

# Globalization Studies

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Oriented



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# In The Name Of Allah

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“And one of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your tongues and colors; most surely there are signs in this for the learned.”

(The Holy Quran/ Al-Room/ Verse No: 22)

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“  
We believe in  
interaction  
with the  
world  
”



## Globalization in the View of Iran's Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Khamenei

“We do not want to build a wall around ourselves. We cannot and we do not want to break off our relationship with the world in economic areas”.

11/03/2014

“We believe in interaction with the world. In the process of interacting with the world, one should know the other side. If we do not do this, we will be tripped up. We should not forget our history of enmity with global arrogance. There is nothing wrong with interacting with the world.

From the beginning, we were interested in interacting with the world. But when we interact with others, we should know the other party and its methods and we should consider our main goals”.

21/07/2013

“Scientific groups must be able to stand on their own feet. Of course, they must also make use of the achievements of others and have interaction with the world.

If they rely on their own knowledge, research, and scientific activities, they will find their appropriate position in global scientific interaction and will have an effective role in the world and in scientific exchanges”.

01/10/2007

“Cooperation, interaction and communication are part of the nature of all human beings, and different civilizations complement one another. Thus, if this is what is meant by globalization, it is part of the nature of mankind... However, what is today taking place in the guise globalization is something quite different, and it is posing a serious threat to all civilizations”.

23/10/2000

“Globalization is a beautiful name. All countries think that globalization will open up global markets to them. But when it means that an independent nation should become a cog in the wheel of western capitalism, it should not be accepted by any independent nation. If genuine globalization were to be practiced, all countries would be able to preserve their economic and political independence. Otherwise, the kind of globalization that was introduced by such organizations as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization - all of which are the American means of arrogance - is worthless. Therefore, independence is one of the most important criteria. In the absence of independence, progress is only a mirage. It is not possible to achieve genuine progress in the absence of independence”.

17/05/2009



# President Hassan Rouhani's Views on Globalization, Peace and Integration

In the name of the Islamic Republic of Iran I propose, as a starting step, the consideration by the United Nations of the project: "the World against Violence and Extremism (WAVE)".

Let us all join this "WAVE". I invite all states, international organizations and civil institutions to undertake a new effort to guide the world in this direction. We should start thinking about "Coalition for Ending Peace" all across the globe instead of the ineffective "Coalitions for War" in various parts of the world. Today, the Islamic Republic of Iran invites you and the entire world community to take a step forward; an invitation to join the "WAVE: World against Violence and Extremism". We should accept and be able to open a new horizon in which peace will prevail over war, tolerance over violence, progress over bloodletting, justice over discrimination, prosperity over poverty, and freedom over despotism".

24/09/2013

"This agreement can carry a global message of peace and security,

indicating that the way to attain conflict resolution is through negotiation and respect not through conflict and sanction. The Middle East longs for development and is weary of war. It is the natural right of the people of the fertile lands of the Middle East to live in peace and prosperity".

24/09/2014

"A comprehensive plan would secure a win-win situation for both sides and contributes to peace and security in the world and the region and to Iran's effective integration to international community".

16/08/2014

"Iran is ready for taking practical steps towards promoting of peace and peaceful coexistence in the world".

25/12/2013

"We must pay attention to the roots of disagreement and we must take them out. Discrimination, religious intolerance, poverty, cultural poverty, material poverty, spiritual poverty, economic poverty, social capital poverty; we must fight

discrimination, underdevelopment, and poverty. We must join hands to be able to rebuild the integrated Islamic nation and once more revive the high Islamic civilization. To do so, we must refer to the prophet's miracle. We must turn back to wisdom and insight. We must also turn back to hope, because our prophet was the messenger of wisdom, insight, and hope, and the messenger of moderation".

20/01/2014

"I will reverse this trend by restoring international confidence and exposing the ulterior motives [of Iran's critics]. Nuclear weapons have no role in Iran's national security doctrine; therefore Iran has nothing to conceal. But in order to move towards the resolution of Iran's nuclear dossier, we need to build both domestic consensus and global convergence and understanding through dialogue".

May, 2013

"Today, everybody in the country agrees that the right approach is to have constructive interaction with

the world. Today, our relations with all the international players, including the neighbors, have taken a calculated and effective step forward".

26/09/2014

"The first step on the road to convergence is to choose issues and actions that can readily be agreed upon, that are, expansion of transit and transport corridors, energy cooperation, direct banking cooperation, water resource management and other economic collaborations".

21/05/2014

"We want to rebuild and improve our relations with the European and North American countries on a basis of mutual respect. We are striving to avoid new burdens on relations between Iran and the United States and also to remove the tensions that we have inherited".

23/12/2013

"Propagandistic and unfounded faith-phobic, Islamophobic, Shiaphobic, and Iranophobic discourses do indeed represent serious threats against world peace and human security".

24/09/2013



# The Iranian Text in the Global Context



Philip G. Cerny  
"Globalization cuts across  
received categories,  
creating myriad multilayered  
intersections, overlapping  
playing fields, and actors  
skilled at working across  
the boundaries"



Amir Rezaeipanaah  
PhD Student of Political Science- ShahidBeheshti University- Iran

The Iranian civilization is one of the most ancient civilizations of history. In this civilization attending to the ontological, anthropological, epistemological and eschatological domains is based on the mixture of physical and metaphysical bases. This mixture, even with diverse relations, brings about a different discourse from other provided paradigms. The discourse is based on the articulation of those pillars that feed from three resources: first, the Iranian ancient culture; second, the Islamic school, and third, the Iranian experience of its encounter with modernity and modernism (and its following postmodernism). The Iranians, in their compulsory or self-willed encounters, which they have had with other discourses throughout the time, have always presented a high capacity of compatibility and coexistence. The Iranian thought has always used the principles of common ethics, art and science as convergence tools and proximity between different cultures and ideologies. In Iran's contemporary culture and civilization, with its long-lived past, a major part of the people's common heritage is implicit. The Iranian

discourse in the present world can be effective in three levels of signification and conceptualization, processing and structuring. In this discourse, the compliance of interests is in the shade of belief in righteousness and virtue. In the Iranian- Islamic view, power is not based on coercion and fraud and force; it is a system based on grace and mankind common good. The implicit rationality behind this discourse is not aggressiveness and violence; but, on the other hand, it is soft-wary and moral. The Iranian civilization, in its historical progression has generally been about transcending and strengthening the bases of international peace and security and moreover, providing contexts of welfare and the development of humanity and the human communities. In this logic, a person and a society is blissful that has the capacity of the abilities' growth and looking for success. So, an ideal society in the Iranian-Islamic approach is a society containing justice, freedom, welfare, happiness and peace for all. The historical realities show that the Iranians have been generally peaceful and ethical. In the eras when other cultures and civilizations were in their childhood, inactiveness and sleep, Iranians were moving their

cycles of peace, ethics, knowledge and wisdom. The originality of the concept of human, to a large extent, is indebted to the Iranians' theoretic and pragmatic efforts. "Good Thoughts, Good Words, and Good Deeds" is the crystallization of the peaceful and altruistic spirit of the Iranians. In this perspective and as the Iranian prominent poet, Saadi, says: "The children of Adam are limbs of each other / having been created of one essence". Human beings, governments and civilizations come and go but human concepts and values are consistent. However, there are texts which have the capacity of rereading and representation for long times and eras which are entangled with common and transcendental ethical and human concepts. The cultures that are based on instincts, even if they get domination or hegemony in some eras, but will finally have an inevitable failure or marginalization. The base of the Iranian culture and civilization, which is rooted in Iranian-being and Islam, with some significations of a discourse risen from the common heritage of humanity, is based on the common nature, human concepts and ethical principles. In the framework of this thought, physics and metaphysics are mixed and the humanly system of the continuum of the cosmic and divine order is portrayed. The Iranians, besides their historical ups and downs, and in the shade of their integrated cultural and rational progression continuum, have articulated a thought and a perspective which is at the top of the traditional, modern, postmodern, and post-postmodern readings of human history.

Peace, justice, humanity, ethics and happiness are the results of the historical heritage of the Iranians for the contemporary world. Iran, in its historical continuum, was the cradle of the peaceful coexistence of various ethnic groups and can be as a model for the redefinition of the global village in the globalization era. Iranophobia should be replaced with Iranology. This replacement is the need and prerequisite of regional and international convergence. Iran has proved not being a threat for global security. From a strategic view, Iran is a puzzle and question for the international system that should act for its removal. Iran is at the heart of the Persian Gulf, the Middle East, and the Muslim world and is an ideological and pragmatic center that can guarantee its peace, security and development. The future of the Middle East's peace, security and development, and

the globalized world totally, owes to understanding the Iranian-Islamic approach and civilization and belief in its high ability.

The ideological transcendental context (civilization, culture and identity) and the unique geopolitical structure of Iran are some realities that the international system should understand as an introduction for reaching constant peace and a pervasive and all-dimensional development. The regional and global convergence in different areas of identity, security and development seems impossible without understanding and knowing the identical-cultural context and the political-strategic structure of Iran. The base of the agreement and convergence with this transcendental culture and identity is not force, threat or sanction; but,

it is understanding, dialogue, respect and reciprocal trust-making. In this approach, the game rules in the international sphere should be based on the principles of the win-win game not the zero-sum one.

The failed experience of the west, especially the United States, in selecting the methods that are based on sanctions, charge, threat of military war, providing the possibilities of solidarity and privation and so on, can pave the way for understanding the contemporary situations of Iran and getting connected with it. At the present time, Iran has a prominent soft and hard power that can place it in a distinct position of the global and regional equations. The production and reproduction processes of Iran's power and legitimacy in

the globalization era are based on rich and rooted ideopolitical and strategic bases that can make Iran's superiority possible. Iran is seeking dialogue and understanding with the world; this is what the west and especially the United States should understand. It seems that Iran and the west have reached a sensitive phase in their relations and the west should, in addition to perceiving it, get Iran's trust and friendship. This is only possible through mutual respect and accepting all the rights of a free and capable nation-state.

The selection of this approach by the main players of the international system, especially 5+1, is something based on the moral principles and the logic strategic and geostrategic bases. This can eliminate many of the common concerns and anxieties and be the common good of the nation-states of the international sphere in the globalized world.

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# Introduction



**G**lobalization is one of the basic subjects which has been studied academically and has the process of globalizing and transforming some phenomena into global ones as its aims. It has been defined as a process by the help of which people from all over the world get unified in the same society. In questioning the nature and essence of globalization, a vector with two ends would get appeared. A group assuming it as a process and something inherent and self-estimated and another group consider it as a project and result of the will and tendency of the west and the superpowers of the global system.

Globalization, on the one hand, has been defined as an idea, pattern, project, process of human history, a situation or trend; it, on the other hand, has been defined as internationalization, liberalization, universalization, and westernization or modernization.

Studying globalization in the academic level appeared in the last decade of the 20th century. It was as a result of the effect



of the new economic, social, technical and cultural globalizing forces throughout the world. The establishment of new nation-states and the emergence of a new world system of nationalities caused the development of a more established field on international studies in the 1950s. Global studies has had a concentrated focus on the world as a single interactive system and broadened in the 1990s aiming at studying various aspects of globalization. Globalization has a different view on what has been studied in the social world and human culture; it pays attention to ethnic, linguistic, cultural, political, geostrategic, economic etc. contexts.

Globalization studies help understanding the contemporary international political, economic and social affairs. This kind of study is important in understanding



the differences and similarities of different cultures and ideologies and understanding how it can be possible to get connected and separated from the world at the same time. Finding the causes and effects of globalization and the way it impacts politics, economics, culture, society, science, technology etc. is another reason of studying it. This kind of study has got beyond a single academic discipline; furthermore, it has appeared as a new field of study that gets beyond the limits of the social sciences and humanities. A challenge that is in front of these studies is getting the different fields of study connected and interrelated. So, this study needs an approach aiming at encompassing a more comprehensive and widespread view.

Globalization has different powerful dimensions; some of which can be named as economic, political, social and cultural. It can be said that it is the process of international integration arising from different aspects of culture.



Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies (INCGS) aims at stressing the importance of fair globalization and placing emphasis on the future of humanity as a whole. It carries out research on various fields: Politics and Law, Economics and Trade, Cultural and Social issues, etc. The Center realizes analytical studies and researches in these fields and helps Iran get a better perspective of the globalization process and reflects the national position on each outstanding issue.

The INCGS was inaugurated with direct funding by the government. In this center, a number of key academic reference books were translated in Farsi and many other written by the Iranian specialists. Conferences and seminars were organized to explain the meaning of globalization and assess its potential impact on local/ national politics, culture and, of course, economy. In fact, in a context where the "cultural invasion" theory was very powerful, even Iranian economists had to take account of the cultural dimensions



of globalization.

This center addresses issues on the challenges and opportunities of how to best put the Islamic Republic of Iran in the process of globalization. It is committed to provide strategic, constructive, feasible and independent research and policy recommendations concerning Iran's globalization process. The center undertakes extensive research, organizes round tables, forums, and workshops; and, it publishes reports, books and journals. As its founders say, it will be a top advisor to the Iranian government and other institutions, providing professional research studies and policy recommendations on various issues in Iran and its globalization process.

INCGS is dependent on the presidency institution of Iran and aims at responding to the research needs in the national, regional,



international and global levels. This center, based on its justification of the council of developing high education, tries to broaden the research goals in relation to the globalization phenomenon, provide the suitable infrastructures for using the research achievements in different levels of the society and recognize the research needs in different contexts of politics, law, economy, culture, society, communication, religion, technology and so on.

In this regard, the center holds different conferences, publishes and translates related books in this field, encourages the researchers, writers, translators and academics to cooperate with it and gets in connection with organizations dealing with related topics from all over the world. Moving forth from theoretical to pragmatic levels and broadening the scientific findings, developing globalization studies and using them in the planning and decision-making procedures are part of this center's programs.



