### **The research methods**

In accordance with the purpose of the study, we used the scientific cognition methods and techniques, including comparative, analytical analysis, generalization, systematization, sequence, and logical reasoning, historical comparison, problem-solving, abstraction and accuracy. The research on non-Western/Eastern global cities was systematized using the methods of structural and conceptual analysis. Moreover, we considered the views of the authors studying the world/global cities of the East. Our research is guided by the modern concepts of globalization and the world system theory of the sociologists, economists, and political scientists. At the same time, despite contradictions, under the framework of civilization and historical principles we compiled the main theoretical problems of the global cities of the East, identified by the researchers in accordance with the "global dimensions" indicators.

### **Discussion and results**

According to the United Nations, the excess increase in the number of cities is facing overpopulation in the megacities. In the mid of the last century every seventh country had cities with over million population, today every third country can be proud of it. In the early XXI century, there are 459 agglomerations with over one-million population on the planet, about 40% of the urban population and 20% of the world's population live there [2].

In 2000 more than half of the world's population lived in cities. At that time, the urbanization developed dramatically and expanded, and this phenomenon had earlier occurred only in industrialized countries for a long time, today it gained the planetary nature [3; p. 25].

The ranking of global cities published by the International Consulting Company in the recent years includes the following Muslim cities: Istanbul, Dubai, Cairo, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Abu Dhabi, Riyadh, Doha, and Manama. The "global city" is a city that is emerging as a driving force for growth for its country and region, and an important part of the global economic system, which can have a significant impact on the various regions of the globe.

Currently, the important global trends are characterized by rapid urban growth, accelerated globalization and integration processes. The role of big cities as influential actors in the world economy and global socio-political processes has become the object of study of various experts. With the development of political and economic restructuring and urbanization at the turn of the centuries, this issue has become even more relevant. "According to the statistics, from 1995 to 2016, the number of cities with a population of over 10 million people increased from 14 to 29. Every year 77 million people migrated to cities. The scholars claim that "urbanization as one of the global trends determines the future and it is impossible to ignore this inevitable fact" [4].

In addition, the process of urbanization creates a distinction between central and peripheral regions, attracts peripheral areas to the central ones, which in turn paves the way to its further development, stimulates, and thus "eliminates" the difference between the two [5; p. 113].

All processes in the world which are closely related to the process of urbanization require considering new phenomena in the development of cities. Some aspects of D. Clark, P. Geddes, P. Hall, J. Friedman's formation and development of global cities, etc. and the main direction of modern urbanism at the turn of the century (mainstream) was created by the American sociologist Saskia Sassen. He proposed the theory of the "global city" in his work "The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo" (1991) [6]. Thus, in the 90s of the twentieth century, a scientific explanation of "global city" concept was given which identified research object that required a comprehensive search. In addition to the concept of "global city", other definitions are used in the scientific community, such as "world cities", "super-cities", "information cities". S. Sassen's work also mentions a very important cross-border financial flow in relation to global cities. In fact, they are not subject to the control of nation-states, that is, they depend not on the national economy, but on global economic processes. Also, the main difference between a "global city" and a world city is that the longevity of its history is not important for a global city. However, it is significant for a world city [7].

Modern megacities not only reflect the changes taking place in world architecture, but also a large area for the study. Amazing architectural forms of high-quality concrete and glass buildings, global scale, innovative communication interactions - all aspects of the system of economic, socio-political relations on the basis of these examples are the focus of researchers. For example, in the research of S. Sassen, global cities are an important part of the system of regulation of the world economy. However, as part of the system of socio-economic, political and cultural communications, global cities retain their "place" in the global space, defining their territorial position, structural lines and boundaries of the global space [6].

The last decades of the twentieth century were a period of intensification of

globalization, which had a significant impact on the functioning of cities. As a result of intensive urbanization, large urban agglomerations - megacities have been formed, and the processes of globalization have led to the structuring of the activities of megacities in the world economic system, which determines their importance. Thus, the megacities as large-scale agglomeration associations, which had a significant impact on global processes, became a reflection of the current important trends in the development of society. The content of globalization processes is defined as the nodes of the global economy, which are independent megacities, administrative, economic, political, socio-cultural, information and communication services [8].

