Chapter 9
Creative Cities and Knowledge Capital: The Case of Dubai (UAE)

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ABSTRACT

Many nations of the world are responding to the shift from development policies that rely on intensified labor and capital into alternative policies that build on the intensification of knowledge. The trend towards knowledge-based development has received increasing attention from academics and policy makers in the world. Innovative development paradigms of existing urban models (cities of knowledge, creative cities, and local circles of the knowledge society [precincts]) have opened up alternative prospects for development to the nations of the world. The Emirate of Dubai was among the Arab countries that absorbed this lesson and took the initiative of transforming its economy into a knowledge economy, building their development policies on the intensification of knowledge, embarked on the creation of the creative city and the formation of a knowledge capital, and stopping to understand this experience and explain its constraints; perhaps the research findings would support this effort.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization has become familiar to all of us, along with the repercussions of its structural nature, which have outstripped the limits of time and place. Foreign investments and the free movement of goods, capital and labor have increased, and the countries of the Western world have found new markets and opportunities for investment abroad. With globalization, new players have come to compete with the highly advanced Western economies, especially those where labor costs are low. Such as North-east Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. It has become clear that it is no longer sufficient for developed countries to compete on the basis of low costs but they had to revitalize their competitive returns from intensifying knowledge and high-quality innovations. Cities have begun to wonder how they can compete in a more intelligent way in the shadow of all these global transformations (Hospers, 2014).

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Many nations of the world are responding to the shift from development policies that rely on intensified labor and capital into alternative policies that build on the intensification of knowledge. The trend towards knowledge-based development has received increasing attention from academics and policy makers in the world. Innovative development paradigms of existing urban models: Cities of knowledge, creative cities and local circles of the knowledge society (precincts) have opened up alternative prospects for development to the nations of the world.

The Emirate of Dubai was among the Arab countries that absorbed this lesson and tried to overcome the development dilemma it faced during the financial crisis through the first decade of the 21st century, and took the initiative of transforming its economy into a knowledge economy, building their development policies on the intensification of knowledge, embarked on the creation of the creative city and the formation of a knowledge capital, and it was important to stop to understanding this experience and explaining its constraints, perhaps the research findings would support this effort.

**METHODOLOGY**

**The Conceptualization of the Relationship Between Creative Cities and the Knowledge Economy**

Knowledge-based development, knowledge economy, knowledge-based urban development and knowledge precincts literature had reviewed in a previous study (Galaby, 2013), we focus here on revising the literature on the concepts of creative cities and knowledge capital, and those that analysis of issues: models of creative cities and their structure, the objectives of creative cities and the formation of knowledge capital, globalization and the knowledge economy.

**Models and Structure of Creative Cities**

The creative city is a phenomenon that belongs to every age, and there is no particular urban environment that always demonstrates creativity. History is replete with different models of creative cities, some of which are technological regeneration cities, the second is cultural intellectual cities, and the third are cultural technological and the fourth is technological organizational cities. In this regard, Hospers is reminded that in the past we have seen many examples of the cities of technological-innovative, which have contributed to generating new technological developments. One example is the city of Detroit, the automotive industry in America around 1900 and Manchester City, famous for the 19th century in the textile industry, and the cities of the Rhine Ruhr, which are renowned for the coal and steel industry. As for the modern-day, we can cite the Silicon Valley, San Francisco in America, Oxford and Cambridge in the United Kingdom. These technological poles represent the technology’s models in the world and are targets for many cities and urban areas that wish to imitate (Hospers, 2014).

Cultural and intellectual cities was concerned with culture, science and performing arts has flourished in periods where tension has occurred between the old conservative system and among small groups of radicals, with brains renewed, such as artists, philosophers and thinkers, who were seeing in such cities as places that would allow them to unleash their talents. In ancient times, Athens is home to democ-
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