# Objectives

**T**he Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies is responsible for coordinating the current activities undertaken by universities, research institutes and other executive organizations in Iran aiming at providing them with an opportunity to participate in the international dialogue on globalization as well as sharing in the experience gained in this area. The main objectives of the center are as follows:

- 1 Policy making and advisory services to the Iranian authorities at Highest level on various aspects of globalization;
- 2 Administration of studies & researches on different aspects of globalization;
- 3 Promotion & coordination of research on globalization in cooperation with academic institutions and executive organizations;
- 4 Academic cooperation with globalization studies centers around the globe;
- 5 Cooperation with national centers on various aspects of globalization;
- 6 Information dissemination for the public at large, and for the specialists on globalization;
- 7 Organizing joint programs, conferences and workshops on various globalization issues with local or international organizations;
- 8 Enhancing individual's understanding of the question of identity, establishing a principal-based relation with the globalization process, creating opportunities for all individuals, achieving social justice in modern societies;
- 9 Providing an insight to the question of globalization through taken political, economic, social and cultural as well as security issues of any given country into consideration;
- 10 Utilizing all the available resources to achieve sustainability;
- 11 Providing the means for an all-inclusive development leading to global prosperity;
- 12 Research activities and support on cultural, social, political, economic, technological studies and other comprehensive research plans;
- 13 Preparing a comprehensive policy document on Iran national strategy on social, cultural, economic and political aspects of globalization;
- 14 Increasing and improving Iran role in the international level in all aspects of globalization on the basis of the Islamic principles;
- 15 Identification and facilitating the global joint governance within various areas;
- 16 Providing an interpretation of religious philosophy in relation to globalization;
- 17 Attempting an analyzing of the historical trends & defining the pattern of future developments through this analysis;
- 18 Facilitating Iran cooperation with international bodies and providing an opportunity to join international conventions;
- 19 Developing and supporting ongoing research activities on globalization in scientific centers and universities;
- 20 Cooperation with similar bodies in the Islamic and developing countries to ensure taking a unified stance in the international societies and meetings;
- 21 Improving public awareness on the issues related to globalization and facilitating cooperation within domestic and international bodies.

# International objectives

**T**he pursued objectives of the center in the international level are as follows:

- 1 Preparing and drafting international documents related to cooperation between Iran and other countries in the area of globalization and executive follow-ups on realization of set conditions within these documents;
- 2 Planning in the area of cooperation between Iran and other countries both bilaterally and multilaterally;
- 3 Studying the structure of official centers and organizations in working on globalization;
- 4 Utilizing Iran potentials for globalization and introducing these opportunities to the international bodies;
- 5 Facilitating the opportunity for participation of various bodies of Islamic republic of Iran in the international level, relating Iranian experts to their counterparts both nationally and internationally;
- 6 Establishing associations and friendship groups with other countries to work on the subject of globalization process;
- 7 Making use of the capacity of Iranian residing abroad through gaining their willingness for cooperation in this respect;
- 8 Organizing and managing visits by foreign delegates;
- 9 Providing and facilitating the participation of Iranian experts with short-term and long-term study programs in other countries, as well as preparing various by-laws and related regulations;
- 10 Studying the measures and politics designed by other countries and preparations of experts reports;
- 11 Indentation of associations and NGOs which work on the process of globalization in international levels and introducing them to their counterparts in Iran;
- 12 Identification of associations, institutions and organizations, legal entities and elites in the international level joining international bodies;
- 13 Organizing international conferences on the globalization process;
- 14 Establishing relationship between Iranian and international academic and scientific bodies to facilitate their cooperation on the topic of globalization;
- 15 Studying and preparing documents, reporting and filling the information on the international authorities working in the area of globalization.

# Vision & Mission

## Vision

Aligning with the newly-started globalization movement toward a just, sound and peaceful world government and taking part in the world leadership affairs.

## Mission

Identification of the effective movements, organizations and figures significant in globalization phenomenon and making a solid connection with

them is a mission which is followed in order to gain a comprehensive and inclusive approach based on the pragmatic and practical foundations. This center is pursuing the increase of those contexts related to the realization of national security, national interests, and the national identity of the Islamic republic of Iran in the globalization era and in the national, regional and international levels through the scientific recognition of the opportunities and threats.



# History

Globalization, as it has affected national, regional and international policies, has been a major political and scientific concern in recent decades. This concept includes specific and deep political, security-related, economic, social, cultural, identity-related and scientific and so on dimensions. Therefore, it is believed that there is a need to study the process and gain an understanding of the procedures through which globalization influences and treats the development of modern societies.

Iranian scholars and researchers have also shown interest in the process of globalization and have published a number of papers as well as compiling and translating books on this subject. The first official and organizational study in this area, called "The National Globalization Plan" was undertaken by the Research Center for the Humanities and Cultural Studies in 1993. By virtue of the supreme Council of Cultural Revolution enactment and a single article approved by the Cabinet, this plan included the following phases:

- ⑤ Drafting policy guidelines
- ⑤ Undertaking a comprehensive study
- ⑤ Setting a comprehensive national strategy on globalization process

In order to implement this plan "The National Center for Globalization Studies" was established in 1995, being affiliated to the Rules and Regulations governing on higher education and research centers. The center reviewed all research projects already undertaken in the area of globalization and its impact on economic, cultural and political issues as part of its first phase of "The National Globalization Plan". Furthermore, through consulting experts and researchers, the first draft for "National Policy Guidelines on Globalization" was prepared to be implemented by the related authorities after final modification and ratification.

The center name changed to "The National Center for Globalization Studies" in 2008 to give it an executive leverage. In the meantime, the subject was studied by the affiliated research and scientific faculties. As the result of this restructuring, the center appeared as an independent body headed by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and included representatives from the three powers and other executive organizations and institutions. The role of the highest official in the center is assigned to be the Executive Secretary of this advocacy body.

The Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies addresses issues on the challenges and opportunities of how to best put the Islamic Republic of Iran in the process of globalization, and is committed to providing strategic, constructive, feasible and independent research and policy recommendations concerning Iran's globalization process.

The Center undertakes extensive research, organizes round tables, forums, workshops and publishes reports, books and journals. It aims at being a top advisor to the government and other institutions, providing professional research studies and policy recommendations on various issues in Iran and in its globalization process.

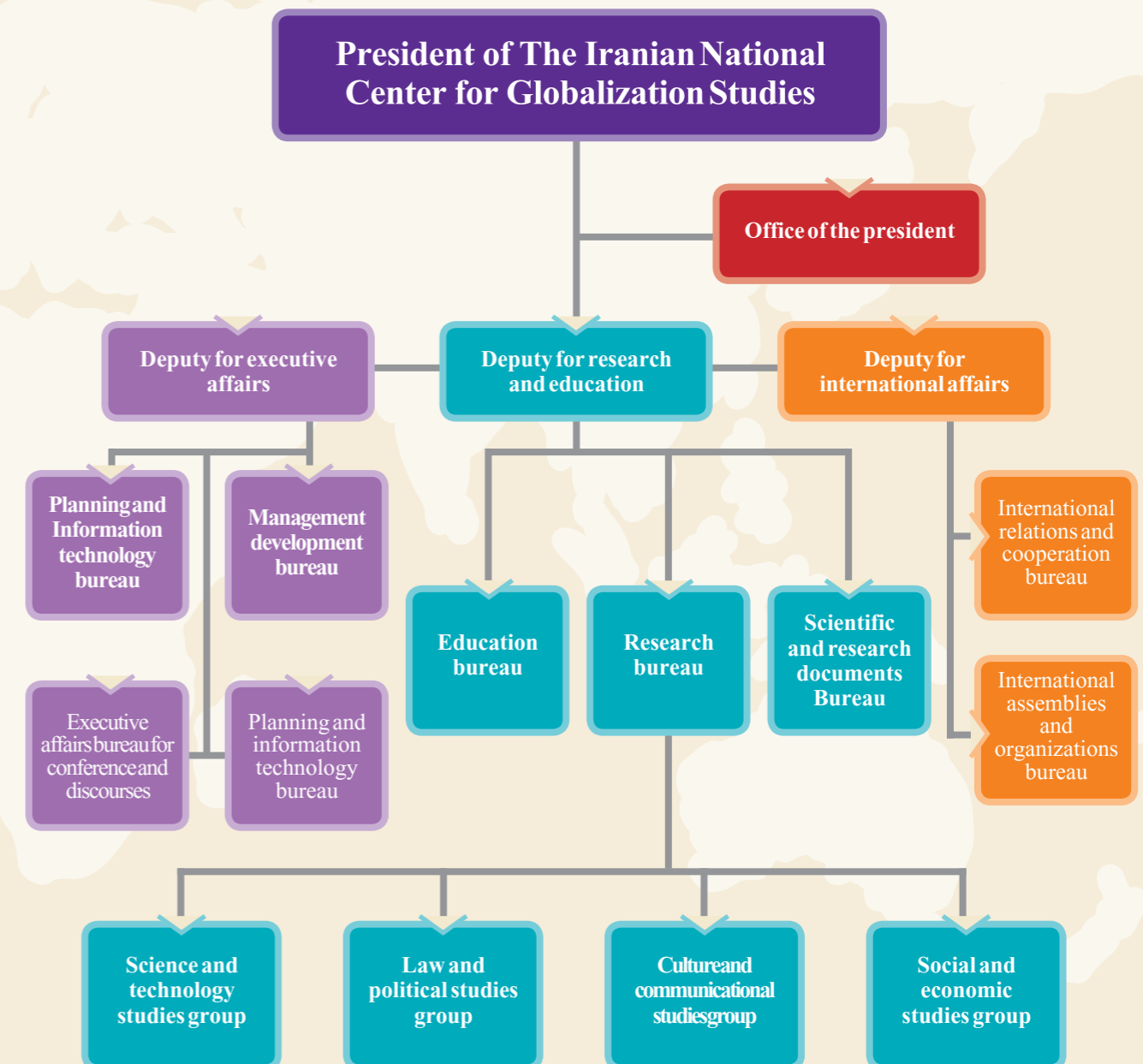
INCGS is also responsible for coordinating the current activities undertaken by universities, research institutes and other executive organizations in Iran aiming at providing them with an opportunity to participate in the international dialogue of globalization as well as sharing in the experience gained in this area. The Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies in cooperation with other national and international scientific and managerial authorities, including universities and other academic institutions work progressively on the issues and challenges pertaining to the process of globalization and investigate the nature of the challenges posed by this process to modern societies.

The aim of these researches is gaining a pragmatic and practical attitude in order to set the regulations and relations of the Islamic Republic in the national, regional and international levels. So, through using a descriptive-critical approach and making use of all the possibilities and potentials, it is tried to provide a context for having intelligent deal with the opportunities and commitments of the globalization era.

Some of the activities which were done by this center including its meetings and conferences are listed as follows:

- 1 Cooperation with government departments through the executive coordination council for globalization;
- 2 Translation of selected books and articles suitable for the interested Iranian citizens;
- 3 Holding conferences which were held by the Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies.
- 4 The scientific meetings which were in the INCGS contain the following:
  - 5 Global governance in the Era of Globalization
  - 6 Globalization and the intercultural Relations
  - 7 Scientific meeting with the subject: Globalization and Public Diplomacy
  - 8 Globalization and Economic Eanctions: Opportunities and Challenges

# The Organizational chart





Interview with Alireza Moayeri 'The President of  
the Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies

# Globalization is Process-Oriented

Globalization is the area of opposition between the convergent and divergent forces and the two courses of "globalization from above" and "globalization from below". With regard to the attempts of the west powers for imposing global governance and their will on the south countries, the non-committed countries should contrive the global affairs with planning and harmonizing them. So, the norms and values should be managed by the academic societies' help.

## ➤ What's the correct interpretation of the global evolutions? Is it Globalizing or Globalization?

Answering to this question, and whether the evolutions in the global context especially information and communication's revolution and the compress of space and time in the global village is globalizing or globalization, depends on the interpretation that considers these evolutions as agent-centered or structure-based and process-centered. If these evolutions are directed by an agent or a hegemon power so globalizing is correct. It means that the mentioned agent, with his dominant and homogeneous approach, is willing to make or keep some relations that guarantee his interests. From the other hand, if we interpret these evolutions as structure-based and process-Oriented, so this is globalization. In other words, a collection of relations and interactions between the international units and actors in different areas of politics, economics, society, culture and communication get realized. This helps collective self-consciousness and provides a base for increasing action and interaction among different players and their role-playing in international sphere. So, "globalization from below" with emphasis on the role of region in international sphere should take the most attention. This process in Iran would send its message throughout the world and it would help us make use from the communicative devices for making a positive picture.

## ➤ How has the Islamic revolution of Iran affected the globalization process?

Iran won the revolution in an era when there was no place for religion in the context of the struggle of the international relations' theories. After this event, religion was considered as an effective element in international relations. This was so that after the quadruplet discussions of liberalism and realism, traditionalism and behaviorism, neoliberalism and neorealism, reflectionism (post-structuralism) and structuralism (rationalism), we can find the discussion of international relations between religion and secularism. After three decades of Iran's revolution, at least in the Middle East, we can see the great effects of religion entrance in the socio-political areas; this is to the extent

that the spread of the waves of Islamic awareness is as a result of the religious movements' use of the new communicative technologies in the process of globalization. These movements could use the virtual space and organize their forces and inform their aims and programs which is their emphasis on saving human magnanimity, freedom and religious democracy.

## ➤ Which strategies maximize the national interests of Iran in its encounter with globalization?

Maximizing the national interests in encountering globalization is based on planning and policy-making but it also is fast. Escaping from this phenomenon or its total rejection is nothing but accepting the isolationist strategy. This is while; the strategy of effective and constructive interaction with the world is based on strengthening relations, interaction with the world and managing time. Pursuing the national interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the contemporary world needs a complete awareness on the globalization phenomenon and a try to opportunity-making and changing threats to opportunities. Furthermore, prompt action and working on the processes of setting solutions, decision-making and policy-making, implementing and assessing are also effective.

## ➤ What are the threats and opportunities the Islamic Republic of Iran has in its encounter with globalization?

Globalization accompanies threats and opportunities which can be divided to general and specific ones. The general opportunities and threats pave the way for the "cooperation-contest" of the Islamic Republic of Iran with other political units; especially, we can say that it is because the global community needs the help of the Islamic Republic, which has a strategic role in the west of Asia. Among the existing threats, the Salafi terrorism, the prevalence of infectious diseases, environmental crises and so on can be mentioned. The possibility of interaction and communication in this regard with other units for solving human problems and preventing extremism and violence exists; but also, the specific opportunities that globalization has brought our country

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opportunities.



are as follows: making use of general diplomacy, strengthening regional and ultra-regional convergence and extending interactions between nations.