Currently, the phenomenon of large cities and world financial centers are of global significance as they differ from other cities in their global political potential, functions and roles. So far, the scientific community has not developed a single term for "megacities", "world cities" or "global cities". The concept of "metropolis" is often associated with the demographic situation and the size of the city [9].

The term "metropolis" was first coined in the XVII century by the English candidate of philological sciences T. Herbert who used it to refer to capitals. Today, the largest cities in the world (according to UN publications - cities with a population of more than 10 million) are called metropolises [8]. Megacity, metropolis, world city, global city, metroplex, urban agglomeration, conurbation, global city region, mega-region (megaregion / mega-region), alpha-city, etc.) depends on the diversity of concepts, the complexity of the nature and dynamics of urbanization, as well as the evolution and diversity of aspects of theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of cities.

Defining the various limits and dimensions of urban associations on a global scale, the proposed concepts define many types of clustering, centralization, concentration of various types of capital in the process of "isolated" development of the global economy [10].

The metropolis is the largest type of settlement created because of the merger of many neighboring urban agglomerations. In the 1970s, the term was used at the United Nations to refer to urban agglomerations with a population of more than 8 million, and by the 1990s it had increased to 2 million. According to a UN analysis, in 1950 there were only two metropolises in the world: New York with a population of 12.3 million and Tokyo with a population of 11.3 million. By the end of 2009, the number of metropolises reached twenty-four, and now the top five metropolises are the Tokyo-Yokohama agglomeration (34.6 million people), Jakarta (23.3), New York (21.2), Mumbai (20.4). and Manila (20.3) [9].

It is necessary to distinguish a metropolis from a global city because the opening of their relationship leads to a conceptual conflict. If a metropolis is an economic and geographical concept, a global city is a political and social concept. Global cities are of great global political, economic, and state importance, contributing to the global system. Many important global processes are associated with global cities. Due to their political, financial and information capabilities, global cities are gaining independence on the world stage [11].

Urbanist N.A. Sluka referring to J. Wallerstein's work argues that "elite centers" "in the architecture of the world system ... are three interrelationships of collective action: economic, political and social." The following allows to determine the importance of global cities: 1) as centers of development of transnational economic processes "determined by the strategic leadership of cities, the level of concentration of headquarters of large transnational corporations in them"; 2) as international financial centers; 3) as a special system of

"international division of labor on the basis of information technology and communications"; 4) four main components as important centers for "processes of informatization, consolidation and strengthening of services in the world economy" [12].

The global city is a global information center that proves the popular saying, "Whoever owns the information rules the world." Therefore, the power and authority of such a city lies in its ability to create, store and disseminate information. Being a global server, a place for storing information on a global scale, the city is created in the network architecture, contributes to it, leads to change. The means of the city are the world's media corporations, advertising agencies, film studios, which disseminate information on a global scale, often forming their own political tone. The global community of experts and scientists contributes to the development of reasonable responses to the challenges of internationalization and globalization of conferences, international research centers and institutes, higher education and science [11].

To date, the classification of world cities is based on their role and relationship in the global market of highly professional services. This classification is based on the scoring system of cities in the field of higher services, such as insurance, finance and banking, advertising, accounting, and auditing. Depending on the number of points collected, all cities are divided into 12 categories (12th - the highest, 1st - the lowest). The analysis identified 55 global cities, four of which - London, New York, Paris, Tokyo - are cities of the highest category, and 67 cities have enough potential to become global in the future. In terms of land area, the world's cities are not evenly distributed, mainly in line with the geography of economically developed countries. They form three main areas of concentration: Western European, North American and Asia-Pacific. For the rest of the world, the category of global cities will be independent centers: Sao Paulo in South America, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, Johannesburg in Africa, Sydney in Australia and a number of other cities [7].

In the process of globalization, megacities are accumulating new structures that create real opportunities for innovation and create favorable conditions for information interaction. This requires the implementation of a city policy aimed at strengthening international activities. In turn, it includes a special category of world urban centers: London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and others. Global cities will appear with such unique world centers. The most common definition of such a city is "an important city in the context of economic globalization." "Global cities form their own networks, isolated from other centers, where important global decisions are made and take advantage of globalization" [13].

