Community service standards & globalization
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Introduction:-

Globalization and the media Revolution have direct effect on the theories of new cities structure and its services centers. Since the creation of this planet, human beings passed progress in all the stages of life, since the development of man's thinking for his food, his clothes and all his life's affairs and how he exploited the environment surrounding him, since he housed in caves until he lived in skyscrapers). The humankind passed basic stages in his early life represented in the agricultural revolution stage, then the industrial and technological stage. when mankind started his life he explored agricultural works as a basic stage in the human being stages, then he reached the modern age in the twenty one century for information technology and communication age.

Since that time his planning and thinking in constructing the cities and the service centers changed. The architectural style and artistic taste differed than that in the past including the techniques of shopping, education, health treatment and entertainment … etc. All these developments dated to the media revolution, the huge communications in constructing one open world that is known with the globalization. Man reached to the age of post speed in preserving his time and how to utilize it, that imposed the necessity of changing the management styles in the institutions and the authorities. The great corporations and also the necessity for changing the ways that the different governments use to cope with the media precaution, the speedy stepping that the international governmental electronic market must appear finally. This is one of the main objectives of globalization. Therefore, with the great change in life styles, dealings, the media revolution will have a major effect on the city urban form. This leads to the appearance of the city features very old with its difficult shapes. Therefore, it became unable to practice its functions and population requirements in terms of media revolution.

2. The paper Objectives:-

The objective of this research is to attain to a future vision for the city and its service centers as a result of reaching the world to the technology age, media communications revolution that appeared in man's life during the recent age. Globalization tools satisfy all his needs. The effect of globalization on the service centers and standards represent main issue of this paper.

3. The Paper Methodology:-

The methodology of the paper depends on defining the general frame of globalization in the recent age and what are its different definitions. Studying the historical developments for the arising of the globalization. Then studying the effect of this development on the future of the city and on its service centers. This can be made by the inductive methodology through a wide round on the internet pages, the researches, the new books that are related to this subject. Hence define a special definition for globalization. Therefore, a study can be run for the future vision of the service centers and service standards in Egypt.

4. The Historical developments for the globalization appearance:-
The stage of metropolis cities:-

The early arising for the metropolis cities appeared at year 1450 when Gutenberg invented the press machine while all Europe had only 30,000 thousands books which were mainly religious scripts. The number of the books increased to about 9 million books in the year 1500. In the year, 1609 began the spread of the publishing press in Germany then spread in most of the cities. During this time the spread of the European universities began and the city

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became an environment for info media and a center for attracting the student. This continued until the gunpowder was discovered in the year 1605. So the cities were released from the fences which lost its vitality and started the orientation towards exterior or the horizontal extension for all the elements of the city … later the steam engine was invented in the year 1698 that released the spark for the industrial revolution in the city.

Then began the stage of the industrial cities, During this industrial age prevailed the early untied family with the small house and high urban densities, manufacturing was turned into mass production and the society was turned into the mass consumption. The elements of the economic production were the land, the labor the raw materials and the capitals. In the urban planning field, the escaping from the overpopulated industrial environments was the reason for the appearance of the regional planning ideas to put solutions for the problems of the city in the frame of its region. For the same reason appeared many models like garden city, suburb, satellite cities till Perry innovated the neighborhood units in 1931. The model remained dominant in the planning thought till the middle of the seventeenth in the western countries. The source of Perry's idea for the neighborhood units was what the intellectuals were exploring since the losing of the American Society to the spirit of loyalty and citizenship. The thinking of finding central core around which the small society will surround. Thus, the neighborhood units were generated from an early idea of info media with its recent definitions. The roots of the technology revolution in storing, transmitting and exchanging culture and knowledge dated to the year 1822 when the photographic camera appeared. Then later the telegraph, the telephone in 1876 and Kodak in 1888, the radio 1920 the television in 1936 , the transistor in 1948, the personnel computer in the year 1981 , the light fibers for transmission of information in 1988 that led to the appearance and use of internet in a commercial shape. Thus, the multimedia was developed in a wonderful shape during the ninetieth of the last century. Then the ideas were developed to link between the information and the media for what is known now with (the info media). The recent attitude in the western countries towards developing the smart appliance which includes all the multimedia and information beginning from the papers to the television, the radio, the video, the telephone the fax and the personal computer till the smart cards as alternative for money. More definitions and vocabularies were changed as follows:-

