

Globalization and City Diplomacy: The Formation of Global Citizen (Possibility or Impossibility)

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Abstract

With faded role of borders and spatiality of time and space along with change and evolution in the nature of the international system and the concept of sovereignty with the establishment of transnational flows, globalization caused promoted urban relationships and networks to worldwide level and international relations. As a result, it has led to the formation of city diplomacy. Consequently, the position of citizens and their role, as a constituent element of city diplomacy, are influenced by this promoted level. Therefore, considering the role of citizen in city diplomacy in the era of globalization, recognition and awareness of possibility or impossibility of global citizen are believed to be the question to draw the outlook of functional role of citizens in globalization. Authors believe that the role of citizen is being highlighted in the process of globalization alongside the role of governments in international relations in different forms of political, economic, cultural and environmental global citizen in city diplomacy.

Keywords: globalization, citizen, diplomacy, city diplomacy, global citizen.

Introduction

Cities have traditionally had an important role in the development of human history. In addition to their interactions at the local level, they gradually entered economic and social relations with other cities through a hierarchical context. The presence and effectiveness of the cities faded out after "the Treaty of Westphalia" and the emergence of nation-based governments in international level. Governments then began to enter the field of actors in the international system. This trend lasted until the late twentieth century. With widespread changes in the capitalist system and its reorganization from "Fordism Economy" to "Post-Fordism Economy", cities, however, gradually recovered their past role and function in international relations and entered the international system. With the formation of such trend, some interpreted it as the *space of flows* that is the foundation of contemporary globalization (Ahmadi Pour et al., 2012: 180). Along with the globalization and IT¹ growth and development and development of communication networks, cities have become major players in global economy and communication so that the concentration and convergence of various fields in cities show rapid movement of the world toward further development of metropolises and converting them to global cities and finally worldcities. In such atmosphere, cities get enough influence and prestige to carry out diplomatic activities by promoting their economic, technological, cultural, and infrastructural positions. In this regard, they shape a new form of diplomacy known as "city diplomacy" (Zarghani et al., 2014: 163). Article 15 in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, however, considers citizenship / nationality as one of the basic human rights that protects other rights. According to this, it is clear that the original concept of citizenship- as an element of awareness, identity and participation in community governance according to the principles of respect for the rights of others and a commitment to play a role in preserving the common human institutions- would promote. Therefore, recognition and awareness of possibility or impossibility of global citizen is believed to be the question to draw the outlook of functional role of citizens in the era of globalization. Since globalization provides self-awareness as a whole by time and space spatiality, this article aims to study the effects of globalization on citizenship, as constituent element of *global citizen*. Then it studies the increasing role of cities from metropolises to global cities and the necessity to apply city diplomacy along with traditional diplomacy. The study concludes that we are witnessing increasingly highlighted role of citizens along with the role of governments in international relations in various forms of global citizens including political, economic, cultural, and environmental global citizens in city diplomacy in international level.

Methodology

An analytic- descriptive study was performed.

Globalization and Citizen

Globalization is a concept started in the distant past, manifested more in the present era according to the development in international relations, but has not reached the end. Multidimensional nature of this process and the extent of inclusion, effectiveness, and special