Most modern global cities have centuries of history, and some have a very deep millennial history. "Every city has its own history and at the same time is an integral part of history because cities are created and developed by their inhabitants in the context of certain historical events" [14; p. 51].

Global cities go through periods of decline and rise in their historical development. The second ones allowed cities to join the world's "urban elite" and controlled large areas of influence with the help of the tools available at the time. This reflects the influence of global cities in modern space. For a long time, long-distance international connections have allowed the development of major ports and centers of the capital. With the development of industrial capitalism in the second half of the XIX century, the European zone of concentration of global centers was supplemented by North America and in the 60s of the XX century the vast East Asian region (starting from Japan) was clearly defined. Currently, leading cities such as New

York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Tokyo, Hong Kong were permanently "registered" in the list of global cities [15].

American sociologist S. Sassen identified seven main hypotheses. With its help, a model of a global city was created which considers the geography of globalization in connection with such processes as division and centralization. The author draws the following main conclusions: global cities are strategic components of the global economy; it is in these global cities that there are contradictions between urban areas and the upper and lower classes of the population; the concept of a global city is directly related to the concept of a network economy; the linear nature of interaction is characteristic not only of economic but also of political, cultural, social and other interactions [16].

Indeed, the peculiarity of the modern era is the dominance of information technology. In addition, there is a weakening of national territorial units which creates favorable conditions for the growth of units of other scales. These are the units of the nation that form the essence of certain global cities, the essence of which is close to the concepts of scientific circulation. The following concepts are introduced: "world cities", "supercities", "information cities" with a basis and the right to live. The concept of "global city" helps to define the specifics of the modern world - globalization. A global city is like an information center. Living in a global city is like walking in a very busy stream of information. Nevertheless, such global cities try to expand not only themselves but also the boundaries of the territory and connect with other cities. Thus, the information flow is not interrupted for a minute. Such information flows through national associations across borders. A common language is being developed: specialists in any field understand each other better than different social groups in the same country. The number of connections between global cities in various fields - politics, culture, and social movements - is growing. Thus, the real space facing global cities is shifting to the next place. According to modern researchers, the national space will be replaced by the global space [17].

Modern cities, which "form the backbone of the global economy" have a special place in the world system. It should be noted that today in these processes, new trends have emerged that lead to important positions of cities in the eastern region. "The world economy is increasingly relying on the East Asian hi-tech pole. Like the ancient Mediterranean, rumors that the Pacific Ocean would become a center of business became a reality. A new global industrial complex has been formed here in the Asia-Pacific region. Today, it provides more than half of world trade and world production and about half of foreign direct investment. In 2007, more than half of the world's population lived in Asia; Of the world's 19 metropolises with a population of more than 10 million, 12 are in Asia. By 2050, 5.5 billion of the world's 9 billion people are projected to live on the continent. Asia produced a quarter of world GDP in 2007 and is expected to account for more than 50% by 2025. Then "the nineteenth century to Europe, the twentieth century to America, and in the opinion of many, the twenty-first century may be the century of Asia" [18].

The radical changes in the East Asian subregion are described in detail in David A. Smith's article "Global Cities in East Asia: Empirical and Conceptual Analysis" [19]. The author describes the changes that have taken place in "the least urban areas of the world" because of the "East Asian miracle". The close integration of the countries of the region in the field of international economy in the context of globalization draws attention to radical changes.

Researcher S. Sassen identifies Tokyo, one of the leading global cities in East Asia, as one of the three globally dominant cities. But other regional capitals also have a weight in the world's urban elite. For example, Hong Kong is a huge port city for Chinese trade and finance, like a city and a gateway, at the top of the hierarchy; Singapore plays an important role in transit in Southeast Asia. As leading cities in developing countries, Seoul and Taipei are also relatively high on the global urban threshold, while Beijing is becoming increasingly important with the growing "accessibility" of the People's Republic of China and its integration into the global economy. The successful economic development of China in recent decades has undoubtedly pushed the country's leading cities to higher positions in the urban hierarchy [13].