➤ **What destiny do the cultural, religious, political, economic and social institutions of Iran have in their encounter with globalization?**

It is better for the country institutions to take active and positive positions towards globalization and be about using its opportunities. Having knowledge on the nature and dimensions of this phenomenon is important and it is one of the works the National Center of Globalization Studies should do and inform others. With regard to the global evolutions, some predictions should be made in order to minimize the damages and make new opportunities.



➤ **From the strategies of international interactions like regionalism, convergence with powerful countries, South-South relations, and relations with united countries, which one has the most interest for the Islamic Republic of Iran?**

Each of these strategies has some interests for Iran. Regionalism causes the improvement of the role and position of the region as a new player of the international relations and increases the role-playing of the Islamic Republic in the security-related hierarchies of the region. Furthermore, with regard to the communicative, economic dimensions in the regionalism process and leading it towards political and security affairs, it decreases the misunderstandings in the region. Cooperation with the powerful countries in the framework of honor, doctrine and expedient principle is something that can be pursued. In addition to Russia and China, we can cooperate with most of the western powers in different economic areas. In addition to the mentioned points, South-South relations cause the role playing of the non-committed, developing and independent countries in the global arena against the economic excesses of the North.

□ **The specific opportunities that globalization has brought our country are: using general diplomacy, strengthening regional and ultra-regional convergence and extending interactions between nations.**

➤ **Has the Islamic Republic of Iran affected or got affected by globalization?**

Not only Iran but also global powers are not only affective. All the political units, even those that are affected by their internal and external environment, have an effect on it. Globalization is not an exception. All the countries, even America, are affected by globalization because it is a process that its actors play in it. May the international regime of human rights be an issue that at first was planned for putting the independent countries under pressure from the west; but, nowadays we can see that even the west powers and America are under the critics of the international institutions of human rights. From the other hand, all the political units can have effects on the globalization process. Hizbollah or Hemas as two effective international groups are able to use soft power in their unparalleled war and impose their will on the most powerful units; this is dependent on their attachment to the soft power of thinking and knowledge-based policy and their use of the new technologies in the globalization era. All these are done to direct and convince the international public through the use of intelligent power.

➤ **How the interaction of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the dominant hegemony should be in its global economy and political interactions?**

It seems that the line between opposition and political interaction with the hegemon powers should be based on "honor, doctrine and expedient". In this regard, the west-studying approach should replace the west-accepting or west-rejecting approaches. So, the economic interactions should expand in the base of using the latest technologies and scientific achievements. As a result, trying to have scientific independence besides improving the constructive and effective interactions for providing the aims and national interests in the era of "contest-cooperation" has been considered as a suitable approach.

➤ **How has the capacities of the current state of Iran maximized its national interests in the global interactions?**

Proposing the concept of justice from the Government



of Prudence and Hope could attract the attention of the public in these elections and with its emphasis on logic gives them hope. Its attempt to improve international interactions of the Islamic Republic of Iran, using logic in foreign affairs decision-making and avoiding any excessiveness helped this state to have prudence in its decisions. This state's attempts to make a positive picture through using general diplomacy and the capacities of international multi-dimensional institutions for sending peaceful messages of Iranian nation world widely, is one of its capacities for maximizing the national interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

➤ **Where would the globalization process move towards in the future?**

Globalization is the area of opposition between the convergent and divergent forces and the two courses of "globalization from above" and "globalization from below". With regard to the attempts of the west powers for imposing global governance and their will

on the south countries, the non-committed countries should contrive the global affairs with planning and harmonizing them. So, the norms and new values should be managed by the help of civil institutions and university societies and proposed in the international organizations in order to be changed to global principles and customs. This should be done in a way that plays its constructive role in the international conventions. Using the capacity of multi-dimensionality and efforts to synergizing cultures can cause globalization provide the base for the role-playing of the regional powers like the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to neutralize some of the hegemon powers in changing it from a process to a project. Furthermore, we should make the most use of this process for explaining the values and concepts of the Islamic revolution and convince the international common thoughts and inform them about the reformist approach of the Iranian nation and our considerable capacities in geo-culture, geo-economy and geo-strategy for having an all-dimensional interaction with the global community.



## Interview with Mohammad Reza Dehshiri on INCGS

# Globalization is sometimes described as "change management"

The vice chairman for research and education affairs of the Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies in talking about globalization, said: Globalization means the compression of time and space. It

means that borders have waned and the role of governments has diminished. Globalization has various manifestations. For example in politics, the role of governments has decreased, while people and non-governmental

organizations (NGOs) have gained more power. In economy, governments cannot maintain their protectionist policies because they have to enter global markets. In cultural areas, people's lifestyle is changing rapidly. Social networking sites have taken over people's culture, lifestyle, and interaction with each other. But how should be our reaction to the discussed new atmosphere? We believe that neither we can oppose globalization, nor we can yield to it. Rather, we should take on an active attitude towards this phenomenon and make mental and logistical preparations to properly deal with the international community.

In explaining the structure and missions of the INCGS, he said that as engagement with the international community is an inevitable fact, different organizations of the country need to properly work together and coordinate their policies. So, the proposal to launch the center was first put forward in 2003 and approved by the former president Mohammad Khatami. The center has a strategic council and the president support it. Fourteen ministers or officials equivalent to ministers are involved in running it. The center consists of three divisions: the executive division, which deals with financial and administrative affairs; the international division, which oversees and regulates the center's interaction with foreign organizations; and the education and research division.

In answering to the question "Does globalization mean surrendering to western norms?" Dehshiri replied that: there are three approaches to the west: the anti-western approach, the pro-western approach, and an approach based on studying the west. We do not intend to fight with the west; neither do we intend to surrender to it. We want to get to know the west better in order to deal with it properly. People should be aware that we are not living on our own and that our fate is linked with the fate of other countries. Globalization is sometimes described as "change management", whose paramount

feature is "time". It means that we have to show a prompt reaction to changes around us. Of course, globalization can entail negative consequences as well. For example, the ISIL Takfiri militants make the utmost use of virtual space. Or, there are internet sites that spread moral and social anomie. However, it does not mean that we should ban virtual space. Rather, we should raise the awareness among people and how to use it appropriately. Globalization can have negative or positive impacts on different societies.

Countries differ in the ways they get affected by globalization. However, all aspects are too intertwined that cannot be separated. Religion can play an active role, because it is a global phenomenon and can function internationally. For example, Islam can use virtual space to send its message world-widely. People can use the internet to find answers to their questions and misunderstandings on religious issues. Dehshiri remarked that: Our priority is establishing relations with academic centers and universities. I invite universities to undertake research projects with our institution.

This center also holds various workshops and it welcomes interested individuals and organizations, who want to get more acquainted with this phenomenon, to join the workshops. We are also interested to have cooperation with similar foreign institutes to hold joint conferences and invite all qualified people to visit and cooperate with us.



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# Iran and Globalization

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The concept of globalization has different meanings for the countries that are in the international system; and, each country according to its economic situation, the institutionalization of its economic-political bases and its cultural richness, sets its special compliance strategy (or non-compliance or a degree of compliance) with the globalization process. Furthermore, the Islamic Republic of Iran, according to its special cultural situation, its political system nature and its historical properties, needs an exact and scientific understanding of globalization phenomenon; it also requires having a pragmatic planning in order to get complied (or non-complied) with this pervasive concept. The main question is whether the globalization phenomenon is inconsistent with the national governance of the Islamic Republic of Iran or if there is a context for their interaction? The hypotheses are as follows: first; Iran's experience of the West, in the past two centuries, is the main obstacle of its interaction with globalization; and, principles of constitution, the identity of the political system and Iran's negative experiences of the West bring obstacles for accepting the cultural and political dimensions of globalization. Second; until the Islamic requests of the Islamic Republic of Iran from its international environment have extremist dimensions, this opposition would continue. Third; the economic and cultural dimensions of globalization would have a faster impact on the developing countries in the coming decade than the political ones. Fourth; consistent evolution in the following three overlapping circles would decrease the vulnerabilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and facilitate utilizing the possibilities and opportunities of globalization: 1. Strengthening the cultural bases and reinforcing national identity; 2. Making political stability through meritocracy and the dependence of the national governance and power on the educated, specialized and

capitalist group in the society and lessening populism; 3. Intellectual and pragmatic hierarchical consensus of the political elites in variant centers of power in the directions and contents of the national strategy. Three different analysis levels should be investigated for studying the subject of Iran and globalization in an overlapping manner: 1. the social beliefs and bases of the political elites; 2. the internal socio-political structure; and, 3. globalization as a new stage of capitalist system that has shaped the present power and wealth structure of the international system. The first two levels are necessary for the liny-historical conception of Iran's issues and the third one is required for knowing Iran's international environment.

The developing countries like the Islamic Republic of Iran have two solutions towards the globalization process. 1. Joining this process with its positive and negative principles and consequences and trying to make the most use for their citizens; or, 2. In the domestic and international political currents, and vaguely, have a mostly negative interaction with it and delay their membership issue. However, joining this giant global current, first of all, is a political decision. And secondly, through an all-dimensional entrance in this process, the citizens and enterprises of a country get forced to reach the global standards. In fact, Iran's history of its relations with the West is full of suspicion and distrust; furthermore, the general development of the Islamic Republic of Iran is impossible without coordination with big powers. So, the Iranians' interaction with the world should be based on confidence; and not on previous experiences. However, accepting globalization and gradually practicing it needs a strategic, determinative starting point; in a way the Islamic Republic of Iran should reach peace with the existing global system and consistently adopt the way of peaceful coexistence with it. The Islamic Republic of Iran should set and manage a complex formula between "independence" and



“Accepting globalization and gradually practicing it needs a strategic, determinative starting point”

“growth” through increasing the domestic strength and political stability, having an effective legislative and an advanced executive power.

Furthermore, in the political struggle for economic exploitation in the globalization era, a developing country, like the Islamic Republic of Iran, can get the most contribution in the bargaining process. It also can show its internal system as a powerful one from different legal, official and organizational dimensions of decision-making. The most becoming thing that a developing state like the Islamic Republic of Iran can do is that it organizes its domestic system by a process of welfare, accompanied with justice, humanly and ethical characteristics. The biggest challenge of Iran's politicians, implemental and intellectual elites is the extraction of a formula that in the rocky international politics, in addition to its inevitable interaction with other countries, reach a

complex interaction of national governance, political independence, preserving domestic identity, welfare and economic growth. This formula is realizable through its dependence on the soft-wary culture. The country's moving from the existing condition to the favorable one in the contemporary era of globalization requires scientific and comprehensive recognition of the realities and, the exact setting of the favorable situation through internal consensus-making. However, the internal system, political order and stability, the elites consensus, a dependable legislative power towards the foreign, regularity of the social relations and giving hope to people about the future, extending party competition, small state and using intellectual elites are some factors that provide Iran with the favorable utilization of the international system in the globalization era.

Translated by: Amir Rezaeipناه



## The Iranian Discourse of Development in the Global Era

# Open Problems

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Iran's decisions on globalization are under the influence of many internal and external forces. Development is among the most influential internal forces shaping globalization decision in Iran. But understanding the Iranian development policies and especially development thought behind them seems challenging mainly due to the challenge of meaning in the Iranian development thought. This article, proposes that discourse analysis could be a helpful framework to go deep in to regularities, structures and system of beliefs that shaped development thoughts and policies in Iran, since, in this way, the Iranian globalization policies and strategies could be better understood. This study shows the analytical dimensions of application of discourse analysis in development studies by proposing open problems.

### The Iranian Discourse of Development

An Iranian discourse of development exists; but, it's of paramount importance to distinguish it from other global and international discourses. Since, clarifying the similarities and differences between the Iranian and global discourses of development helps policy makers find more applicable policies to join global community. Discourse theory deals with the meanings and interpretations behind human conception of society and politics in a particular point of history that shapes social acts and political ideas. Discourse analysis of development reveals the political order and knowledge behind the Iranian development thoughts and shows how political forces reshaped the idea of progress and the

meaning of development. In this view, discourse analysis is not limited to the collection of texts (i.e. books, articles, films, speeches, art, slogans...), but includes regularities, policies and principles which shape the texts and their methodological construction.

Different discourses of development could be distinguished by finding the repetition of similar limited specifications in development texts in a particular period, as Edward Saeid states. One could recognize concentrations of such common regularities, principles and systems of beliefs in particular texts from the beginning of development thought in Iran, and this way distinguishes various discourses of development. These different discourses include conceptual constructs,



thoughts and the belief of development theorists and practitioners that shaped their social and political roles. In other words, discourse analysis of development goes deep into the fundamental concepts of development that builds social actions (i.e. development plans, development goals, developmental orders...) and enables us to explore them scientifically. Meanwhile, the role of power, dominance and ideologies in the creation of Iranian development thought in different historical periods could be examined by discourse analysis. Since power dynamics and ideological patterns are two indispensable elements in the construction of development thought and also shaping the way Iran tends to join the global era. However, it should be noticed that, discourse analysis of development is an outside approach to development; so, it has no authority to judge regarding the values of discourses that are under consideration. In analyzing each discourse of development, the major claims which have been created in historical context are considered without judgment, refusal or confirmation.

### Open Problems on the Iranian Discourse of Development

Discourse analysis of development enables us to assess the Iranian idea of progress and development thought from a new perspective. Below I proposed 14 analytical problems which could shed light on the analysis of Iranian discourses of development. Consideration of these open problems helps us explore the Iranian development thought.

### Knowing the Iranian Discourses of Development

Problem 1: How many dominant, marginalized and conflicting discourses of development exist since the beginning of the intellectual debates on the idea of progress and development in Iran? What their core concepts, fundamental specifications, common regularities and systems of belief are?

Problem 2: Interpretations of which prior discourses, leads to the shaping of current dominant development discourses in Iran?