4-1 The City:-
In the western countries began the appearance of new urban definitions like the compact city, the cyber city, the new ghetto. The totalizing suburb, the edge city to express the suburbs of the twenty first century that included the works, the trades, the retailer's entertainment, culture and the housing function. These communities are located on the edges of the city when the phenomenon of the intelligent building and the smart home spread. The housing field will convert to an integrated, cultural and social environment in which human activities will be practiced. Hence the person will be changed into a character that is able to do many things (one-man show). The right of invention hence starts exceeding the local definition for housing home range or the bio – sphere) into an extreme definition of globalization.

4-2 The Culture:-
The relative importance of the paper declined as media to preserve and transmit knowledge and C.D book, multi media, encyclopedia are the new shape to preserve and exchange what is called digital cultures by the spread of the digital Radio, the interactive television and linking them with the computer system. Then culture and knowledge will be changed into a good for buying, selling and pay per listen or watch that will spread. There also will be enrichment in the educational environment by the multimedia that may lead to the spread and domination of the phenomenon (tele – education or distant learning).This is due to the rapid development and progress and the change in the definition of the age and the continual modernizing for the shapes and functions and civil life so it expected the spread of the

relearning phenomenon and the sustainable education through the video conferencing and the media networks.

4-3 The Labor:-

The prevailing phenomenon of tele working that gives the workers more freedom to encourage them to innovate and compete while reducing the administrative overheads for societies and governments. The workers in the tele-computers fields in U.S.A in 1994 were over than 7,000,000 through e. mail fax and the telephone. This number will increase rapidly in the developed countries as the media activities increase or what is called super symbolic activities. The workers in U.S.A are more than 75% from the total manpower whereas the rate of the agriculture work men does not exceed 2% from the total manpower.

4-4 The Interactive Services:-

The idioms of the advertisement and the infomercial advertisement became to appear and the banknotes became to be replaced by the smart cards which enable for shopping at home accordingly this indicate to the increase of the relative importance of the storing operations in the highly organized stores (supermarkets and mega malls). With the domination of home delivery phenomenon all that may lead to the increase for forwarding and shipping service rates while increasing the opportunities for the human services that require face to face communication like , medical treatment, nursing, caring for the old people, the kids, guarding, handling the gardens, training, entertainment and tours. In addition, the information services and the communication carries companies will lead to increase of the opportunities of service works and decrease the unemployment rates.

5. The definition of Globalization:-

Globalization is a comprehensive name. It is an expression that indicates an influence period distinguished with wider tools than the economic tools It interests, culture, civilization and the environment while preserving the economy as main support for world. It has the ability of affecting on the western capitalism that dominates the world and controls its financial and intellectual markets. Globalization is a social movement that includes deflation of dimension between the time and the place that makes the world appear small in a limit that imposes humanity to become closer to each other. Globalization was defined also as the clear interference of the economic, social, political, cultural, and behavioral matters without caring for the political boundaries of the dominant countries or belonging to a certain home or certain state without the necessity to governmental procedures. Thus, the accurate definition of globalization means the domination of the capital production and its spread in the depth in addition its apparent impoverish too. Defining globalization is considered one of the most important idioms that are dominating and used in the twentieth century in the culture life and in the world of knowledge and sciences.

This definition covers the amazing development that the human society passed in the economic, financial and marketing fields in addition to the qualitative changes that it saw in the communication, media and knowledge explosion fields. These changes and their integration can be expressed by the global village that symbolize to the merging and integration state between the parts of the world from the economic media and cultural view as the boundaries and the customs. Cultural and doctoring obstacles are disappearing among the human beings.