The rapid growth of intercity and urban air traffic in East Asia clearly demonstrates the rise of its status as a major urban center in the global urban system and the role of the region. Quantitative analysis of global flow networks among the top 100 cities, 5 of the top 13 cities in East Asia (5 in Europe, 3 in the US): great for joining elite groups like Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok Seoul has shown "growing mobility" [20].

All global centers usually have several airports. In terms of total passenger traffic, Paris carries 80 million people a year, Tokyo - 90 million, New York - 100 million, London - 125 million. In 2006, these four agglomerations accounted for more than 1/10 of all global passenger and freight traffic by air. In addition, the capital's airports of Great Britain and France confidently manage the world ranking of airports in terms of international passenger traffic. In addition, there is an intensification of contacts between the main quartet of global cities. For example, half of the annual international passenger traffic in New York, which has a population of about 30 million people, belongs to only ten centers and the figures for London, Paris and Tokyo cover a quarter of the annual volume [20].

The development of the world economy creates a new phenomenon - the "virtual economy". This concept means a system of interaction of participants in economic processes in virtual real life. When actors interact, there is an online exchange of virtual goods. As a result, all agreements reached should be materialized. The presence of an industry in the economic system, such as the virtual economy, creates the need for the operation of small, isolated structures that help to integrate the real industry and the virtual space. Such places, as areas independent of the state, will become large cities, which will allow concentrate the required number of resources on its territory [21].

Global cities interact with all these participants through their strategic management and mediation, linking key streams with strong transnational links. In this case, an independent transnational environment of a global city will arise, widespread in the agglomeration, as well as under the political influence of global cities in global processes.

The role of cities and urban interests, the problem of the complex interaction of states and forces of the world economy is very difficult to describe when considering the East Asian region. Of course, according to S. Sassen, Tokyo occupies a position of global "administrative control" in all respects, and its leading role as an imperial center in East Asia is predominant. Hong Kong and Singapore are hubs for business and financial services, allowing them to control and coordinate the global supply of low-wage products typical of mainland China and Southeast Asia. [19].

The cities of Seoul and Taipei in the East Asia subregion have become critical intermediaries in the supply of global consumer goods such as clothing and electronics.

Today, low-wage manufacturing has largely shifted to offshore areas in mainland China, Indonesia, and other parts of Southeast Asia. Korean and Taiwanese companies act as global intermediaries.

In the current world system, the largest financial centers are New York, London, Tokyo, Paris, Frankfurt am Main, Singapore, and Hong Kong. The study of the most important processes has shown that not a single global city has yet reached its peak of development. In some cities, there are high prices, a high level of taxation and the general "burden" of public life, in fact, the population and business structures are leaving, but this is due to the development cycle of global cities.

At the end of the first decade of the 21st century, amid the global financial and economic crisis, several companies were forced to reduce the cost of maintaining government structures in global cities, and some prefer to relocate their headquarters and offices to less expensive cities. Thus, the potential for political influence of global cities is reduced. However, under favorable economic conditions, the potential of the global city will increase [20].

Taking the idea of a global urban network seriously, it reaches almost every part of the planet today. Although most of the giant cities in many poor countries are relatively below the global hierarchy, this system is associated with structural complementary positions at the edge of this network. In the new century, cities in the world's poorest and most underdeveloped regions will grow rapidly and become centers of enormous inequality, poverty, human suffering, and loss. [21].

About global cities in East Asia, David A. Smith's article describes the "three cities": Jakarta, Ho Chi Minh City, and Hanoi. The author describes the development of these metropolitan areas as "stark contrasts." Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia over a large area. It is home to about 13 million people. It is a city of sharp contrasts. On the one hand, the prominence of striking skyscrapers and 6-8-lane highways recognized by world leaders, the business center is full of wealthy hotels and corporate emblems of multinational firms. But Jakarta also has a dark side: Most of the city's residents live in lesser-known parts of the city, in large informal sectors, hoping to find work, in wastelands or in remote areas where workers earn \$ 2 a day. This is an example of a city dependent on peripheral capitalism, an "over-urbanized city" [19].