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complexity have caused many social principles to experience fundamental changes and transformations. Hence, it can be redefined. According to this, a single and understandable definition of globalization, agreed by political theorists, is believed to be difficult. Because of technology progress in communication and information which has transformed the quality of economic, political, cultural, social, and security interaction and provided human's self-awareness of world by increasing number of mutual links and communication beyond governments, globalization is defined as a social process which destroys geographical constraints overshadowing social and cultural relationships and it increasingly informs people about such constraints (Waters, 2000: 12). Individuals, in fact, are not able to define themselves in a closed geographical environment due to the density of time, place and space. Therefore, globalization shows awareness of the fact that social life, today, needs to be studied in global scope of time and space not in the form of a limit order and space rather than the beginning of new processes and actions in the world (Gol Mohammadi, 2002: 30). Under such circumstances, public opinion, formed through virtual, network, and media associations, has become highly sensitive to events in any part of the world. In such "decentralized" space where we are witnessing the compression of time and space, social life spatiality is possible. Therefore, globalization is defined as follows: globalization implies both world compression and awareness density of the world as a whole (Robertson, 2001: 35). According to this, it seems that the awareness obtained in globalization can be defined as intensified social relations: the relationships that link distant location situations so that each local event is affected by another distant event and vice versa. (Giddens, 2001: 77). Therefore, identifying the role of individual, as a citizen who plays an important role in human relationships as whole, is essential due to intensified social relationships in world level and outside of governments' responsibility and power. Social relationships get non-territorial and, in fact, extra-territorial characteristics in the process of globalization. Borders become permeable and are highly influenced as a result of electronic flow. As a result, an essential precondition for effective national sovereignty, which is territorial geography, disappears. On the other hand, other financial and economic developments, such as the inability to control global corporations, satellite, global environmental issues, global trade, currencies and bonds, and the global capital threaten the sovereignty of states so that it has weakened some cultural, social, and mental strengthening dimensions. We are witnessing the growth of cross-border networks resulting from such developments which has caused so many people to acquire loyalties exceeding even the sense of national unity and cohesion as the basis of government's legitimacy. At the same time, we, however, witness that globalization strengthens local loyalties among native people and other groups (Pour Ahmadi, 2001: 1008-1009). Therefore, cultural and ideological links between government and citizens are left to decline due to meta-nationalism and nationalism. They are replaced by various new links so that we are witnessing change of opinion and orientation of citizens. Citizenship, however, is a legal-political concept. It is considered a political concept because it considers the relationship between political individual and political system. It is a legal concept because it raises some rights and obligations in relation to society and the political- social system (Eivazi, Bab Goureh, 2011: 189) such as rights to personal security, freedom of speech, the right to vote, etc. (Ghavam, 2001: 681). With gradual breakdown of modernity, we have seen the emergence of new concepts of relationships between citizenship and human rights. Thanks to postmodern criticism, this development has caused human rights to lose their abstract nature and become

understandable (Miller, 2002: 127) so that the expansion of international support for human rights seems to emerge within the legal system, leading to structural developments because of its special position in legal conscience of the international community. Eventually, the structure and function of international institutions and governments would undergo dramatic changes. Consequently, the concept of global civil society finds meaning which pays attention to collective relationships more than governments (Sharifi Taraz Kouhi, 2002: 20). Globalization, in fact, puts people at risk of re-socialization. The process is not necessarily guided from the inside, but dozens of institutions and organizations, non-governmental and governmental actors and groups are involved which have strengthened the formation of global civil society with membership of world citizens (Fox, 2002:196). This is mainly looked for in light of today's media culture, international revolution of communications, the explosion of information, and the fundamental role of social movements and civil society organizations. In parallel, individuals and groups, regardless of their identity as citizens of a given state, act beyond national and political interests. Some believe that this process leads to "world citizen" (Sharifi Taraz Kouhi, 2002: 18). The concept of *world citizen* got its meaning within the context of common humanity, feelings, emotions, needs and instincts that have a global perspective. This concept is like a tool which is to make government more responsible and accountable and not necessarily the negation of national interests and sovereignty. This, however, shows fundamental and dramatic change in the concept of sovereignty. This is mainly because citizens will not be enclosed within the borders by what they are inspired and influenced. Human behavior and identity are formed within governmental space and environment where human interaction is derived from human and global issues. This process is heavily influenced by accelerated globalization; "increasing interdependence"; emotionally, economically, and culturally complex issues; and finally the expansion of transnational and, in turn, will be effective (Sharifi Taraz Kouhi, 2002: 21-22). One nation-based citizen is eroding and declining. According to this, the world citizens is a concept according to which humans receive attention beyond the national and traditional interests enclosed in geographical borders in order to search the desires worldwide regardless of any obstacle. At the same time, it has international support (Sharifi Taraz Kouhi, 2002: 18). Therefore, the last stage of the citizenship evolution is to achieve "world citizen" in post-modern era and in the social context of globalization (Eivazi, Bab Goureh, 2012: 188). This is mainly because today's globalized society which is based on a modern nation is questioned and life in new society leads to new sociability for people and reproduction of new identity for world citizen (Eivazi, Bab Goureh, 2012: 198). Media takes the center stage in this regard because they generate certain needs and new sense of belongings for individuals and groups. The vastness of economic, political, cultural and security hardships in the world has disabled each of governments to cope with such problems. Therefore, they have to seek help from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to deal with some problems such as AIDS, terrorism, underdevelopment, environmental issues, etc. so that governments involve them in decision-making and policy-making process. Citizen's expectations have increasingly exposed governments with extra load in the authentication of globalized citizen. This has eventually led to structural weaknesses and inability to respond and inefficiency of governments. As a result, we are witnessing the formation and application of city diplomacy by governments in order to reduce and meet such irresponsibility and inefficiency to world citizens in the globalization process.