Knowing that interpretational patterns are essential to understanding the ups and downs of discourses and analysis of interpretational roots helps the proper

assessment of internal discourse dynamics. Since the way discourses interpret texts, shows their internal logic and how new meaning and concepts are produced.

Problem 3: How the process of institutional limitation within the Iranian discourse of development marginalizes or rejects concepts and hence defines the discourses boundaries with other competing discourses?

The issue of concepts' marginalization and rejection within a discourse is of utmost importance in Foucault discourse analysis model. This problem explains how Iranian discourses of development differentiated themselves from each other and made their

own distinct identity through history. A marginalized or rejected concept in

this process of internal institutional limitation never vanishes but there is always a possibility for further return as a core

concept of a discourse. Analysis of this problem

while clarifies internal mechanism in which the discourse has been constructed, also makes possible the better assessment of dynamics of the future Iranian discourse of development.

Problem 4: Examining the Iranian contemporary development thought by investigating it from their writers' viewpoint, gives a considerable understanding of the identity of each discourse and elaborates their differences.

Problem 5: What is the future trend of the Iranian discourses of development? Future discourses are laid upon which historical bases (i.e. weakened discourses, rejected or marginalized concepts, etc.)?

Mutual Effects of Opposing- Competing Discourses

Problem 6: What opposing-competing discourses exist against dominant discourses of development in various periods of the Iranian development thought?

As Sheppu states, discourses are not subjected to isolation but are in constant competition with opposing discourses.

Problem 7: what are the core concepts and major specifications of these competing discourses and how their impacts made changes to the dominant discourses?



While the process of institutional limitation of the dominant discourse tries to differentiate itself from the competing discourses, a level of penetration of concepts from the competing discourse into the core concepts and the belief systems of the dominant discourse occurs. In this way the relation between the dominant and marginalized discourse of development in Iran is constructed based upon a level of mutual effect.

### Discourses and the Evolution of Iranian Concept of Development

Problem 8: How did the various discourses of development change understanding and knowledge of development in the Iranian society? In other hand, what experiences did, the historical effects of the Iranian's perception of progress and development have from different discourses? And current so called Iranian perception of development is based upon which dominant discourse of development?

It's emphasized in discourse analysis that while discourses bear effects from society, but also takes an important role in shaping the understandings and perceptions of the society in the subject matter. Based on recent findings in linguistics, discourses have a persuasive role and can change their audiences' systems of belief.

Problem 9: how does the belief construction and persuasion process, in which discourses undertake, reshape political actions and choices?

### Discourses of Development in Relation to Power and Legitimacy

Problem 10: How do different structures of power contribute in forming various types of development discourses? As Foucault stressed, power is not restrictive, rather it's a constructive element in which has generative characteristics. Power generates its own unique forms of behavior and systems of belief which are then configured as discourses. Problem 11: Has discourses of development been able to implement particular effects

on power relations in Iran, in a way that changes power dynamics?

The relation between power and discourse is mutual, means that discourses of development take an active role in power construction.

Problem 12: Who were the audiences of the development discourse in Iran and have discourses been able to mobilize their audiences to legitimize particular constructs of power?

The relation between power and discourse could be studied via both motivational and convincing perspectives. This means that discourses of development could act as motivational tools which have convincing effects over their audience's in behalf of a particular

power structure. Discourse of development in this view undertakes political function through the mobilization force that they possessed.

Relations between development discourses of Iran are based upon mutual effects.

### Dominant Discourse and the Rejection of Social Capacities

Problem 13: Which social capacities were marginalized and even rejected from the social action through the boundaries and differentiation mechanisms that were followed by the Iranian discourses of development?

The boundary of our conception is limited to the discourse in which we belong to, as Foucault said. He added, discourse differentiate itself by setting a legitimate knowledge and fixed norms by which concepts and theories could be explained. Therefore, boundaries and differentiation processes of development discourses have direct consequences on social players and in general the social capability-building.

### The Discourse of Development and the Tendency for Dominance

Problem 14: what are the hegemonic symbols and signs in the discourses of development which reveals their tendency to be dominant? Are these discourses in line with dominant power structures or are they about shaping a new dominant power through their discourse?

### Conclusion

I believe that these open problems are the starting points for deeper investigation through understanding the Iranian development thought. Claims that the Iranians' have introduced new definitions and concepts of development looks hesitating,

but with no doubts the Iranians' understand development quite differently. Progress and development in the social and political context of Iran experienced modifications from their original western roots, but the extent of these modifications and changes is not vivid. Discourse

analysis is a framework which may bring us a better overview of the dynamics of development thought in Iran. Development thought and the challenge of meaning which it's faced with, are among the fundamental pillars affecting the Iranians' decision-making in the global era.



## Iran's New Discourse in Foreign Policy

# The Role of Language in the Globalization Era

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### Language, Power and Globalization

Globalization offers the opportunity for interaction among different countries around the world. It considers the cultural, economic, political and ecological relations among others in a global context. Each aspect of globalization has its own benefits and points of concern. The cultural aspects of globalization can be divided into different phases. As language is one of the main social issues in human relations and regarding the fact that a proper use of language is crucial to a successful interaction in the modern world, it can be expected that the development of language use leads to cultural and identity-related development. A proper and intelligent use of language elements can provide dominance for a government and consequently lead to its hegemony. Language (and the way of using it) is a basic and effective domain for soft power. Through employing language, proper identities can be provided in the globalization era. The convergences and divergences of power in the globalization era are based on the identity which results from the power hidden in and coming out of language and its utilization.

The discourses that the governments (esp. the main regional and international powers) produce are not anymore kept inside their own countries. The governments' speeches are immediately spread and published all around the world in the mass media. It also enters the new social media and becomes the topic of discussion among native and non-native elites (as well as other) people all around the world. This becomes more significant about the countries' foreign policies since a country's foreign policy considers not only the national interests but also the international issues.

In such a significant field, the claims must be precise, the policy borders must be clear cut and both the national and international interests must be considered as necessities. The success here depends on clear and planned policies. However, this is not the only requirement since the policy is also going to be expressed to the addressees.

A successful discourse by a government in one part of the world can change the future of a nation in the other part since it affects the international relations. This is one of the main ways in which language plays a crucial role in the globalization era.

### Iran's New Discourse in Foreign Policy; Articulation and Conclusion

According to its special political, strategic and geopolitical position in the Middle East and the world, Iran has always been the topic of many international debates. The actions that Iran takes and the texts that the government produces are subjects of the most significant international media. Iran has recently offered a new text to the international community considering changes, due to the national interests. Of course, a similar discourse has before been offered. The president reminds this

fact at the United Nations General Assembly in 2014, condemning the terroristic attacks and extremism, says that "Let's recall that Iran had invited everyone to "dialogue" before the 9/11 and also called for "a world against violence and extremism" before the outbreak of the current violent atrocities". He reminds the present threats which threaten the world as well as the region, mentioning the importance of a proper understanding of the present situation in order to solve the problems: "Perhaps in the past year, few people could forecast the fire that would rage today. But now uninhibited violence



and extremism presents an imminent threat to the world. It is self-evident that without an accurate understanding of how the current condition came about we will not be able to find the right solutions".

The new text (leading to a new discourse) is based on dialogue and peaceful relations while considering national interests. Since the last elections, Iran has provided a new discourse in its foreign policy which aims at entering dialogue and moderation as its approach into the international domain.

Through such discourse, the government tries to provide a field for convergence with the international system through prioritizing the common threats and interests. This issue is notable especially in the special security situation of the Middle East. "The Middle East longs for development and is weary of war. It is the natural right of the people of the fertile lands of the Middle East to live in peace and prosperity. In the past, colonialism denied them this right; and, today the shadow of war and violence threatens their security".

Beside considering the tensions in the region, the president emphasizes the hopes mentioning that, "The firm belief of our people and government in enduring peace, stability, tranquility, peaceful resolution of disputes and reliance on the ballot box as the basis of power, public acceptance and legitimacy, has indeed played a key role in creating such a safe environment" (the United Nations General Assembly, 2013). Such a discourse both affects and is affected by the international setting.

The aspects of such a discourse are more obvious in Iran's foreign policies. The new government's foreign policy has been based on peace, dialogue and national interest, which according to the crucial role of Iran in the region, affects the Middle Eastern countries. The stable relation of Iran with other countries in the Persian Gulf region can reduce the tensions which these countries are facing. And, a stable Middle East is of great importance to the world. In other words, Iran has to take every step in foreign policy with special care and consideration of many different issues such as the national interests, the Middle East interests and the international interests. Although every government has to consider different points, this becomes double for Iran because of its special significant position. Considering all these issues, Iran has taken the very first steps during the time of the new president, attracting the attention of the global society by establishing trust on both sides. Therefore, it can be concluded that Iran has been successful in providing national as well as international interests. In between, Iran tries to benefit from the resultant of an effective relationship based on reciprocal respect and trust with the world. Following

this goal, it aims at providing an understanding as well as practicing the bases of cooperation and convergence among the countries' national and international policies based on different political approaches. This action taken by the government has faced positive reactions from the international community.

In fact, and as the result of a natural process, the positive actions taken by Iran have usually resulted in the positive reaction by a number of the actors in the international community. Such a positive action-reaction relationship in fact shapes a positive interaction between Iran and the world. At present, the interaction seems to be leading to reciprocal cooperation which leads to achieving interests on both sides.

Steps taken toward the global peace, the discussions over the environment, the continuous talks around the nuclear program, the cultural interactions, the meetings between the Iranian government and the main powers in the world (esp. 5+1) and the cooperation in persisting against the terroristic groups and drug trafficking in the Middle East are examples of the results coming from the effective interaction between Iran and the international community. Therefore, it can be concluded that Iran has succeeded in creating a new discourse of peace in a situation that it has been surrounded by wars and concerns. The evidence for such a claim can be the president's speeches in the United Nations General Assembly. Such a speech is produced at a time when the terroristic groups are at the country's borders, part of the neighborhood is ruined by wars and all these must be regarded besides the national issues.

These issues cannot be ignored by the president Hassan Rouhani as the representative of the country. It must be mentioned that choosing the peaceful discourse with the world does not mean ignoring the national interests. The Iranian president has produced a discourse of peace besides considering the national security and interests. In his interview with CNN, the president mentions that: "We must all accept that there is only one way and that's the way of dialogue and talks and negotiations" and, "This means that sanctions are an inappropriate tool. That means that threats are the wrong path".

In his speech at the United Nations General Assembly in 2013, the president mentions that: "Unjust sanctions, as the manifestation of structural violence, are intrinsically inhumane and against peace". A year later at the same place, he defends Iranians' rights: "As you know, during the ongoing nuclear negotiations in this year, the Iranian government took some initiatives that created new favorable conditions, which resulted, at that phase, in the Geneva Joint Plan of Action. We are determined to continue our confidence building approach and our

transparency in this process. If our interlocutors are also equally motivated and flexible, and we can overcome the problem and reach a longstanding agreement within the time remaining, then an entirely different environment will emerge for cooperation at regional and international levels, allowing for greater focus on some very important regional issues such as combating violence and extremism in the region".

President Rouhani and his team follow main goals in Iran's foreign policy in the present globalized world. Some of their goals are mentioned here: First, providing the reciprocal trust and respect and removing the tension between Iran and the international system; Second, basically solving the central issues of conflict with the regional and international powers and decreasing the causes of Iran's divergence; Third, regaining Iran's international prestige and increasing the system's strategic depth at the level of both the nation and the government; Fourth, providing Iran's national security in both the Middle East and the international area; Fifth, providing Iran's national interests through talks and attracting international cooperation and investment in order to achieve economic developments; and, presenting the abilities and efficiencies of Iran through solving the disputes with the international community. In the political strategy of the Iranian president, the discourse of Iran's foreign policy in the globalization era is based on increasing Iran's convergence with the international community and decreasing the threats and conflicts (i.e., the tensions). The government is looking for establishing and increasing the grounds for reciprocal understanding between Iran and the international community. It seems that the government (and the president as the representative of them) has come to the conclusion that the reason of many conflicts is rooted in the lack of dialogue and diplomatic actions. Therefore, they have tried to overcome this deficiency. Recently, the government has tried to restrict the circle of otherness and antagonism while providing the international community with a new identity through Iran's new foreign policy discourse.

In such a new global identity, Iran tries to regain its position as a regional power using this as a means to provide the world with national and international security and interests. Besides, the new discourse of Iran offers a pattern for the Islamic world and Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries. It seems that at the present time Iran knows not only what it is not looking for, but also what it is aiming to gain.

Iran is at a process of cooperation, dialogue and reciprocal perception with the world which can guarantee the increase of its power and by increasing the influential domains of such a power provides the national and international interests. This issue can provide a significant development for Iran.

President Rouhani has mentioned Iran's tendency in his speeches at the United Nations General Assembly in 2014 "My government's principled policy is to go towards constructive interactions with our neighbors on the basis of mutual respect and with emphasis on common interest". Later on, he adds: "It is my sincerest hope that our generation endeavors to leave a more secure and developed earth as its legacy for the next generation". In order to gain a global peace, the international community must also provide Iran with an equivalent discourse. It is in this way that both sides can shape an efficient cooperation through which they can overcome the present global tensions and provide

an opportunity to gain international security and interests.

Although the Iranian government have achieved a relative success in achieving a new discourse, and in spite of the primary success, the Iranian and non-Iranian elites and people are looking for tangible achievements. As mentioned above and based on different facts, the Iranian president has offered a new discourse based on trust, peace, international cooperation and dialogue while considering the national interests. However, Iran is not the only power who takes actions. A final and stable success requires the same strategies from the international community.

Therefore, the remaining years of the new government are a real opportunity to achieve the common international goals and move towards a better future.

It seems that the chance of the ninth round of Iranian Nuclear Energy Program Negotiations in Muscat, the capital of Oman, and the possible coming negotiation processes can be as a sensitive and determinative stage. The west has the chance of getting the mutual socio-political trust and respect of Iran through these negotiations. This subject requires showing a high-level of honesty, transparency and pragmatism from the west and especially the United States.

The mutual will for getting a comprehensive and sustainable agreement which provides the interests of both sides can be gained in a context of realism and pragmatism, which is based on mutual trust-making. In this meanwhile, the west, in addition to satisfying the negotiations' group, should try to make the mind of the Iranian elites and people more positive.