Researcher David A. Smith's data on these "three cities" show varying degrees of global dependence and alienation, and Jakarta, like the rest of Indonesia, was fully accessible to foreign capital until World War II. On the other hand, in the post-American war that ended in the 1970s, Vietnam pushed for socialist development and isolated itself from the capitalist world economy.

The gradual movement towards market reforms and "innovation" in Vietnam has taken on a different geographic character. For example, Ho Chi Minh City and the southern part of the country continued this path, while the drive for socialist planning and bureaucratic control was strong in the north, especially in Hanoi. The process of "dependent urbanization" must continue in Ho Chi Minh City, not in Hanoi, and this is an inevitable fact. Relatively backward "megacities" in Southeast Asia (such as Jakarta, Bangkok, or Manila) follow a trajectory that can be described as "dependent urbanization" in which the growth of a foreign-oriented economy, links to the capitalist world economy, and urban space (leading in cities), which increases urban unemployment, poverty and material inequality. Typically, statistical measurements and quantitative analysis are required, including comparative work,



and these may include historical and ethnographic data for individual cities"[19].

Table 1

World / Global Cities of the East

| List of authors                                     | Pointers / sign definition | Cities   |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| J. Friedman (1995)                                  | World environment          | Tokyo, Singapore, Seoul, Osaka, Hong Kong  |
| J.K.Short, Young-Hugh Kim (1999)                    | Command center             | Tokyo, Osaka, Seoul, Beijing   |
| B. Godfrey (1999)                                   | Corporate headquarters     | Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Osaka, Beijing, Bangkok, Taipei, Shanghai, Jakarta, Manila, Guangzhou, Kuala Lumpur |
| P. Rimmer (1999)                                    | Corporate headquarters     | Tokyo, Hong Kong, Taipei, Seoul, Beijing, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Osaka, Manila, Kobe, Busan, Shanghai            |
| J. Beaverstock, R. Smith (1999)<br>P. Taylor (2000) | Corporate services         |  |

**Conclusion**

The emergence and development of global cities has several consequences - on the one hand, such a locomotive contributes to the further development of states - peoples, on the other, it creates problems related to the distribution of resources, sustainable development, and an effective system of interaction between the city and the state.

Internationally, urban development tends to be cyclical and ripple. Opportunities for participation in the next "wave" depend on major geopolitical events, the state of key sectors of the economy, new technologies and initiatives of the city and the country's leadership. Many cities are not yet fully adapted to global action, while others may rely on best practices to drive global trade and connectivity. However, new global cities are steadily forming in the world, based on the global orientations of some countries.

In every global city, megatrends such as continental integration, globalization and decentralization manifest themselves in different ways. Each city has a unique set of organizations, government agencies, and interdependencies. To maintain their global status, developing cities need the support of the national economy. At the same time, the governments of these countries must pursue a competent diplomatic policy to strengthen the image of the global city.

According to modern researchers, the pace of urbanization in the context of globalization is very high, and this phenomenon is not limited to industrialized countries, its scale in time.

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**К.М. Ильясова<sup>1</sup>, С.А. Багдатова<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан

<sup>2</sup>ҚР БҒМ ҒК Мемлекет тарихы институты, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан

### **ШЫҒЫСТЫҢ ЖАҒАНДЫҚ ҚАЛАЛАРЫ: ШЕТЕЛДІК ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДІҢ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМАЛЫҚ-ЭМПИРИКАЛЫҚ ТАЛДАУЫ**

**Аңдатпа.** Мақала Шығыстың жаһандық қалаларын зерттеушілердің ізденістері мен тұжырымдамаларын айқындауға және «шығыс-азиаттық» жаһандық қалалардың ерекшеліктерін көрсетуге арналған.