World city and city diplomacy

Applying communication-information technologies, globalization has affected urban environment, urban hierarchy, the global network of cities, and urban management and economy so that it has provided virtual spaces in cities. Virtual spaces have changed performance and the overall atmosphere of cities by capital accumulation, offices of multinational corporations, etc. It is therefore claimed that globalization occurs in cities and cities reflect globalization (Rezaee and Abbasi, 2002: 171). As globalization affects cities in economic, cultural, and managerial fields, cities also influence globalization and its elements. Providing essential contexts to play the massive role of new actors in national, regional, and international levels, globalization makes the conversion of national cities to global cities, or eventually world cities possible. With economic governance, human, and technological development, globalization has formed huge cities in terms of population, financial economy, manufacturing, services, etc., with national, regional, and global functions (Moheb Ali, 2010: 363). Therefore, globalization has led to world urbanization and consequently to create global cities and world cities. In this regard, division of tasks among national governments and municipal administrations, global cities and world cities would be one of controversial and challenging topics of international relations in the future (Moheb Ali, 2010: 367). This is because the relationship of metropolitan management systems, global cities, and world cities, with national governments has gained dual national and global nature as a result of globalization. Globalization, in fact, leads to the emergence of networks of cities, known as "global cities", as basic control over most economic activities worldwide by promoting the activities of cities to basic column of global economy (Fuchen and Marcotullio, 2001: 5). Global city is a city with a world-class center of trade and financial flows (Moheb Ali, 2010: 367). Global cities are important places for advanced services, transnational market for global economy, and the production of new knowledge within information network by applying electronic equipment and facilities in order to take advantage of telecommunications for enabling offering global performances. It is obvious that global cities must be considered the most important context for different types of political, economic, social, and cultural movements in such globalized flow (Nejati, 2011: 118). Since "global cities" tend to "become world cities" (Rostami et al., 2011: 53), interconnectedness and competition of global cities create new geopolitics which would cause multiple changes and developments for governments and international relations. The administration of intertwined relations between nations and human societies needs or would need global and international management. With the demise of the old ideas about government and global governance, global participatory governance would manage the various communication networks. As a result, national governments will be eligible for new roles during the establishment of security, and global legal, value, and public system. Accordingly, prospects have emerged for dilution or at least delicate political and geographical borders which would be an end for independent nations and closed societies (Moheb Ali, 2010: 366-367). Therefore, "world cities" are phenomena which have linked local production and consumption centers with a cohesive global network. These cities collect, maintain, and centralize wealth, control, and power because of the flows. "World city" means belonging to the global economy and release from the constraints of national economy (Rostami et al., 2011: 53). "Global cities" are the ones in which "global