Through employing language, proper identities can be provided in the globalization era.

# Globalization concerns the intersection of presence and absence ; Globalization from Different Perspectives

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The first step of entering and encountering each subject is the description and recognition of that concept. The elites' and theoreticians' view in each field of study and their definition of its nodal points and most important concepts is a fundamental and important thing. So, this part tries to present some of the given definitions of globalization concept. This study is done from different economic, political, cultural, social, media, linguistic, technological and so on dimensions. The aim of this text is giving a macro and comparative picture of this concept. Globalization means the formation of an international and global network of relations in different fields, especially economy and culture. In the shade of the increase in economic and cultural exchanges in the 1980s and 1990s this subject got expanded. In the meantime, different theoreticians theorized it from the positive and negative dimensions. The primary views were mostly on its project or process-being and gradually moved towards knowing its different dimensions. Globalization has been studied and researched in variant domains and perspectives, some of which are presented in the following.

Immanuel  
Maurice  
Wallerstein



"Personally I think it [globalization] is meaningless as an analytical concept and serves primarily as a term of political exhortation".  
"This discourse [globalization] is in fact a gigantic misreading of current reality—a deception imposed upon us by powerful groups and an even worse one that we have imposed upon ourselves, often despairingly. It is a discourse that leads us to ignore the real issues before us, and to misunderstand the historical crisis within which we find ourselves. We do

indeed stand at a moment of transformation. But this is not that of an already established, newly globalized world with clear rules. Rather we are located in age of transition, transition not merely of a few backward countries who need to catch up with the spirit of globalization, but a transition in which the entire capitalist world-system will be transformed into something else. The future, far from being inevitable and one to which there is no alternative, is being determined in this transition that has an extremely uncertain outcome".

Anthony  
Giddens



"In a general way, the concept of globalization is best understood as expressing fundamental aspects of time-space distanciation [namely, the conditions under which time and space are organized]. Globalization concerns the intersection of presence and absence, the interlacing of social events and social relations "at distance" with local contextualities. We should grasp the global spread of modernity in terms of an ongoing relation between distanciation and the chronic

mutability of local circumstances and local engagements. . . globalization has to be understood as a dialectical phenomenon".  
"Globalization can thus be defined as the intensification of world-wide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. . . local transformation is as much a part of globalization as the lateral extension of social connections across time and space".

Norman Fairclough  
"Globalism' is a discourse  
of globalization  
which represents it in  
reductive neo-liberal  
economic terms within  
a strategy



Jurgen  
Habermas



"The international economic system, in which states draw the borderline between the domestic economy and foreign trade relations, is being metamorphosed into a transnational economy in the wake of the "globalisation" of markets. Especially relevant here are the acceleration of worldwide capital flows and the imperative assessment of national economic conditions by globally

interlinked capital markets. These factors explain why states no longer constitute nodes endowing the worldwide network of commercial relations with the structure of interstate or international relations.

Today, it is rather states which are embedded within markets than national economies which are embedded within the boundaries of states".

Samir Amin



"The establishment of a global market for goods and capital, the universal character of competing technologies, the progression towards a global system of production, the political weight that the global system carries in the competition for global or regional hegemonies, the cultural aspect of universalization, etc."

Malcolm  
Waters



"Globalization is a social process in which the constraints of geography on economic, political, social and cultural arrangements recede, in which people become increasingly aware that they are receding and it which people act accordingly".

Charles Oman



"Globalisation is the growth, or more precisely the accelerated growth, of economic activity across national and regional political boundaries. It finds expression in the increased movement of tangible and intangible goods and services, including ownership rights, via trade and investment, and often people, via migration. It can and often is facilitated by a lowering of government

impediments to that movement, and/or by technological progress, notably in transportation and communications. The action of individual economic actors, firms, banks, people, drive it, usually in the pursuit of profit, often spurred by the pressures of competition. Globalisation is thus a centrifugal process, a process of economic outreach, and a microeconomic phenomenon".

Thomas  
Friedman



"The driving idea behind globalization is free market capitalism—the more you let market forces rule and the more you open your economy to free trade and competition, the more efficient your economy will be. Globalization means the spread of free-market capitalism to virtually every country in the world. Therefore globalization also has its own set of economic rules—rules that revolve around opening, deregulating and privatizing your economy, in order to make it more competitive and attractive to foreign investment".

Roland  
Robertson



"Globalization as a concept refers both to the comprehension of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole. . . both concrete global interdependence and consciousness of the global whole".  
"Globalisation is a process that comprises two simultaneous processes: global compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole.

## Cultural Diplomacy

# A World without Walls

Dr. Mohammad Reza Dehshiri  
Faculty Member of Political Science-School for International Relations (SIR)-Iran

**Globalized world marked by the fading of borders calls on the states to adopt a civilizational approach in their cultural diplomacy rather than an ideological and confrontational one. Infact, the civilizational approach maintaining that civilization has the potential to play an active role in the globalized world – through the promotion of culture status as the main constituent factor of the actual multidimensional system – would tend to remove all forms of unilateralism, extremism and violence for the realization of a just and prosperous world.**

**W**e are facing several forms of globalization in which cultures can have diverse forms of modernity with their own innovative contribution. The realization of a multicultural world necessitates the depiction of the true picture of cultures as well as their active interaction in order to promote friendship, peace and sustainable development in the current globalized world. The idea of “synergy of cultures” can constitute a favorable context for the interaction of human societies; the provided culture would be regarded as a basis for power and would play an active role in realizing a world without walls. Moreover, the notion of “synergy of cultures” gives priority to the civilizational approach providing an opportunity for mutual understanding and mutual respect, so that people could interact with each other at the same level without adopting any dominant approach. In fact, cultural exchange can lead to a peaceful world without borders. In that case, the notion of “synergy of cultures” can pave the way for promoting peace as well as the realization of sustainable security. What led to the fall of the Berlin Wall was the culture that swept away contempt, established an atmosphere of confidence based on mutual respect and facilitated

cultural exchange between the two sides of the Wall. In fact, the Wall which was constructed on the pillars of hard power, contempt, non-confidence and injustice as well as the predominance of politics over culture had disseminated the seeds of insecurity in the bipolar world. Furthermore, the states looked at culture from an up-down perspective. In other words, the unjust relations of power, the desire for oppression, violence and dominance as well as the atmosphere of ignorance, extremism, prejudice and bigotry has led to a world full of war, militarism and insecurity.

If the humanity wants to plant the seeds of friendship through the removal of misunderstanding walls and construct peace in the minds of men, a cultural perspective should overwhelm the diplomacy of the states; a cultural diplomacy that is based on mutual respect and expansion of cultural exchange in the global civil society. The world without walls would be realized if we seek mutual justice and brotherhood. In that case, the favorable context for the walls’ removal would be realized in a way that humanity would benefit from prevailing peaceful situation. Therefore, political decision-makers should refrain from resorting to cultural diplomacy as a political instrument for the expansion of power, just as they should refrain from constructing walls through injustice, megalomania, and contempt.

Culture should be incorporated in the process of international cooperation in order to better integrate cultural norms and practices, enhance the lives of people, and take into consideration the very value of diverse cultural identities with the aim of developing the existing capacities of different states in regulating the impact of globalization. This can be achieved through consistent and favorable interaction between the people of the world and the application of the principles of reconciliation, comprehensiveness and respect for other cultural traditions. More attention should be paid to human mobility by taking into account greater initiatives for promoting cultural exchange. This perhaps requires a paradigm shift in thinking by way of considering culture as an all-encompassing core issue that is at the heart and not at the margins of governance. It also calls for taking into consideration a civilizational approach rather than ideological one. In other words, it is necessary to replace the ideological approach with a civilizational one by accentuating on culture and its implementation in various political, social, economic

Paul James  
“Globalization  
is the extension  
of social  
relations across  
world-space...”



and religious areas, promoting peaceful coexistence in the human world, ensuring equality among all human beings and promoting philanthropy and compassion based on respect for human dignity, emphasizing respect for diversity of cultures as well as the importance of tolerance, fostering dialogue and cooperation in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding, and paving the way for a balanced, rational, ideal, proactive and interactive cultural diplomacy.

Another area that should be emphasized for successful implementation of cultural diplomacy and promotion of peace is the issue of common understanding. This refers to cognitive inter-subjectivity or methodological commonality in the fields of thought, morality, behavior and action, which are undeniable necessities for cooperation and coexistence between the nations.

This requires a common language free from prejudice and parochialism. As such, attempts should be made towards the removal of misconceptions and misunderstandings and an approach of explanation and discovery should replace the approach of inculcation and imposition. Avoidance of absolutism in the field of meaning (that is, avoidance of considering oneself right and others wrong) would lead to a kind of dialectical and inter-subjective understanding between the parties in the case of dialogue and would turn it into a kind of communicative and inter-subjective action based on rationality. Hence, in order to achieve a common understanding, it is necessary to hold communicative and strategic dialogues aimed at attaining a common horizon that would direct dialogues towards fostering

empathy.

It is to be noted that dialogue constitutes an effective way for cultural diplomacy to find out the practical ways of common understanding. In order to understand others, the countries should talk to each other. However, it requires interaction on equal footing.

The parties to the dialogue should be concerned with understanding each other’s viewpoints or making each other understand their related stances to achieve mutual understanding. It is through mutual understanding, interaction and respect for the beliefs of others that the grounds would be prepared for the removal of misunderstandings and reduction of pointless conflicts and, finally, preparing the grounds for interaction, peaceful coexistence and sustainable peace in the current world without walls.

**The  
realization of  
a multicultural  
world  
necessitates  
the depiction  
of the cultures’  
true picture  
and their active  
interaction  
for promoting  
development in  
the globalized  
world**



## What Does Higher Education Look Like in the Context of Economic Globalization?

# Globalization and Higher Education

Ali Khorsandi Taskoh  
Ph.D. The University of Western Ontario-Canada

Globalization may appear to mean very different things to different people or groups in different contexts and disciplines, but whatever its meaning, there is widespread agreement that it is a phenomenon occurring all around us. Globalization has, for better or worse, shaped many aspects of the philosophy, mission, and function (teaching, research, and services) of the higher education sector. This paper will first identify the main advantages and disadvantages of globalization, and then, address the question of what higher education is going to look like due to economic globalization.

“  
The major global  
educational  
discourses are  
about the market  
and knowledge  
economy  
”

### The Pros and Cons of Globalization

One could have very different positions with respect to the processes of globalization, as a ‘process’ [or set of processes], it affects both policy content and production processes in higher education, and the ways in which institutions choose and deliver their core missions of teaching, research, and services. As a social phenomenon, globalization is shaking every aspect of our public and private lives. Whether a process or a social phenomenon; there are different approaches and tendencies of globalization.

Globalization provides an international dimension to all aspects of our societies, communities, and educational policies. Some argue that it has the positive effect of exposing people to other communities and helping them to define problems by articulating “what should be”, as well as enabling them to gather support from around the world and not just their immediate communities.

It could be a disadvantage because in the context of ‘globality’ it is exposed to “a constant barrage of crises and problems”, which makes getting on the public policy agenda, particularly in the area of education, increasingly competitive. Global and cross-cultural awareness might be one of other main advantages of this phenomenon. As Rizvi and Lingard (2010) remark, it has had the phenomenological effect of enhancing awareness amongst people across the globe of the world as one place, evidenced in, for example, talk of the world economy, world policy, global educational indicators, and global higher education market. Globalization has also increased public awareness of issues worldwide through a post-materialist approach promoting diversity, which includes environmental sustainability, gender aspects, and sexual preferences. Through globalization, people have learned the value of becoming tolerant and accepting of others who are different from themselves.

Globalization has increased the transparency of countries worldwide and the countries now need to uphold values consistent with what ideals are respected worldwide. With globalization impacting public awareness and socio-political attitudes, people want their say and ideas about what public policies are formed. In this respect globalization has opened some spaces for citizens and all stakeholders to be engaged and actively participating in what happens locally and globally around public policy spheres. In addition, the development of globalization has impacted the values that policy makers hold within educational settings by now focusing on what is stressed developing an appreciation for a multicultural campus. With the advancement of globalization, the barriers between countries across the world have become more transparent and have allowed for the integration of policy design to local communities from an international level. All this represents the tremendous impact of

globalization on the cultures and values of societies and people across the world, and also the importance placed upon globalization in order to benefit both local communities as well as global society.

At the same time and under the same conditions, globalization has challenged the socio-cultural and economic-political identities of society over the past two decades. Pal discusses various forms of globalization and their impact on socio-cultural policies including cultural globalization. As the world becomes more interconnected, something that Friedman calls hyper-connected, it can be seen that globalization can, as Pal points out, annihilate local cultural traditions in favor of some homogenous global standards that can destabilize cultural norms and understandings and thereby weaken national bonds. He notes that while some argue that globalization is synonymous with sameness, “local cultures have resilience and carve out niches for

themselves". While the idea of the McWorld and cultural globalization are spreading their hegemony into the world of institutions, local identities are losing their sense of community as nation-states and bending under the weight of globalization. From a critical point of view, this is somehow threatening to witness how some cultures, traditions, languages and values are day by day losing their identities and functions.

In an optimistic scenario, I see globalization as a phenomenon that may influence policies and decision-making processes in higher education institutions and bring various advantages to their purposes and functions. Globalization is positioned as part of the environment in which "the international dimension of higher education is becoming more important and significantly changing". Globalization is now the most important contextual factor shaping the higher education and has also introduced new missions, functions, rationales, activities, and also actors engaged in teaching, research, and services. In higher education sector, globalization may, in addition, lead to increased knowledge exchange, intensified mobility of students and scholars, expanded equal opportunities for all competitors, and prolonged possibilities for all-inclusive collaboration and global education.