Globalization in its simplest definition is the easiness of the movement for the people, the media, the goods, the money, and the ideas between the different countries all over the earth. It is in the political and legal direction means the process of transformation aiming to move from the shape of the state with its boundaries, laws – system and abilities to a new shape that passes. Some or all of these aspects searching for the interference, interaction and participation that go to world of interaction in which disappears most of these obstacles or all of them finally will be transferred to one world. From the above mentioned appear the definition of globalization as it must be so we can understand globalization on general

according to its expression as a movement that aims to generalize some matter overall world.

Globalization means employing the recent cultural, scientific, progress to achieve international peace, security and looking forward to achieve welfare for all the world's states. Constructing relations between the states on the bases of dealing with the multi cultures, the privacy religion, the privacy civilization and preserving the environment.
Hence, the main conclusion for the definition and private meanings of globalization is that globalization is processes for generalizing and a chance for a comprehensive life that contains the cultural the social relations, the consumption styles, the values, life style, patterns of thinking, social, and political organization. So it dominates all the fields that include the culture of the societies, with its wide meanings.

5-1 Globalization appearance and features:-

- Communication and media revolution gave the chance for the cash capital to flow and exchange allover the world in huge shape. It showed the transfers of the liquid money that exceeded the world trade standards with more duplication and with the percent of 1:60. This great flowing came as permanent solutions for the world capital system but on the account of the growth for the local production and as progress for the unproductive practices on the account of the producing work.
- The media revolution gave the field of production globalization and to labor dividing globalization as exporting and moving the capitals no longer restricted on the cash capital or the trade capital but included the production capitals.
- Untying the production system since pre-Capitalism till the largest part of the world's people became involved in the production machine and the capital distribution. This led to a large expansion in the size of the working class on the world level while the growing of the working army reserve and globalization of production. It gave the chance to reduce the workers images in the centers, the edges with the increase in the unemployment rate.
- The appearance of international huge companies in a wide scale during the last decade.
- The globalization world capital aims to untie the role of the parts that were shaped in the former stages due to the social revolution and the National liberation movement on limited ethic bases that pour in the benefit of the world market on the account of the National market and the National development.
- The globalization age witnessed an apparent development in the world organized crime and its interference with the cash capital.
- The studies indicate that globalization caused harmful effect on the environment as the earth became fully threatened by the mass destruction.
- The globalization age revealed the fences and the castles of socialism and Nationalism that restricted the freedom of capital movement, the companies, and the transnational institutions from the space of its work.

It is the rapid increase and progress in the technological and industrialization world in all the fields.

All of the above mentioned are among the main factors that led to the globalization phenomenon. This revolution had important effects on the individual and on the society, especially on the architecture and planning. After the isolation, which featured the cities in the old times with the castles and the fences, we find it (in some periods) damage its fences and some of them were opened towards each other. Then appeared the globalization revolution to link the wireless lines through the media networks. Therefore, the world appears as a small village. So it has a clear effect on architecture and planning for all the modern city.

5-2 The phenomenon's that accompany the technology of media revolution:-

The media technology revolution was accompanied by a large group of phenomenon's that can be regarded the bases and standards that must be taken into consideration when designing the cities for the coming century depending on the idea of information super height way which is named for the twenty first century. These phenomenons were linked with many definitions.   The phenomenon's can be summarized in the following:-

A) The Electronic Trade:-
It is considered one of the aspects for the recent and next age. It has an important role in the increase of the needs for the presence of the consumer commerce and the decline of departmental stores.

B) Technology of Geographical information system (G.I.S):-
Its role arises from its direct and strong effect which is a dominant system controlling the other systems less than them while making linkage between them. Therefore, it is considered one of the strongest effects on the developmental thinking in the new cities especially when choosing the locations of the cities and also all data of plots and zone on cities plans.

C) The technology of the wireless communication, the mobile and satellite:-
This type of technology facilitates the remote dealings without the necessity to reach the locations of networks. It made great progress in the speed of achieving the works in addition to the role of satellites in limiting the most suitable locations for the cities and the new communities.

D) The electronic government:-
This meaning depends on a revolution that is belonging to the official works for the cabinet, and was applied in some countries by linking the societies and the governmental authorities with each other, making connections and coordination to achieve the highest standards of performance that will realize benefits for the users in saving time. Hence, persons can get the service or offer the order on the computer by using the internet that will save their time and effort.   But when applying this system, some problems regarding breaking into the site, so some social problems may arise as a result of unemployment and the decrease in the size of man power.