urban network" is related with the flow of people, goods, ideas and functions and this relationship is usually loose, unstable and poor. "World cities", however, are the center of gravity for the global urban network and all interactions are associated with them in terms of strength and stability (Rostami et al., 2011: 68). Therefore, world cities are gradually becoming effective actors in globalization and international relations in both national and global levels and they are affecting the national and global governance (Moheb Ali, 2010: 363). "World cities" emphasize the relationship between key metropolises and broader process of globalization than "global cities" (Rostami et al., 2011: 56) so that the role of citizens in world cities has promoted from national level and they become globally effective actors, known as "global citizens" and form a connected network of communication among citizens in global cities and world cities. This connected network of citizen`s communication has caused diplomacy, which experienced some periods such as *Public Diplomacy*, to witness the formation of "city diplomacy". Therefore, city diplomacy is the result of globalization and urbanization (Ahmadi Pour et al., 2012: 158). Since the formation of city diplomacy is based on shortcomings of traditional diplomacy to achieve foreign policy objectives and interests of state and non-state actors in the international arena in terms of increased interaction and multi-faceted global economy (Zarghani et al., 2014: 178), city diplomacy has become a new topic in parallel with the state diplomacy among different countries in the world. Today, it is employed by most world cities and metropolises to achieve economic, cultural, and social objectives along with national benefits. (Ahmadi Pour et al., 2012: 157). Due to citizenship potential, city diplomacy would be the basis of some advanced and democratic urban management. Some organizational requirement management would be better able to play an effective role in political and cultural globalization than state diplomacy (Nejati, 2011: 117). Therefore, city diplomacy is considered one of the most important urban management tools in metropolises to enter the transnational fields. It helps a metropolis to reach world city. In city diplomacy, urban management, as a modern tool, is served by activating in transnational fields and communication with other global cities and multinational corporations (Ahmadi Pour et al., 2012: 174-175). Therefore, city diplomacy is considered urban policy-making tools and cultural, political, economic, and social processes where urban management use them to control challenges, strengthen international cooperation between cities, reach urban interests and benefits, and shared citizenship in order to establish sustainable living spaces. They are used to create a safe and democratic environment with vitality and freedom of human rights for their citizens and global citizens (Nejati, 2011: 119). As a result, city diplomacy is a type of diplomacy where governments try to enter this field through international relations in different cities and the interests of the globalized citizens.

City diplomacy and global citizen

Citizenship, influenced by globalization, has increasingly made cities to collaborate with other cities through complex needs of citizens in order to promote individual`s status of citizens. As major cities of a country are introduced in the level of global city and world city and they become more effective in the trends shaping the needs of citizens and cities by creating urban network, known as sisters, we will witness a wide range of influence in city and, accordingly, country. According to the definition by Rene shorts, the presence of a city in a network can be the basis of its global status (Short, 2004: 2). Therefore, world cities are both the cause and

effect of economic and cultural globalization because these cities are considered transnational corporations due to the mixture of new international division of labor, internationalization of financial affairs, and global strategies. All these cities have been equipped with new supervision methods and revolutionary communication technologies (Ahmadi Pour et al., 2011: 170). This has led to multilayer societies. As a result, official diplomacy is no longer alone able to identify, manage, and supply citizens' needs in international interactions because mutual dependency of citizenship among nations is wider and societies require skillful representatives especially in urban fields in order to overcome multiple common hardships within nations. This way, they are able to take advantage of their native opportunities (Zarghani et al., 2014: 170). The formation of city diplomacy is mainly directed toward ideas and solutions, in which metropolises are able to take responsibility of some urban policy issues and challenges, cultural communication, and political commitment with other international actors including both international organizations, metropolises, and global cities (Nejati, 2011: 117). The most important reason to apply urban diplomacy policy is urban globalization requirements. According to the theorists in this field, it has led to weakened international relations between governments and strengthened international relation between cities (Nejati, 2011: 120). Within the framework of globalization, multiple and diverse actors play roles next to the governments. Urban institutions and organizations, municipality, city councils, etc., as direct representative of "public opinion" and "will of the people", are new players and actors who can engage in many economic, cultural, art, research, and even political fields with other countries. They can play an important role to improve and enhance constructive economic, cultural, and art relations within city diplomacy, especially in countries where the relations are tense between the country and people (Zarghani et al., 2014: 165). Such globalized cities, influenced by economic, cultural, and political globalization, have linked "managerial decisions in cities" to world decisions (Nejati, 2011: 122). The collaboration has increased between governments to solve common hardships within city diplomacy so that the importance of borders is declining due to internationalization growth and globalization. Despite multiple limitations blocking the emergence of global citizen and it is just considered a "Release Project" (Lexu, 2002: 119), we are witnessing the fact that globalization has redefined the citizenship thoughts and its elements such as identity, right, task, scope of action, and social contexts, known as city diplomacy, so that we are witnessing the formation of global citizen in different forms such as political, economic, cultural, and environmental global citizen.

