

# Globalization acts as one of the dominant factors

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Globalization plays a vital role in the economic and cultural change in the contemporary society.

Researchers try to examine the real impact of urbanization on both humans and the environment. Some of the issues addressed include homelessness and environmental degradation. Equally, studies show that policymakers fail to engage the relevant authorities in solving problems associated with urban development. For example, (Smith 2002) mentions that the increase in demand for houses in the urban areas translates to population growth on limited urban spaces.

Conversely, other authors support that urban restoration brought about change in peoples' behavior and the shift towards financial creation and control. Despite the challenges faced by urban areas, policymakers try to restore the spaces for better service delivery in all societal institutions. Many countries adapt to strategies that foster income generation and accumulation of wealth.

Smith, (2002) utilizes the events in the 1990s in New York to develop his arguments of the change in the relationship between globalization and urban growth. The author noticed a difference in the society, as people concentrated more on capitalist production rather than social development. Notably, countries in Asia and Europe expressed a demand for the establishment of metropolitan economies. Smith, (2002) also notices the alarming increase in the expansion of the housing markets in both developed and developing countries. People renovate houses in different towns to qualify them as middle-state estates. According to Smith (2002), new

urbanism explains the shift from the growth of the national economy to a focus on urban places and its impact on globalization process. Direct foreign investment acts as one of the dominant factors that contributed to the capitalist perspective. Therefore, more government concentrated on financial control.

The regeneration of the urban centers shows the change of the concept of urbanism and its contributions to a global society. The author examines the role of cities in governance and financial control. Therefore, one can agree that industrialization plays a pivotal role forming power and management. According to De Verteuil, May and Von (2009), the continuous recreation of the urban areas has led to an increase in the number of homeless individuals. Similarly, politics and global development trigger policy change regarding problems that emanate due to adherence to global demands.

The authors attempted to explain the different levels of homelessness based on previous research. For example, the carceral city develops due to inequality, which occasions criminal activities and insecurity. The authors provide an overview of a revanchist city in regards to the New York City, where the upper class reclaims the spaces from criminals.

Through this act, people used the interventionist strategy to end the issue of homelessness in New York City, which the authors refer to the post-justice city. Policymakers develop strategies that seek to relocate any homeless persons in the urban centers. The implementation of the proposed

policies included providing shelters to the homeless people in different community centers.

From the review of the literature, the authors established that homelessness and response vary from one geographical area to another. The authors also mention that policy makers, city managers, and geographers ought to engage the displaced people in developing effective solutions towards homelessness. Moreover, urban gentrification stands as one of the most lucrative businesses on a global platform.

Patrick critically examines the impact of urban restoration regarding its implications for human existence. Besides, the author captures the concept of ecology and the significance of plants in the landscaping of the city buildings. References DeVerteuil, G.

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