E) Distant learning:-
A phenomenon involves many variables that can affect correctly on planning and on the theories of town planning. It contains more orientation to depend on the home and its Environment in which one passes most of his times. In addition, this system is used to reducing some other services.

F) E. Mail and the Revolution of computer software:-
It arises from the idea of the E. mail and from the revolution of software. The new private general orientation to work from distance. In addition to its role in changing the shape of the services on general that may affect on the vanishing of some services. It also shows the role of computer software in marketing and in promoting the cities and the new communities. This can make good promotion for these communities. Distance work had responsibility of changing special designs and standards for the cities and the smaller communities.

G) The Mechanization of industries and depending on the Robot:-
The arising of ideas, which lead to the expansion in mechanizing the industries, using the Robot, may lead to the appearance of social problems that come from the increase of unemployment. In addition to the side affects of depending on the robot and its requirements of designs of the industrial buildings and special the spaces that are allocated for them.

H) The arising of the new planning concepts:
Some new concepts appeared such as:-

- Digital City   - world city
- Eco – city   - Smart city

6. Globalization's Effects and its aspects on city planning:-
6.1 Virtual or Digital Cities:-

The digital cities are an ambition think that appeared at the end of the twentieth century. It based on the media technology thinking that depends on making models for spaces in the cities by using the computer systems and linking these urban spaces with the geographical information's system programs. All these urban spaces are linked with a wide network of media, documents, video and fixed pictures that help the person to go through the cities by using the computer or enable him to deal with all the functions of the city. Starting from the electronic government to reduce buying, selling, shopping, watching cinema without moving from home. All these media bases on a great data base for every small and big thing in the city .

6.2 World Cities:-

A new expression appeared with the globalization age. It is simply supposes that there are a group of cities that will possess most of the fortunes and the possibilities until they become a great center for money, business and for all the aspects of life the power of the world city depends on its material technological and media abilities.

6-3 The Networks:-

The coming age will bring more definitions for the advanced networks and the communication networks through the satellites and the wireless communication system and the mobile that bears good news for the existence of the smart networks that may change all the definitions of the urban planning.

6.4 Urban Pattern:-

The urban pattern is one of the most important factors shaping the city that are affected by the media technology revolution, especially for its relation with changing the functions and the uses that are of distinguished specifications for the globalization age that turned over the definitions of uses, and have a lot of changes on urban pattern such as :-
1. Reducing the intensities, redistributing the housing and services areas due to the disappearance of some expected services. Reducing the need for the commercial center while caring for the industrial factors due to the needs of its spaces that may be changed with the rising of the robots age.
2. The appearance of the Core centers of communities every of which may play now a similar role like the city center which may decrease the over population in the city centers and reducing the limits of the service effects. Hence changing the land uses, the land prices especially in the city centers.
3. Changing the individual share in the planned spaces, this is known well as commercial and educational surfaces aspects. These will result from the appearance of new definitions like distant buying, distant learning, as well as distant treatment.
4. Increasing the safety standards resulted from the unusing of money and reducing the robbery standards that may help to reduce the number of the police stations.
5. The change of the service and entertainment needs that involve, roads parks, parking or the appearance of new services like the internet coffees the new activities that will appear to make great change in the expected urban pattern order.

6. The effect of the media revolution of the service centers in the cities:-

There are great linkage between the computer, the internet, the mobile and planning the urban communities. These communications pass in channels through the urban, communities, and meet in what is called the electronic space as it is noticed among the urban communities now. There are roads networks, utilities … etc that all meet in spaces or