1. Political global citizen

By changing the relationships between citizens and governments, globalization has not been able to explain such relationships based on traditional loyalties and communication because some elements such as identity, responsibility, rights, and participation, which used to be explained as a whole, are influenced by decomposed globalization process so that it would be difficult to study the relationships between these elements like the past (Ghavam, 2001: 694). In other words, what citizens are influenced and inspired is not limited in borders but human identity and behavior are formed within in transnational environment so that human interactions are rooted in some human and global issues. This process is heavily influenced by accelerated globalization; "increasing interdependence"; emotionally, economically, and

culturally complex issues; and finally the expansion of transnational- national and, in turn, will be effective (Sharifi Taraz Kouhi, 2002: 22). The growth of cross-border networks has caused people's loyalties exceed national unity and cohesion which used to form state sovereignty (Pour Ahmadi, 2001: 1009). Therefore, since the relationship between citizens and governments requires stability, transformed by globalization, and we are witnessing "Traditional Diplomacy" in world cities, studying political global citizens is essential within the global citizen context. Since the legitimacy of any government follows "Respect", "Protect", and "Realize" (Daneli, 2002: 55), we are witnessing, in globalization era, conflicts concerning human rights generally and specifically in national units within territorial land governments so that limited physical space has blocked the application of human right specially in relation to pre-modern and even modern governments. We are able to observe some contradictions concerning the definable human rights within a certain political unit and general aspects of human rights (Ghavam, 2001: 681-682). Despite citizenship rights, raised within government-nation frame, human rights cover all human communities with diverse races, tribes, movements, social classes worldwide in globalization era. They are not limited to physical borders (Daneli, 2002: 55). We see that intervention aimed to protect human rights in the globalization era goes beyond the activities performed by the United Nations or benefits or interests of certain players. In globalization era, global norms have been formed in various fields especially concerning the human rights. As a result, the development of state interests is mainly formed in global public fields, not in closed borders. Taking global norms into account and involving them into foreign policy form parts of state interests (Akhavan Zanjani, 2002: 103). Today, human rights have lost their characteristics and gained international character. Other countries are no longer able to prevent other countries and international organizations investigate such issues. Thus, governments try to make developing activities independent of government guidelines possible by applying city diplomacy in two national and international levels via the connection of world cities with each other. This way, they are better able to respond their own citizens who are becoming political global citizen along with human rights globalization. In order to fulfill political global citizen's needs, city diplomacy is based on some "objective-procedure" principles: Promoting and sustaining urban democracy, urban development, urban human rights, and urban citizenship. Procedures are "strengthening cooperation between the cities to strengthen urban coexistence", "preventing urban crime and violence", "strengthening urban solidarity", and "urban citizenship making" (Nejati, 2011: 135-136). Applying city diplomacy, skills, analytical capabilities, globalization makes governments more responsible especially in the field of human rights by globalizing the common sense of human rights to negotiate in international level.