### Economic Globalization and Higher Education

Economic globalization is an objective trend of world economic development which primarily refers to "the increasing interdependence of world economies as a result of the growing scale of cross-border trade of commodities and services, flow of international capital and wide and rapid spread of technologies". Concerning the question of what higher education is going to look like due to economic globalization, "a new global policy paradigm seems to have emerged and the traditional concept of educational policy, in general, and higher education policy, in particular, has been challenged". Within the context of economic globalization, higher education policy, according to Rizvi and Lingard, currently works in different ways and spaces, and is more about having effects beyond nations. Economic globalization is creating a new relationship between higher education institutions and the market, and the processes that now frame education policy are often constituted globally and beyond the nation-state, even if they are still articulated in nationally specific terms. When it comes to current trends of higher education, economic

globalization is, in other words, often taken as a starting point and process beyond the scope of administrators and policy players in control of higher education institutions. The dominant critique of current higher education policy mainly is associated with the neoliberal and economic components (or elements) of globalization. Its corporate ideology may have an attempt to frame higher education institutions as the scene and source of competence and fund-problem-solving and cooperation possibilities based on client focuses, market logic and accountability. Different studies in the area of higher education affirm that today's higher education institutions are responding to current pressures of economic globalization in transforming into corporation and corporate enterprises. In the context of current dominant paradigm of economic globalization, higher education policy is often considered

as a form of "diplomatic investment for future political and economic relations", which Marginson refers to as a new version of "marketization of higher education", and Slaughter and Leslie dub 'academic capitalism'. In the present situation of economic globalization, higher education, in consequence, appears to be a contradiction. It is going through a process of fundamental change, divide and challenge. In the context of the idea of free marketing and corporate values and culture, higher education increasingly became a privilege rather than a right. Furthermore, references to higher education as a valuable commodity or for-profit business have become all too common. Under the increasing hegemony of corporatization and commodification of public education policy, academy and

higher education institutions are, as Giroux argues, defined not as critical enterprises and intellectuals but as state workers.

Central to an influential and meaningful globalization are the increased mobility of students and faculty, exchange of information and knowledge, and partnership and communication among institutions in terms of policy initiatives. As a result of economic globalization, students, however, are used to choose, and institutions try to convince students [as consumers] why they should choose a particular service from their institution. Due to this, institutions attempt to establish their unique value in the post-secondary marketplace. In other words, the marketization of higher education is a focal component of economic globalization. Marketization treats higher education as a consumer commodity with market principles "emphasizing greater choice and

the certainty of return on the education consumer's investment". In the context of what Giroux calls 'free-market fundamentalism', higher education institutions are, furthermore, striving to respond to the needs of the rapidly globalizing economy by internationalizing the policies and processes of the trinity of teaching, research and services.

Economic globalization is affecting higher education policy values more than anything else. Indeed, "the values underpinning education policy are now often situated within globalized education policy discourses". While some of the older approaches of research in education policy might still hold, to some extent, at least, the policy values in the area of higher education are often constituted globally and beyond the nation-state's specific boundaries. In higher educational settings, values are, in other words, negotiated through a range of economic contexts and processes. These "negotiations no longer take place only within the national political context", but also in an emerging set of global economic rationales and desires. In this global context, the marketization of higher education is seen as the primary value and work of higher education institutions. Educational values are, therefore, now replaced by the principles of the 'market economy' and an increasing number of students are now viewed as consumers of higher education.

The other criticism on economic globalization is exerting uneven higher education development, and high degree impact on brain-drain, human capital flight, and net migration of students to richer nations. Economic globalization may foster the process of brain drain and even accelerate it globally. Therefore, this phenomenon is providing substantial access in some countries and will be a 'niche market' in others. As Maringe et al. write, while "all (100%) senior university staff in Anglophone universities believe that economic globalization has resulted in widening people's access to knowledge resources, only 40% believe the same to be true amongst senior staff in universities in sub-Saharan Africa". Economic globalization has, on the other hand, continuously challenged the context of interpretations and the imaginations of educational policy researchers and agencies, and affected theory and methodology within 'critical social science'. Although higher education is now very much woven into the market and business world, it helps educational policy makers and researcher to understand how the processes of globalization

reconfigure the education policy terrain, and how he/she might critically conceptualize policy priorities across global-national-local contexts. The multidimensional character of globalization, as Marginson and Rhoades argue, helps a policy analyst comprehend that educational policy has become more fluid, complex, and multiple. Policy analysis in the higher education terrain requires an understanding of "how multiple, sometimes competing, values are brought together, organized and configured in a policy statement allocated in an authoritative manner". Higher education policy agenda cannot, therefore, simply be inferred from a particular theoretical or values position.

In closing, in the context of the hegemony of economic globalization, economic logic and political pressures are redefining academic missions and functions in higher education institutions. "Top-notch institutions' administrations and policy players do not endorse higher education policies as a means to promote academic values and culture, as a process that celebrates the academic traditions and values that exist among academies and academicians in different contexts". In other words, many contemporary credible institutions follow anything and everything in their strategic plan and programs but academic values and excellence. In the context of economic globalization, the commercialization and commodification of policy initiatives are the main and dominant discourses of agenda settings and policy making in higher education institutions. In this context, democratic public and academic values traditionally associated to universities are replaced by an absolute 'market-driven

paradigm'. In this context, the major global educational discourses are about the market and knowledge economy. In such a situation, the university administration is influenced more by economic and capitalistic rationales and desires. In other words, today's academy and in the face of economic globalization, the value of post-secondary education has taken on the value of a money. Economic globalization has redefined educational values in largely economic terms, linked to the concerns of social and market efficiency. Drawing on Nixon argument, institutions now have to be reimagined as a social, civic and cosmopolitan good that is central to the well-being of civil society and its citizens. I think the time is, then, ripe to critically rethink and challenge the current central values, purposes, functions (education, research, and services) and delivery of postsecondary education.

In the context of economic globalization, the commercialization of policy initiatives are the dominant discourses of agenda settings and policy making in higher education institutions.

In the context of the hegemony of economic globalization, economic logic and political pressures are redefining academic missions and functions in higher education institutions.

# Persian Carpet Art and Industry for Global Peace

**Zeynab Mohammadpour**  
MA Graduated of the History of Iran- Alzahra University- Iran

Persian carpet is one of the oldest and most celebrated arts and crafts in the world. Its design reflects the most distinguished manifestations of the Persian art, culture, traditions and desires of the Iranian society in the passage of time. In addition to thinking about the economy of the carpet weaving industry, Iranian carpet weavers also display their hopes and dreams in carpet designs. The art of Persian rug designs and carpet weaving is a part of national heritage which still maintains its prestige and holds a favorable and special position in the world. The design of the Iranian carpet is of a celestial and extraterrestrial theme, and it seems that the craftsman blows his/her humanistic and spiritual soul into his/her design which is the interface of supreme and manly thoughts. Lively figures and colors, dynamic nature of animals and plants and designs, all narrate the story of the High world.

## The Pazyryk Carpet

The Pazyryk carpet or Funeral carpet measures 1.98×1.89 cm, is the oldest carpet in the world which dates back to 2300 years ago and is housed at St. Petersburg's Hermitage Museum. The oldest rug of the world was discovered by Professor Sergei Rudenko in 1949 during the excavation of the burial mound of Scythian Satrap of the Achaemenian dynasty. It was located in Altai Mountains in Southern Siberia. The color red is used in the Pazyryk Carpet and this carpet is most distinguished because of its borders. The central field is occupied by 24 square, each of which consists of lotus buds. In the primary border, there is a frieze of griffins followed by a border of 24 fallow deer found in Southern Siberia. The fourth border contains 28 horses and their riders. About this carpet, Ghirshman states that "the ship comes from nowhere and goes to nowhere."

This carpet was woven by the order of Scythian Satrap of the Achaemenian dynasty and its Persian design can be easily understood by the clothes of the horsemen depicted on it. This rug is also known as Funeral Carpet, since it was buried with the Satrap's dead body. The fallow deer and legendary animals symbolize both worldly and otherworldly lives, the latter of which is immersed in ambiguity and legend. Life starts with and ends to legends. National legends, which are considered as a common ground among people of various races, the Pazyryk Carpet, the Iranian artist has linked a profound and unknown past to a tangible current life and, finally, a legendary future.

## The Chelsea Carpet

The Chelsea Carpet, with the dimensions of 5.40×3.16 m, was woven either during the Safavids period or in the pre-

Safavids era, having wraps of green silk, wafts of white silk and fine fluffs. This Carpet is currently held in Victoria and Albert Museum in London, and has taken this name because it was bought from a gallery located in Chelsea. The central field of the carpet is crimson. Some distinguished features of this carpet would be: two big navy blue medallions (Toranj), lachaks, eight big flowers and some tiny flowers with the design of hunting animals on its ground. Using crimson and navy blue color in the borders is the manifest sign of Mashhad patterns in Iran. This stunning carpet is made from piles of wool, warp and weft by silk, and finely knotted.

## The Ardabil Carpet

The Ardabil Carpet measures 11.52×5.34 m; and, it is probably manufactured during the Safavids period. It is located in the Islamic Art Gallery in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, while its twin is in the LA County Museum of Art. The central field of this carpet is Paradise. Flower bushes, hanging lamps and a central golden medallion as well as a couplet of Hafiz i.e.: "Except for thy threshold, there is no refuge for me in all the world. . . Except for this door there is no resting-place for my head" dominate the carpet. The Ardabil Carpet is also known as 'the Miracle of Perfection'. Its navy blue ground is an ironical representation of heaven. The two lamps hanging from the medallion with many flowers are inspired by the vine and represent the celestial mind of the Iranian artist. This celestial mind summons other people to a beautiful Paradise, full of flower bushes and peace. Shah-Abbassi flower, originated from lotus and pomegranate blossoms, is a symbol of happiness and perfect life in this world and an everlasting life in the afterlife. Both have always been the man's permanent desires.

## The Coronation Carpet

The Coronation Carpet, has been in possession of the Danish Royal Family, is stored in Rosenberg Castle in Copenhagen. It has been used for the Danish kings' coronations and the only people who have ever been allowed to step in this carpet were the Danish kings. The carpet is made of silk pile and gold and silver threads (which is called

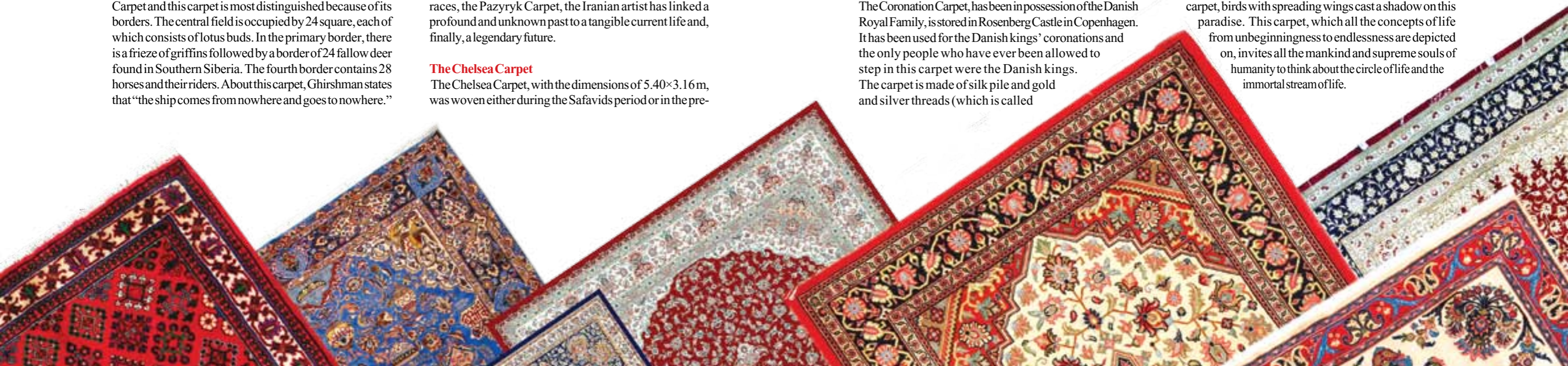
Golabetun). This carpet is depicted without the central Toranj, in GolAfshan Shah Abbassi pattern, full of flowers and bushes, with vivid colors and in a golden ground. Shah Abbassi flowers are depicted in this carpet in the best possible way and in green, blue, orange and yellow colors. This carpet reminds life and it's like a word that people are associated with it and try to keep and preserve it.

## GolAfshan Shah Abbassi Carpet

GolAfshan Shah Abbassi Carpet, with the dimensions of 3.50×5.55m, was commissioned by Shah AbbassSafavi for the Imam Reza's (pbuh) Holy Shrine, who is the eighth Imam of Twelve-Imam Shiites. It is made of woolen pile, cotton wrap and weft and Golabetun. This Carpet is now kept in the museum of Astan Qods Razavi, in Mashhad. GolAfshanShah Abbassi is one of the main designs in the Iranian Carpets influenced by Tazhib (Gilding). In this design, carpet doesn't have a central medallion, Toranj or Lachak. The design of GolAfshan Shah Abbassi Carpet, made for the holy shrine, is compatible with its usage.

## LachkToranj Carpet

LachakToranj Carpet, kept in the Carpet Museum of Iran, is one of the twelve carpets of Polish prince, Roman Sanguszko. They are probably woven in the Safavids period and they have almost the same designs. The designs of these carpets are more similar to miniature and the paintings of the great painters of that era and they are kept in different museums around the world. LachakToranj Carpet is 5.86 m long and 3m wide and is exhibited in the central hall of the Carpet Museum. All the images and figures depicted in this carpet have worldly and otherworldly themes; angel, the conflict between dragon and Seemorgh, pairs of peacock, central golden Toranj, etc. all and all stem from the Iranian artisan's creative mind who is quite a hand at understanding and creating authentic Iranian and Islamic concepts. In this carpet, birds with spreading wings cast a shadow on this paradise. This carpet, which all the concepts of life from unbeginningness to endlessness are depicted on, invites all the mankind and supreme souls of humanity to think about the circle of life and the immortal stream of life.





# A Gate towards Iran's Position in the International Sphere

Mojgan Mottaghian

The Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies aims at stressing the importance of fair globalization and emphasizing on the future of humanity as a whole. It carries out research on various fields: Politics and Law, Economics and Trade, Cultural and Social issues, etc. The Center realizes analytical studies and researches in these fields and helps Iran get a better perspective of the globalization process and reflect the national position on each outstanding issue. One program of these center's aims is holding different meetings in diverse domains, some of which would be introduced in this part.