in public squares. These squares have most of the major buildings in the main center as well as the sub centers regarding the communications networks, all the activities will be located on the electronic space. By passing of time, there will not be any activities building which is disconnected to the media networks. There is a civilized progress regarding planning the urban communities and its service centers, where is the change in performing all the activities inside the communities. These activities will be done through telecommunication computer internet that includes, administrative, commercial, entertainment, educational, healthy social sporting and industrial activities … etc. So through the channels, it will be possible to link these activities with each other on terms to be an integrated communication through the electronic spaces in the urban communities.
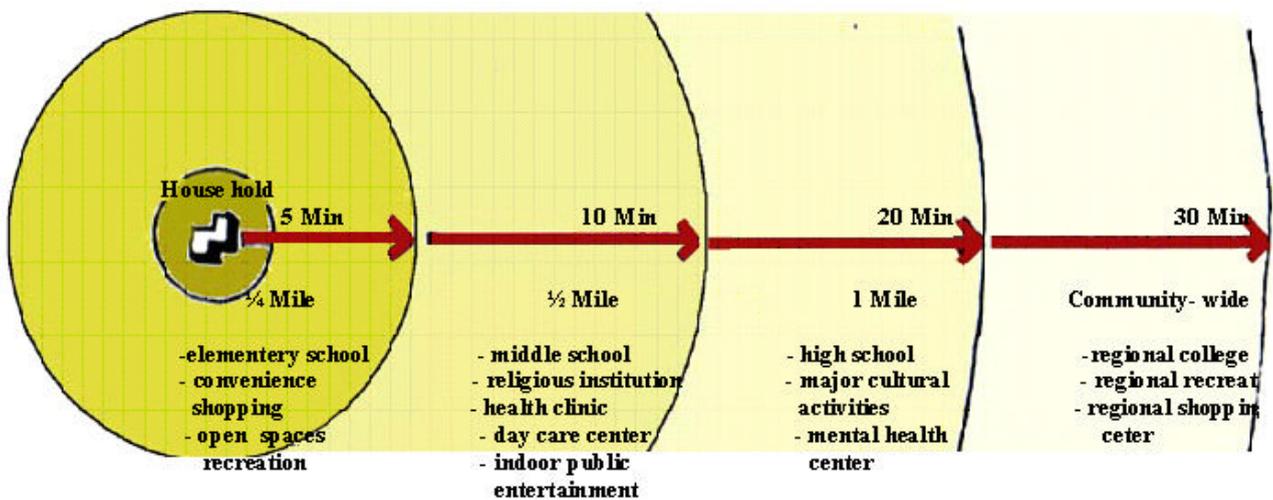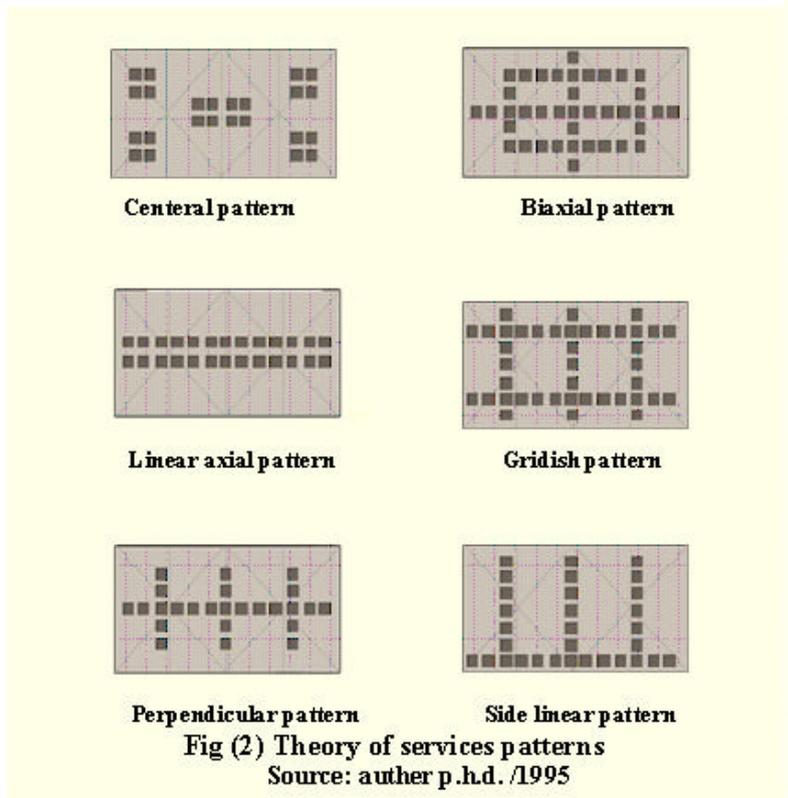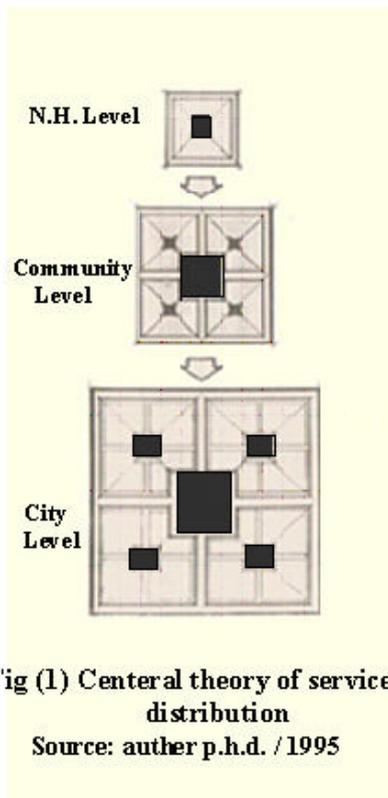
The progress of these channels and communication happen in very rapid steps. Therefore, we must explore the effects of these developments on communities planning. It is not possible that all the communities with all their different sizes and functions are of equal effect since a short time and until now, the boundaries among these communities are administrative boundaries and are still restricting the space of each community. The participation of the media channels and the communication revolution besides all the modern inventions have a great effect on all the communities, and its service centers, that helped to be one unit and its interference together. It means abolishing the administrative borders sooner or later. The small urban communities get its basic services from very near communities of middle size; the middle size depends on the large community hierarchical shape, and so on.