2. Economic global citizen

Money and capital transfer, the free flow of services, global communications network, the flow of direct investment and the flow of goods and passengers, as the most important factors of economic globalization in recent years, has led to economic integration in different societies. Creating transnational flow of people, goods, capital and information, globalization, in fact, has changed international gaming environment. In the past, international gaming environment was based on geographical structures and geopolitical forces formed them. Globalization, however, has transformed this environment by changes in communication. It

has also changed the concept of space by alteration in transfer speed of data and images. It does not mean that geography and geopolitics have lost their values, but new electronic environment has created a certain and special environment. This electronic environment has changed all aspects of life from individual interactions to economic relations. "E-Commerce", as a new concept in economic relations and the result of global electronic environment (Sajjad Pour, 2002: 149), has caused citizens to become productive in economy, active in society, and responsible in participation (Shirkhani, 2002: 156). Such development in international gaming environment, which has changed the nature of international economic environment from Fordism to post-Fordism- capitalism to post capitalism known as "New Capitalism"- has caused the supremacy of economy-based environment over politics-based environment where other actors are able to play apart from governments (Zarghani et al., 2014: 167). As soon as metropolises find their positions in post-Fordism global economy and play an effective role as one city in the network of global economy, they promote to "global city". Within "global cities" competing with other ones, one, which gains a central position, changes in to "world city" (Rostami et al., 2011: 43). Therefore, by promoting the role of citizen and increasing the role of cities in supplementary trend to global cities and then world cities, the globalization of economy seeks to attract "Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)", increase share of "Gross Domestic Product (GDP)", reduce poverty, increase employment, etc. by providing contexts for city diplomacy next to traditional diplomacy. This way, it would give power to urban residents and implement citizenship policies and strategic management, regard citizens` demands (Rezaee and Ababsi, 2010: 166). If the policies of governments do not enhance the ability of citizens to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the globalization of economy by city diplomacy, a considerable percentage of citizens, especially in developing countries, would experience social deprivation in the process resulting from changes in international gaming environment and the presence of other actors due to lack of minimum livelihood, lack of information network, lack of political participation in order to maintain the interests, and the loss of economic and social opportunities for social security (Shirkhani, 2002: 156). As a result, in case general policies, especially in developing countries, develop the participation of globalized citizens in the globalization of economy, they both create essential contexts and opportunities for integration in the global economy and make citizens support the government in order to protect national interests because of responsible participation to obtain higher share of revenue and country`s facilities. Finally, the institutionalization of the global economic citizenship is forming a framework to agree on some fundamental priorities and preventing economic polarization and environmental adjustment which is threatening the global security (Lexu, 2002: 119-120).

3. Cultural global citizen

The "communications revolution", as the most important actor in globalization, has created non-governmental organization (NGO), overlapping and complex communications networks which does not to recognize that geographical and political borders. It just recognizes issues related to its field of expertise and have a general performance. In other words, it connects individual, neighborhood, government, nation, region, and the whole world. Such link results in cultural, identity, and mental breakdown among people. Although people are within a geographical space, they do not belong to the space psychologically and socially. In such an

environment people are affected by events that are not exercised no control over them. (Akhavan ZAnjani, 2002: 12). In this environment, individuals, as global citizens, investigate life via different experiences and have various interpretations for this topic. In the past, if the global citizenship practice used to be performed through the interaction with global issues and various cultures, global citizen, now, means a firsthand experience with diverse countries, people, and cultures. For most people, a communication, in fact, is formed between local and global citizens that the person will select whether to participate or not, and if so, how to do it (Green, 2013: 41). This would define and determine a new urban hierarchy based on new formed urban space of globalization. It also makes convergence possible in cultural affairs and urban form among cities. Then we would witness cross-cultural empathy between cultures or cultural competency as the objective of global training. Cross-cultural empathy, which has a central position in thinking of higher education about global citizenship, is considered a vital skill in work places (Green, 2013: 41). In practical level, global cultural citizenship offers a concept which can be a bridge, despite various cultural backgrounds, between globalization and multi-cultural training (Green, 2013: 42). To achieve cultural empathy or cross-cultural competency, although cultural diplomacy is an important part of cities` diplomatic activities, known as city diplomacy, to apply global cultural citizen`s capabilities, it seems that some researchers do not take full advantage of this diplomacy (Zarghani et al., 2014: 176). Participation opportunities in socialization and cultural and social development of citizens, however, create the contexts to form cultural global citizens by applying city diplomacy. The key role of the young and paying attention to their needs, especially in culture, should not be ignored in organizing life conditions in urban communities.