## Social Networks and Identity in the Globalization Era

In this meeting, Rohollah Hosseini, PhD student of Culture Engineering in Germany was the speaker. He proposed some questions on the concept of identity and its relations with other basic concepts like culture, religion, society and globalization. He also emphasized the importance of these questions in better understanding the new identities especially in the virtual net and in the form of network relations in the global era. He stressed the importance of providing a base for making a cultural context for the formation of general culture and talked

about the identity of the society members and the role of social supervision and control in this channel. Furthermore, Dr. Dehshiri, in this meeting, talked about the concept of social network and its relation with identity in the globalization era. In addition, Dr. Kavousi, the manager of the center's culture and communications studies group, described the topics of identity especially in the shade of technology development as a complex thing which needs more researches.

This meeting was held on 31/06/1393(22 Sep. 2014).

## Common meetings of the INCGS and the Asian Parliamentary Assembly Secretariat

The Asian Parliamentary Assembly meeting with the INCGS was held with the aim of promoting peace throughout the world and especially in Asia. Introducing the international approaches of the center and getting the cooperation of the assembly's secretariat was a goal of this meeting which could help developing

and facilitating the multi-dimensional interactions with Asian countries in relation to globalization. In this meeting they agreed on having cooperation in holding a conference, making an informatics bank and a network of researches active in globalization areas, emphasis on the role of the National Center of Globalization Studies in implementing the agreed upon factors of the meeting, and so on.

## A Joint Meeting with the Visiting Members of the European Union's Foreign Relations Council

This meeting was on 10th of March 2014. In this meeting Mark Leonard, head of the European Union's Foreign Relations Council delegation, Anna Palacio and Kanila Carlson delivered their speeches. Dr. Sajjadpour, the Senior Assistant to the Foreign Minister, was in this meeting and talked about globalization process, its significance and relation to security.

Dr. Moayeri, the president of the INCGS, in this meeting said that: I would like to begin my speech by this key sentence: "A new chapter has begun in the relations of Islamic Republic of Iran with the world". Improving relations of Islamic Republic of Iran with the international community is one of the main and important objectives of President Hassan Rouhani administration in the new era; and, his administration see constructive engagement with the world in accordance with rationality and based on mutual respect. Therefore, He said: Considering the resumption of negotiations between Islamic Republic of Iran and 5+1, we hope to see an end to the cold era of relations and start of a new chapter of cooperation in the fields of mutual interests. On the other hand, the National Center for Globalisation Studies is ready to cooperate with active European research and study centers. Undoubtedly, expansion of communication and scientific exchanges between the research and study centers of both sides can lead to the expansion of bilateral and multilateral relations between Iran and

European countries.

Dr. Mohammad Reza Dehshiri, Deputy of Education and Research of the INCGS, said: this center is a specialized one that engages in both executive and academic activities on globalization. Our center can serve as a bridge for presenting the Iranian potentiates in the fields of technology, investment, economic, marketing and diplomatic interaction as well as a link for cooperating with international European institutions. We express our readiness for playing our role as a bridge or chain of connection between Iranian private and public sectors and governmental bodies from one side and European institutions and enterprises from other side.

The National Center for Globalization Studies attaches great importance to the reinforcement and expansion of scientific and academic exchanges between Iranian and European academicians and elites.

Furthermore, Mahmoud Naderi, said: The improved relationship of Iran and EU can have many mutual benefits for both parties. EU can benefit from Iran's various investment potentials such as oil and gas which can provide for the energy needs of the European countries. On the other hand, Iran can benefit from modern technological and industrial capabilities of the European countries. We extend invitation to European experts and professors to come to our center for delivering speeches, teaching in the workshops and presenting their views, experiences and the outcomes of their researches to their Iranian counterparts.

## Global Governance in the Era of Globalization

The second scientific meeting on the "Global Governance in the era of globalization" was held on Monday, Dec. 19, 2011.

In this meeting, Dr. Mottaghi, professor of Tehran University, talked about "the Role of International Structure and Global Governance on the Status of the Islamic Republic of Iran" and Dr. Sajjadpour, professor of School of International Relations, talked about "the Role of the UN on the Global Governance".

## Globalization and the Intercultural Relations

This meeting was held on 29th January 2012. In its first panel, Dr. Hossein Salimi, associate professor of Allame Tabatabaee University in international relations, lectured about the theoretical dimensions of cultural globalization and described three main theoretical approaches that helped perceiving the process of cultural globalization. In the second panel, Dr. Mohammad R SeadAbadi, the Secretary-general of Iranian National Commission for UNESCO and professor of Tehran University, presented strategies for convergence of cultures in the globalization era.



## The Islamic Republic of Iran and the Globalized Security Threats

This conference was held on 07/07/1393 (27 Sep. 2014) and Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sheykholeslami, the head of the Foreign Ministry College, was its speaker. In this meeting the National Center of Globalization Studies and Supreme National Security Council cooperated for having a chair of globalization and national security. Sheykholeslami

talked about the cold war era and its role in the international system in which interests, security and threat were defined in accordance with the two-polar system. Mentioning the lack of America's ability to impose their willing security and peace was one of his topics. Sheykholeslami said that today's concentration is on the strategic risk. Threat is tangible and measureable; it is related to assessing other powers' capacities.

## The common meeting of the international affairs deputy of the national Center of Globalization Studies and Iran Other Countries Friendship Association

This meeting was held on 24/08/1391 (15/10/2012). The representatives of about 30 association

participated in it in order to develop their cooperation, use the communicative and research capacities of the associations and the center in global, regional and diplomatic affairs. The soft power of the Islamic Republic in the global relations and interaction was one of the most important goals of this meeting.

## The Political Security Dimensions of Globalization

Dr. Jalal Dehghani Firoozabadi, professor of Allame Tabatabaei University, and Dr. Jahangir Karami, professor of Global Studies College of Tehran University, were the speakers of this meeting. Dr. Firoozabadi talked about the regional evolutions and the specific conditions which brought about for Iran. He mentioned the increase of the role of revolutionary discourse, the effect of Islamic ideology, formation of democratic systems, the strengthening of resistance discourse as the opportunities; and, the increase of regional challenges, the appearance of competitive discourse, the contest of the players and the increase of Iranophobia or Shiaphobia as the threats which the foreign policy is facing. In addition, Dr. Karami talked about the existing political security situation and described their characteristics in the global, international and regional domains.

## A Joint Meeting with the Visiting Members of the European Union's Foreign Relations Council Scientific meeting on "Dialogue among Religions and Globalization Process

This meeting on 23 December 2011 was held with the purpose of illustrating the importance of religions role in global integration.

The principles and fundamentals of dialogue among religions in globalization era and The role of dialogue among religions on managing the globalization process were the topics of this meeting in which Dr. Hossein Kachooyan, professor of Social Sciences of Tehran University and the author of "Globalization, Culture and Religion Conflicts", and Dr. Younes Nourbakhsh, founder and president of Center for International Religious Studies from Tehran University and the author of "Religion and Sociology", presented their speech.

## Globalization and Economic Sanctions: Opportunities and Challenges

In this meeting, held on Jan. 1, 2012, Dr. Zahrani, professor of International Relations, talked about

"Globalization and Opportunities to Leave behind Economic Sanctions" and Dr. Zamani, professor of Allame Tabatabaee University, presented his speech on the "Legal Dimensions of Economic Sanctions".

## The scientific seminar on the global political economy processes and approaches

In this seminar Dr. Daneshnia, professor of Social Sciences College of Kermanshah University, talked about the different approaches in which the global environment has in the globalization era. The main question of this

meeting was on the effects which the global, political and economic structures experienced in the last decades and the opportunities and challenges they brought about for the developing countries especially the developmental strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This seminar was held on 04/11/1391 (24/01/2013).

## Governmental and Non-Governmental International Organizations in the Process of Globalization

In this meeting Dr. Mohammad Sajjadpoor, professor of International Relations College of Foreign Ministry and Dr. Ghasem Zamani, professor of Law from Allame Tabatabaei University, participated. Dr. Sajjadpoor talked about the role, position and function of the international organizations in globalization

process. He mentioned the approach of the Islamic Republic of Iran towards these organizations in the globalization space and its role in founding many of the international organizations like the organization of Islamic conference. On the other side of this meeting, Dr. Zamani investigated the role of non-governmental international organizations and their characteristics and functions which help the formation of the international principles and so on.

## The First Meeting of the Globalization Effects on the Environment

In this meeting the importance of having researches on the globalization of environment, the meaning of globalization and how the environment would be globally were talked about.

Professors and researches of environment participated in this meeting and presented their researches on the relation between globalization and environment. The need for doing more researches in this regard was one of those points which the center's managers emphasized.

## Globalization and Public Diplomacy

In this meeting, Dr. Rahmani, professor of the faculty of Foreign Affairs, presented the basics and fundamental issues about public diplomacy. He described public diplomacy as a soft power mean in international relations and theorized it in the context of constructivist approach. He also reminded the role of public opinion in current world and the place of public media in this field.

Afterwards, Hojjat-Oleslam Rabbani insisted on the importance of the public diplomacy in current global arena and explained the ministry of foreign affairs experience and their respective center in this regard.

## Jon Oberg's Speech in the National Center of Globalization Studies

Dr. Jon Oberg, the director of the Transnational Foundation for Peace & Future Research, in this meeting talked about "globalization of peace". He mentioned the international situation and the conditions which result to globalization realization. He described the political dimension of these conditions and emphasized the role of people, states and international organizations in the process of globalization. Oberg said that the minorities,

women and children have had a different position in this process and, on the other hand, cooperation and peace need innovation; something which has the highlighted role of technology and media. He emphasized Iran efforts for peaceful solving Iran nuclear, which against other states, was about having peace and stability and cooperation in the international sphere. He described those challenges imposed by the west as the capitalist world need for having enemy and threat and Iran could get innocent from these problems.

# Talking Iran's National Position in the Global Era

Mansoureh Hadavand

## The National Conference of Supportive Behaviors in the Era of Globalization

This conference which has been programmed to be on 18 November 2014, aims at introducing the scholars and researchers with the supportive model of Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation and the characteristics and capacities of the globalized world for empowering

the poor and exchanging the experiences of social supporting in the international levels. The main topics of the conference are on the link between the supportive behaviors in the era of globalization and the religious, economic, socio-cultural and the political dimensions. The elected articles would be published in the Strategic Studies of Globalization Journal.

## The Conference of Algeria's Contemporary Literature

This conference was held by the cooperation of the INCGS and Shahid Beheshti University. Its main topics contain "colonialism and Post colonialism/ the place of Algeria's literature in the Arab world/ Algeria's literature in literary

criticism/ a comparative approach towards Algeria's literature/ Algeria and the recent Arab movements/ and the immigration literature of Algeria. This conference had scientific articles and translators from the faculty members, researchers, translators and university students and was held on the 6th of October 2014.

## The Regional Seminar of Culture and Globalization in Asia

This seminar had been closed on February 13- 2013 in Tehran with adoption of its final report and a strategic document on regional convergence in the era of culture and globalization within the 32 member countries. The seminar was conducted with presence of official representative members of Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) and also domestic and foreign professors and researchers. The working languages of the Meeting was English and Farsi and its main objectives included "development, deepening and institutionalization of Asian culture with emphasis on globalization/ and efforts to turn existing threats into opportunities in the arena of culture for the promotion of the status of Asian culture in the world. The seminar topics included Culture and art/ Culture and religions/ Indigenous cultures, identity and globalization/ and Culture and communications.

## WTO and Globalization: Challenges for Muslim Countries

This conference was organized jointly by the Iranian National Center of Globalization Studies (INCGS), the International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center (ICRIC) and the Tehran Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines and. The meeting took place against the background of the accession process of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the WTO. The goal was, amongst others, to provide information on the state of play and the implications of the WTO accession to representatives of organizations in charge of trade policy, the private sector manufacturers, exporters and importers of different goods and services. This conference was held on 3-4 December 2006 (12-13 Azar 1385) in Tehran.

Jared Diamond  
"Globalization makes  
it impossible for  
modern societies  
to collapse in  
isolation"



## Global Conference on INGOs & Globalization: Public Diplomacy in Practice

The Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies held this conference with the cooperation of the educational-Research institutions, exclusive and specialized organizations and agencies of the country. Its aim was getting a deeper knowledge on the necessity, the role and significance of NGOs and

public diplomacy in the fair process of globalization, and creating an opportunity for exchange of ideas and experiences among elites, experts, and scholars worldwide. The conference topics involved Globalization and INGOs/ Globalization and public diplomacy and Globalization and Social Networks. The conference languages were Persian and English. It was on 23 -24 February 2014, in Tehran.

## The International Conference on Education and Globalization

The International Conference on Education and Globalization was opened at Shahid Beheshti University by the National Center for Globalization studies on 2-3 October 2012.

In this conference a group of university faculty members and experts from Iran and other 28 countries

participated. This International Conference had four main pillars of "Educational Capacity Building and Globalization", "Communication, Education and Globalization", "Global Citizenship Education" and "Management and Leadership of the Education and Globalization". COMSTech Inter-Islamic Network on Virtual Universities (CINUV) attended this conference.

## The International Conference on Globalization, Privatization and Economic Justice

In this conference, national and international figures, academia, international organizations, and government officials participated and helped providing the necessary means for an effective presence and participation in the evolution of a just and equitable process of globalization. The topics of this conference

include The Interaction between Government and Private Sector in the Process of Globalization/ Globalization, Privatization and Employment/ The Impact of Globalization on the Economic Growth Comparative Study of selected countries/ Globalization, Competitiveness and Productivity: National Case Studies. All plenary sessions and workshops were held on the 6-8 January 2008.

## The International Conference of Business Ethics

The Center for Globalization Studies in cooperation with Tehran Chamber of Commerce Industries & mines convened a conference on Business Ethics on Feb 18 and 19, 2007 in Tehran. The Conference axes

were Theoretical topics in Business Ethics/ Customer Oriented Business Ethics/ Human resources and business ethics and Government and business ethics, and soon.