This was the case for arranging these communities and its services centers according to its size, functions in the network, and through the media channels. This gradation became depending on how to communicate with the networks and its intensity. The more of communication and the trainer participants increased the more of importance and larger role of this community without caring for size. This is applied also on the functions for the network of the urban communities. The more the communication increased, the more the numbers of the activities in the community increased, in reversed shapes and got more importance in the network. This is proves that the administrative boundaries became less important or semi abolished as long as the possibility of communicating between communities became easier than before. This assures that the more there is communication between the communities, the more this communication got more importance and main role in the urban community's networks and its service centers. This depends on connecting these communities with the media channels. In order to be able to do an effective role of the rapid consecutive developments in these communities.

Therefore, we can notice that these communities began to develop and take modern shapes and became more important than the main center of the city regarding the intensity of the activities or preparing its regular visitors. Consequently, the visiting rate for the consumers to the main center of the city for most of the activities decreased. The movement turned to the sub centers for the banking; commercial, healthy, social, educational, religious, sporting, cultural and administrative activities except the administrative aspects centered in the main center and have no other branch in sub centers. The sub centers in the different districts were modified and took multi shapes. Most of the regular coming movements were turned into these centers instead of the main centers of the city. This direction gave these sub centers the power and authority to attract the different services and activities. Each center of them became semi integrated and near to the inhabitants. This is the beginning of scattering the big urban agglomeration, into small parts linked to each other by road networks.

7.1 Studying the effect of communication elements and the media channels on the sizes of the service centers:-

In analyzing the commercial activities and using the electronic trade through the telephone and the internet that began actually. Then the direction of buying action will be reflected from the housing areas, till the services places to pass from the service centers to the housing

N.H. Level

Community Level

City Level

Fig (1) Central theory of services distribution
Source: auther p.h.d. /1995

Centeral pattern

Biaxial pattern

Linear axial pattern

Gridish pattern

Perpendicular pattern

Side linear pattern

Fig (2) Theory of services patterns
Source: auther p.h.d. /1995

House hold

5 Min

10 Min

20 Min

30 Min

¼ Mile

½ Mile

1 Mile

Community- wide

-elementery school
- convenience shopping
- open spaces recreation

- middle school
- religious institution
- health clinic
- day care center
- indoor public entertainment

