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Part 1

The world city hypothesis is a statement developed by Friedman to be used as a framework by researchers in realizing the connection between the urbanization process and worldwide economic forces. The hypothesis is concerned with the longitudinal organization of the emerging universal division of labor. Hence, the links between production in the universal administrative period and partisan fortitude of regional attention is presented. As the study focuses on seven different theses predicting how global cities are formed, the world city hypothesis helps create a foundation for partisan inquiry.

Moreover, the study of world cities started in the 1980s. Friedman's work formed the basis of urban theories by helping researchers recognize what transpires in the main world cities of the international economy and the reason for the political conflict in these cities. One of the stimulating conventions hypothesized is the rise in social inequality. Friedman (1986) argues that there are different forms of social inequality. One consists of incredibly wealthy specialists and corporate elite on one side and the other side with poor low-wage laborers, which is intrinsic to the development of world cities and leads to direct significance of the city's site and occupation in the global economy.

Reference

Friedmann, J. (1986). The world city hypothesis. *Development and change*, 17(1), 69-83.

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