XX ғасырдың басым бөлігінде бұл аумақ әлемнің ең аз урбандалған аудандарының қатарында болса, қазіргі кезде қалалары тез өсіп, өңірлік және жаһандық урбанистік иерархияда ірі орталықтарға айналды. Шығыс елдерін зерттеушілер әлемдік қалалар атағына үміткер 16 ірі мегаполисті, атап айтқанда Токио, Осака, Кобе, Пекин,

Гонконг, Шанхай, Гуанчжоу, Сеул, Пусан, Тайбэй, Сингапур, Бангкок, Манила, Джакарта, Куала-Лумпур және Стамбул қалаларын бөліп көрсетеді. Бұл тізімдегі Токио, одан кейін Гонконг «жаһандық қалаға» енген, ал Сеул мен Тайбэй «таяуда индустрияланған елдердің» ұлттық үлгісі ретінде әлемдік қалалардың дәрежесіне ауысқан. Шығыстың жаһандық қалаларына қатысты осы және өзге мәселелер шетелдік және ресейлік авторлардың ізденістері мен талдауларына негізделеді.

**Түйін сөздер:** «жаһандық қала», рейтинг, халық, мұсылман әлемі, «шығыс-азиаттық керемет», экономика, урбандалу, мегаполис, агломерация, «хай-тек» стилі.

**К.М. Ильясова<sup>1</sup>, С.А. Багдатова<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н.Гумилева, Нур-Султан, Казахстан

<sup>2</sup>Институт истории государства КН МОН РК, Нур-Султан, Казахстан

### **Глобальные города Востока: концептуально-эмпирический анализ зарубежных исследований**

**Аннотация.** В статье характеризуются ключевые направления научных поисков исследователей глобальных городов Восточной Азии, сформировавшиеся концепции в изучении данного феноменального явления. В последнее время важными центрами активной деятельности мирового сообщества стала особая категория мегаполисов — *глобальные города* (global cities), то есть многокомпонентная система поселений, составляющая агломерации, с интенсивными производственными, транспортными и культурными связями, наделенные колоссальными финансовыми, управленческими, информационными и политическими функциями. «Ни одна страна мира не может быть в числе лидеров, если не имеет хотя бы одного глобального города», - утверждают современные исследователи.

Традиционно ведущими мировыми городами считались европейские и американские мегаполисы, однако в последнее время произошли изменения в данной классификации, так как в результате тридцати лет «восточно-азиатского чуда» происходят кардинальные трансформации и динамичный рост таких стран, как Китай, Япония, Корея, Тайвань, Сингапур, Таиланд, Индонезия, Филиппины, Малайзия, Турция, существенно усиливаются их позиции в мировой экономике. Становится очевидным, что после многих лет попыток отделиться стеной теперь эти страны глубоко интегрированы в сферу действия международного капитализма, а глобализация пришла в данный регион всерьез и надолго.

Большую часть XX столетия данные территории были наименее урбанизированными регионами; теперь же города здесь растут быстро и становятся важными центрами как в региональной, так и в глобальной урбанистической иерархии. Исследователи стран Востока выделяют 16 крупнейших мегаполисов - Токио, Осака, Кобе, Пекин, Гонконг, Шанхай, Гуанджоу, Сеул, Пусан, Тайбэй, Сингапур, Бангкок, Манила, Джакарта, Куала-Лумпур, Стамбул, - претендующих на звание мировых городов. В данном списке Токио относится к «глобальному городу», следует за ним Гонконг, Сеул и Тайбэй как наиболее значительный национальный пример весьма успешных «недавно индустриализированных стран» так же подтягиваются к рангу мировых городов. Вышеуказанные выводы основаны на обстоятельном изучении

научных исследований зарубежных и российских авторов по данной проблематике.

**Ключевые слова:** «глобальный город», рейтинг, население, мусульманский мир, «восточно-азиатское чудо», экономика, урбанизация, мегаполис, агломерация, стиль «хай-тек».

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**Авторлар туралы мәліметтер:**

*Илиясова Кұлпаш Мырзамұратқызы* – тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, Шығыстану кафедрасының профессоры м.а., Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан.

*Бағдатова Сауле Ахметқызы* - тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, ҚР БҒМ ҒК Мемлекет тарихы институтының жетекші ғылыми қызметкері, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан.

*Ilyassova Kulpas Myrzamuratovna* – Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Department of Oriental Studies, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan.

*Bagdatova Saule Ahmetovna* - Candidate of Historical Sciences, Leading Researcher of the Institute of State History of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan, Kazakhstan.