- high school
- major cultural activities
- mental health center

-regional college
- regional recreat
- regional shopp in ceter

Fig (3) Maximum walking distance from house-hold to community activities

Source : Brown Miller " Innovation in new communities " 1982

9

places by home delivery. In the recent times, orders were generalized on the other activities, by using the internet, the mobile. Then, the person and all his family can be able to deal with all the activities without moving from his housing or from the residential area. Only he will go to sporting, entertainment activities that will be in the same residential area. All that will happen after applying distant learning and treatment, the electronic trade, the electronic government … etc. Through the internet, also the person will be able to practice the different professions. All of the above-mentioned activities will be through the internet networks. In spite of linking between the individual and all the activities appeared the separation element between the individual and these activities. Therefore, the person can ask for any of these activities when being at home.

When applying these steps, the internal movements will be decreased for the roads not only for the pedestrians but also for the cars and transportation. The spaces allocated for parking will be reduced because the service will be delivered to the person wherever he is. This means the decrease of required areas for the service centers. Then become like, cores or centers, for the entertainment and sporting activities for fun, looking, changing and practicing the sports. So the communications and the media revolution, speech dealing through the internet has a great effect on planning and on the shape of the urban communities and its future of service centers. It means that, after the residential areas were connected by its services in terms of the location of the primary school and its effective area. Now these relations were vanished. Therefore, it will be expected that the neighborhood unit idea will be disappeared. The residential district had a large importance. The mini centers of services will be increased and developed until it became more important than the main center.

Consequently the urban agglomeration will be untied while not caring for the place of the activities whether in the service center, or on the edges of the residential area or in the neighborhood units or outside the general mass of the community. Above all it has no importance for reaching the activities, through the internet that will be quickly, easy and possible there is no relation between the space and the place of the regular consumers as it was before. In spite of this development, the main center for any urban community and its service centers will not vanish. The community center represents a historical archive for the development of this community. The activities and the buildings that are not repeated regularly like the city council, represent a problem in their locations. Therefore, putting them in places outside the urban masses helps to solve the problems regarding people coming to them. In addition, car-parking problem for these buildings will be solved by give them enough locations at cities extensions instead of the central locations of high economic value that can be used with more utility for the community residents. This is also assure the theory of decentralization of services.

7-2   Globalization and community service standards:-
7-2-1 the need for formulating service standards:-

Service supply standards constitute a major factor in the planning process. Whether, in planning for the development of new communities, the service standards must be formulated by local polices. Thus, planner must satisfy the demand for the various types of service by their inhabitants according to standards. Even in development planning for existing communities, service standards lies at the core of the planning process, since a measure of whether the existing services are capable of maintaining the local population or there is a need to improve these services to achieve better satisfaction of population demand . Service standards are also a mean or tool for economically fulfilling national and local objectives of service supply. Otherwise, resources may be wasted in over supplying services at certain location. Meanwhile, shortage of resources to supply the proper amount of services may result in social discomfort for local population. Therefore, countries do study analysis   and   formulate   their   local   service standards at the different planning levels, according to their resources, so that they may effectively provide or supply such services in a manner that is acceptable to their population and targeted

standards of living. In devising their national standards for services, countries have had different experiences, and diver's evolutionary stages, which in turn resulted into continuous improvement of their standards, in terms of coverage of types and quality of services according to the rise or decline in their objective for living standards.

7-2-2 Egyptian new communities "data & standards":

As a result of the adoption of new communities policy, many new communities are planned and being established in Egypt. In the absence of service supply standards, planners relied upon their own conceptualization of service supply rates. Their particular experience and continuous improvements have lead to the application of their own views for each new community, depending on their own studies and professional experience. This could be seen as the right approach for achieving the supply standard found to satisfy local demand for services, relative to the particular socio-cultural and economic characteristics of the society intended to inhabit the community. Moreover, it has been noted throughout the last decades that, service supply standards for new communities have differed from those available in the existing communities because of the media revolution during this period. However, indicators for the service standards must exist, this will provide for flexible standards that will allow the selection of the suitable standard for each society reflecting what would satisfy its needs .The importance of this issue becomes clearer if the economics of establishing such services is taken into considerations. Since, it greatly affects the amount of investment needed for developing these services, within their settlements.