4. Environmental global citizen

Globalization has caused environmental processes to go beyond artificial borders of nations and governments so that we are witnessing the interrupted link between citizenship and limiting factors such as state-nation or public and private spheres while dealing with global hazards. The rapid growth of political, environmental ideas in recent years has helped us to be sensitive to preserve natural resources and shift to "sustainable development". Sustainability development pays attention to human resource development by considering environment and future generation, some phenomena such as global warming and acid rains. The environmental citizenship dimension covers the expansion of "morality care" (Fox, 2002: 193-195). Environmental movements, as a social movement though mobilization and relying on specific frameworks, try to go forward by creating new identity and behavior (Moshir Zadeh and Hashemi, 2013: 205). To achieve such objective, these movements try to mobilize people and resources by applying various coping techniques. Offering a new topic known as "environmental discourse", they also challenge dominant social and political discourse. They mobilize the public by creating new frameworks and meanings as well as persuading process. As a result, they are able to influence other actors, leading to changes in policy-making and regulatory rule in order to offer or prohibit and developmental rules to create or define new behavior (Moshir Zadeh and Hashemi, 2013: 205). We are witnessing the formation of environmental citizen in cities from metropolises to global cities and finally world cities within city diplomacy committed to environmental and ecological values. A global citizen

never harms environment. Such citizen is sufficiently sensitive to environmental problems. This sensitivity is associated with environmental awareness so that environmental global citizens are highly sensitive to environment-related problems. They have essential readiness and capacity for responsible environmental behavior (Pour and Saadat Yar, 2012: 206). Environmental citizen is someone who tries to balance environmental responsibilities and current rules. Such global citizen has the following features:

1. He is aware and sensitive toward environment and its problems.
2. He has a clear understanding of the environment and its problems.
3. He is worried about the environment and he is sufficiently motivated for active participation to improve and preserve environment.
4. He has essential skills to identify and solve environmental problems.
5. He has active participation in all levels to solve environmental problems. (Pour and Saadat Yar, 2012: 199).

The effectiveness in environmental affairs is directly and indirectly performed by such environmental global citizens through movements. In indirect method, effectiveness is performed through public opinions and public mobilization. In direct method, it affects the policies some actors such as governments, multi-national corporations, and intergovernmental organizations and global conferences and meetings. (Moshir Zadeh and Hashemi, 2013: 207). Therefore, the most inclusive definition of global citizen belongs to environmental movement that calls for a fundamental rethinking of citizenship in light of the continuing destruction of the environment. Although environmental movement, as a reaction to globalization, has achieved a little to create global citizen, no effect of this movement can be rejected. In the current era, environmental worries have become a public issue and it is now in the agenda of international policy. Although environmental global citizen has not been fully achieved, it is considered a strong probability in the future (Nash, 2001: 238) so that we are witnessing the formation of environmental global citizen.

Conclusion

With faded role of borders and spatiality of time and space along with change and evolution in the in the nature of the international system and the concept of sovereignty with the establishment of transnational flows, globalization enhanced the role of citizens (people), as one of constituents of government, by forming transnational flows. Affected by transnational flows, cities and urban cities have witnesses promoted urban relationships and urban networks to world levels in the framework of metropolises, global cities, and world cities. As a result, they have provided "city diplomacy" in international relations. Next to the traditional diplomacy, city diplomacy has promoted the position of citizens and their roles as the main element of city diplomacy to global position. As a result, we are witnessing growing formation of "global citizen" in different forms including political global citizen, influenced by human rights globalization, economic global citizen, influenced by spatiality of international gaming environment and conversion of Fordism international economy to post-Fordism one, cultural global economy, influenced by cultural empathy and cultural competency, and environmental global citizen, influenced by environmental movement

discourse based on sustainable development. We are witnessing highlighted role of citizens in city diplomacy in different form of global citizens in the process of globalization along with the role of governments in international relations.

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