Many studies had been done to formulate a range of service standards to be used by planners in charge of service supply sector within the planning team. The following table shows a guide for local Egyptian standards. These standards had been done by author and formulated in ranges to be able to achieve all requirements of city future and globalization requirements.

Intermediate ranges of service standards for new communities in Egypt.

S	Service Elements	N. H. Level		Community Level		City Level	Cumulative Level
		Service area percentage	Sq.m.per person	Service area percentage	Sq.m.per person	Sq.m.per person	Sq.m.per person
1	Education	42% - 53%	1.89–2.38	21% - 34%	0.42-1.05	0.44-0.58	3.4-4.0
2	Religious	4% - 6%	0.18-0.27	3.8% - 7.2%	0.11-0.21	0.08-0.2	0.38-0.69
3	Commercial	11% - 21%	0.49-0.95	10% - 16%	0.47-0.98	0.54-0.73	1.55-1.7
4	Health	-	-	3.5%-7.8%	0.12-0.18	0.21-0.37	0.37-0.45
5	Social	-	-	4.6%-10.2%	0.12-0.31	0.05-0.09	0.22-0.59
6	Cultural	-	-	3.7%-6.2%	0.18-0.23	0.08-0.22	0.23-0.37
7	Recreation	28% - 35%	1.26-1.57	23%-30.8%	0.88-2.1	2.2-3.2	4.4-5.4
8	Administrative	-	-	3.8%-5.8%	0.03-0.13	0.07-0.16	0.17-0.31
9	Public	3% - 4%	0.14-0.18	9.6%-17.5%	0.18-0.55	0.35-1.15	0.45-2.30
	Total Services	15% - 18%	4.0-5.0	5.1%-7.8%	3.1-5.0	3.7-6.0	11.7-15.2

Source: Ibrahim Sharaf El-Din (1995) "Spatial structure of services for urban communities"

Conclusion:-

1. There is strong clear effect for the media revolution on man's life, his thinking, his attitude in the society that may affect on designing, planning the city to cope and adapt with the rapid and consecutive system of the age. Also to cope with the modern technological variables for the media revolution. It means that the movement from the muscle power to the brainpower.

2. Media revolution and the appearance of multi channels and networks for communication (what is called the electronic spaces) will lead to amending the performance of all the activities inside the urban communities in addition to abolishing the administrative boundaries between the societies.

3. Service centers in the urban communities have a major role in connecting these communities with each other by media channels and internet services. They are also considered as the main gate of development for urban communities.

4. Some types of services activities, (administrative, commercial, educational, cultural, social, recreational and healthy), became possible for consumers to use them   through the media and internet channels.

5. The contraction of service centers to become like cores for the entertainment and sporting activities for fun, watching and practicing the sports.   This will reduce the internal movement on the roads for both the pedestrians and the cars. It also reduces the spaces allocated for car parking.   Therefore, instead of going to the service, the service will be delivered to the consumer wherever he is.

6. The probability of untying the urban agglomeration while uncaring for the place of the activities position whether in the service centers or on the edges of the residential community or outside the residential area. Following this redistributing the residential area densities and service areas due to the disappearance of some services.

7. The necessity of appearance for new theories for the concepts of the service centers in the frame of the modern variables. These theories explain how service centers must be found on the level of the difference communities. Explain the need for walking distances, and the services catchments area effect. As it is expected the vanishing of the neighborhood services centers and transferring into the small service centers. The main service centers for the communities, which represent a historical archive for the development of the community, will be remained.

8. Service standards concepts will be changed. It is expected that the person needs of recreation areas will be increased while his needs of commercial areas (as an example) will be decreased. This is because the service will be delivered to consumers wherever they are. These concepts are not of clear features at the present time. As this period, represent a transit period between the old theoretical think for the gradation and existence of the service centers and the change happening in the frame of the existence for the media channels.

9. The new concepts of the urban patterns including its service centers will appear as masses of different sizes with big variations of economic levels but without touchable linkage. It will be linked through the modern media networks.

10. The appearance of the new concepts related to the future planning of the city like (digital city) (world city) (eco city) (Smart city).

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