# The Authored and Translated Books of INCGS

Somayeh Alborzi



## **A Look at the Position of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the New Geopolitical Conditions** (an Analysis on Geopolitics and the Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran)

This published book of Nabiolla Rashno, is like a step forward towards the representation of the relation between Iran's geopolitical necessities and its foreign policy. It can be helpful in gaining methods and policies that assure the national interests and achieving the country's aims. A Look at the Position of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the New Geopolitical Conditions has 6 chapters which start with the theoretical bases, talking about geopolitical properties and Iran's geographical characteristics on the one side and investigating Iran's foreign policy and its geopolitical and foreign relations on the other side make the other chapters of the book. Towards the future is the last chapter of this recently published book.



## **Globalization and Ethics; the Approach of the Economic Firms**

This is a book written by Mohammad Ali Mousavi in the year 1385. It aims at strengthening some concepts in relation to economic firms, job ethics and organizational architect, ethics in a single world, ethics and business management with an interpretation of the past and the future, commercial views, accounting corruptions and so on. All these items are written besides paying attention to the globalization notions and their effect on other contexts.



## **Globalization (Dimensions, Implications, Effects and Consequences)**

Mehrzaad Sarafrazi, Ahmad Khorami and Mohammad Hassan Behboudi published this book in the year 1393. Its aim is giving a view on the definitions, concepts, theories, realities and the prevalent viewpoints of globalization. The book has nine chapters in which the authors, by the use of different domestic and foreign scientific writings related to globalization, try to give a comprehensive and general narrate of the different issues in this regard. The authors do not criticize the ideas of other researchers and theoreticians and just provide a kind of introducing work to the area of globalization and its different dimensions.



## **Religion and Globalization**

Mohammad Reza Dehshiri, as an editor, in this book, which has been published in the year 1393, collected a number of articles on the relationship between religion and globalization from different viewpoints. "Islam and Globalization; Capacities and Solutions", "Quran and Globalization", "Ethics in the Globalization Era; Restrictions and Strategies" and "Religious Rationality in the Globalization Era" are some of these articles. The authors, all, try to show the interaction between religion and globalization from a new approach which can be traced in their writings.



## **Cultural Synergy in the Age of Globalization**

Esmail Kavousi and Alireza Moradi published their book in 1393. It is about the role of cultural synergy in the process of globalization of the scientific communities and the countries all over the world. The authors describe this subject in four dimensions that are strategic, social, and cultural and management skills. They believe that in Iran the positive points of other cultures can be used in order to expand the culture of Iran all over the world. The book has four chapters of globalization, cultural synergy, the obstacles of cultural synergy and the elements of creating and developing cultural synergy.



## **Global Politics**

This two-volume book is written by Juliet Kaarbo and James Ray. This book was published in 2010 by Cengage Learning publications. It has been translated by Ghodrat Ahmadian and Farhad Daneshnia in the year 1393. Global Politics has 608 pages in which the major theories of international relations are discusses. This book provides the reader with the historical background to understand global politics. This version reflects the latest developments in world events and the study of international relations. Each volume of the book is organized into five parts. Theory and history, states and foreign policy, security relations, economic relations, and global challenges are part of the book chapters.



## **Globalisation and the Rule of Law (Challenges of Globalisation)**

Spencer Zifcak published this book in 2004 by Routledge. This is one of the books translated in the Iranian National Center of Globalization Studies. Majid Bakhshi Ganje was the supervisor of this book in getting translated. The book reassesses the idea of the 'rule of law' within the present complex and increasingly internationalized environment. This is the first to relate globalization exclusively to law and investigates the impact of globalization on the rule of law, a fundamental value within liberal democratic sovereign states. In three sections of this 232 paged book, considering global trade, security and human rights, it proposes new ways of thinking about global law and its application in new and existing institutions of global governance.



### **The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century**

Thomas L. Friedman published this book in the year 2005 by Farrar, Straus and Giroux publications. Ahmad Azizi translated this book in 1388 by the help of Hermes publications. Thomas Friedman, a sociologist, in his book that has 488 pages, tries to investigate and answer the question whether the convergence of technology and events that allowed India, China, and so many other countries to become part of the global supply chain for services and manufacturing, creating an explosion of wealth in the middle classes of the world's two biggest nations, giving them a huge new stake in the success of globalization or not? And with this flattening of the globe, which requires us to run faster in order to stay in place, has the world gotten too small and too fast for human beings and their political systems to adjust in a stable manner? Friedman in this book explains the new world for readers, allowing them to make sense of the often perplexing global scene that is before their eyes.



### **Measuring Globalisation: Gauging Its Consequences**

This book has been written by Axel Dreher, Noel Gaston and Pim Martens and published in 2008. This book was translated in the Iranian National Center of Globalization Studies. During the last decades, human dynamics, institutional change, political relations, and the natural environment have become successively entangled. While the increased global economic integration, global forms of governance, globally inter-related social and environmental developments are often referred to as globalisation, there is no unanimously-agreed upon definition of this term. Regardless of perspective, globalisation permeates our economic, political, and social institutions to a profound degree. The authors build a framework for defining globalisation and analyzing the relationships among economic, political, and social variables. In particular, they apply the methodology to analyze the effects of globalisation on tax policy, government spending, economic growth, inequality, union power, and the natural environment and consider additional avenues for research, analysis, and decision making.



### **Globalization and its Impacts on the Arab Countries**

Souhayl Hussain Al-fatlawi in this book feels a kind of threat from the globalization phenomenon for the culture and civilization of the Arab. He tried to through an exact study of globalization and its impact on the Arab world, find practical solutions for opposing the negative dimensions of this phenomenon in different social, economic, cultural and especially human rights issues. He, from the other hand, is about to propose issues on the base of its positive dimensions. He believes that these items can be precious for those who are willing to protect their identity and culture against the globalization waves. This book has been translated by Adnan Mohaghegh in 1393.

## The INCGS Magazines



### **The Journal of "Strategic Studies of Globalization"**

The journal of "Strategic Studies of Globalization" is a quarterly scientific research journal which is designed for explaining variant and strategic thoughts of globalization, publishing the ideas of intellectuals in relation to the challenges of globalization and presenting some strategies for solving them in order to plan macro policies for the country. This journal contains the newest theories and scientific findings which the researchers used in implementing their ideas and showing the interaction between globalization and other contexts. "Strategic Studies of Globalization" accepts those articles written in relation to international relations, literature, art, communications, sociology, economy, law, politics, religion, culture, science and technology, environment, future studies and their interaction with globalization. Email: [journal@globalization.ac.ir](mailto:journal@globalization.ac.ir) The phone number: +9821-22078724 and the fax number: +9821-22078724.



### **Politics and Law**

The weekly magazine of "Politics and Law" is another magazine that the center publishes and in its different columns some titles related to globalization and the global citizen, diseases and the ineffectiveness of the physical borders and the United Nations issues can be seen. The study group of "politics and law" of the INCGS publishes this magazine and the email address [info@globalization.ac.ir](mailto:info@globalization.ac.ir) can be used for getting connected with its editorial board.

### **Global Economy**

The weekly magazine of "Global Economy" has 94 published numbers from the year 2011 (1390) till now. This magazine is published by the help of the economic studies group. In each number of this magazine a topic is investigated. The 94th number of "Global Economy" is dedicated to the topic "Gold or Exchange". This magazine has a 3 year archive which can be seen on the website address of [globalization.ir](http://globalization.ir).



### **The Future World**

The magazine of "the Future World" which is published monthly by the Iranian National Center of Globalization Studies contains articles, essays and texts related to globalization issues from different viewpoints. This magazine has three parts that are the news of the center, essays and articles, and the introduction of books, conferences and globalisation centers. "The Future World" has been published since May 2011 (Khordad 1390) and its 35th number was published May 2014 (Khordad 1393) containing news on the recent conferences in which the center has founded or its heads participated in. on the coming conferences is another part of this number. The archive of this magazine can be found on the link [www.globalization.as.ir](http://www.globalization.as.ir) and the email address for sending related articles for being published is [jahaneayandeh@globalization.as.ir](mailto:jahaneayandeh@globalization.as.ir).

# The Iranian National Center of Globalization Studies in Tehran International Book Fair

Somaye Alborzi

The Iranian National Center of Globalization Studies has a considerable number of written and translated books. From its founding till now, the center took part in 21 book fairs and presented its publications and journals to its audience. One of these fairs is Tehran International Book Fair. The center, from the 25th annual book fair of Tehran had a stall there and introduced its research projects and books. The 27th book fair of Tehran is its latest participation in such an occasion in the year 1392 (2014). This was, on the one side, accompanied with the center managers' visit from other stalls and from the other, with giving their stall's visitors some information on their recent books. In the center's stall of this book fair 350 books and 38 research projects were presented; 25 of which were in the selling part of this stall and the remaining were only introduced.

## The Visits of the President of the INCGS from the Book Fair

In this book fair, Dr. Ali Reza Moayeri and his accompanying group visited their own stall, Persian Gulf stall and the stall of Islamic organization of culture and communications.

He, in this visit, said that the INCGS supports those researches and PhD dissertations which are written on the subject of globalization. He also said that this center cooperates with those organizations having related research projects.

Collecting an encyclopedia on globalization is one of the news which the head of this center talked about during his visit. He also went to "library and information science news agency (LISNA)" and saw its 4 year work archive.

## Politicians, Publishers and Scientifics in the INCGS Stall

In addition to this, the stall of the INCGS has been visited by some of the politicians, publishers and some other scientific people. They talked about globalization, its related issues and the different works done in this field by the center.

Dr. Mohsen Rezaei in this visit emphasized expanding the center's activities and its researches.

Mostafa PorMohammadi, the Justice Minister, also had a visit and asked about the background of the center's activities, the number of its published books,

the exhibited ones and its portion of the total written and translated books in the country.

Dr. Marzieh Afkham, the Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman appreciated such a kind of specialized book bank. She encouraged the continuation of the center's work and said that the center is active and dynamic in theoretical fields and practical domains.

Ahmad Masjed-Jamei, the former head of Tehran Town Council, got informed of the centers' activities, goals and future programs.

Amir Hussain Valivand Zamani and Dr. Sheykh from the Army Command and General Staff College (DAFOOS) in visit of the center's stall talked with Mahmoud Naderi, the assistant of the center's international affairs, who told them that this center is about turning all its researches and studies in a pragmatic phase and in this regard it has started its cooperation with the national and international centers. He said that they can have common cooperation especially in subjects related to the security of the Islamic republic of Iran; because, nowadays subjects of security has significantly changed.

Abdollah Jasbi, Administrative and Financial Assistant of the Islamic Culture & Communication Organization, in visiting this stall defined the library of the center as effective and useful and wished the researchers of globalization can make the most use of it. He got informed of the centers' newly published books and declared their organization's readiness to buy many of the books.

Davood Mosaei, a publisher the manager of contemporary culture publications, in his visit to the stall of the Iranian National Center of Globalization studies, talked about the problems of publication and national publishing. He believed that in case of getting connected to globalization, the publication industry gets more specialized.

## The INCGS Interviews

The INCGS stall had an interview with Fariba Farzam, member of the National Committee of Memory of the World Program who talked about the concept of global memory, the program of the United Nations organization for registering the countries documents in the world's memory and soon.

She also answered to some questions on Iran's portion in the global registered heritages and whether other countries can register our heritage in the name of their countries; how is our country's situation and how many works are registered in the region as Iran's written heritage.

## The INCGS Meetings

The national center of globalization with regard to its educational and research goals had some specialized meetings in order to introduce its audience more and more with globalization matters and its diverse and extended subjects.

## Globalization and the Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran

In this meeting, Dr. Jalal Dehghani Firoozabadi, professor of Allame Tabatabaei University talked about globalization concepts and its dimensions, encounter of the Islamic republic of Iran with globalization and its challenges and opportunities for Iran.

He said that there are different definitions of globalization and with whatever definition it is a global reality. He described the situation of Iran in this regard and defined the foreign policy priorities of Rouhani's state as being based on constructive interaction with the world in the framework of interactionist discourse.

## Economy and Globalization

Dr. Mahdi Fakher, professor of International Relations College of foreign affairs ministry, described globalization in relation to its economic dimension. He talked about globalization in the present world, the effect of civil society on globalization and the role of unofficial diplomacy in globalizing the economy.

He said that Iran should, like those who could use the

United Nations  
"The definition of  
globalization generally  
refers to an increasing  
interaction across national  
boundaries that affects  
many aspects of life"



globalization opportunities, make use of this capacity and plan some paradigms in order to get the most advantages of this process.

## Scheming the Ideal Situation in the book The Borderless World

Dr. Bahare Sazmand, professor of Tehran university, described different views on globalization and its history. She said that international relations got affected by the globalization phenomenon and neo-regionalism is one of its dimensions which have appeared in different developing regions.

Kenichi Ohmae's The Borderless World is a book she described as having a positive look in describing the ideal situation of globalization.

Sazmand said that through globalization effect in culture, the civilian's entrance into international relations got possible.

## Using Globalization Capacities in Pragmatizing Extroversion Strategy

Dr. Mahdi Sadeghi Shahedani, professor of Imam Sadegh University and the manager of economic studies in the National Center of Globalization Studies assessed the center's activities in the book fair as successful and said that when we talk about globalization in economy it means that we are ready to enter the global market and this index can be increased even if some restrictions from some dimensions get implemented.

## Uncovering the Latest Publications

In this book fair 14 books were represented some of which are: "Cultural Economy and Globalization: Concepts and Theories", "Education and Globalization", "Development, Stability and Globalization", "Globalization and its Consequences on the Arab Countries", "Globalization and the Rule of Law", "Globalization: Dimensions, Approaches, Concepts, Effects and Consequences", "Religion and Globalization", "Multidisciplinary Approach to Globalization", "Iran in the Globalized World: Religion, Culture and Foreign Policy" etc.

In the process of representing these books, Dr. Mohammad Reza Dehshiri, the assistant of the center's education and research, said that the center is going to strengthen globalization literature and get the help of these domain's professors.

He remarked that the center is about converting the domestic capacities in order to use the ability of those volunteers who are abroad and in this regard some books were translated, some written in Persian and some other were written in English.

# Research Priorities; Pathology, Epistemology, Future Studies

## Economic Studies

- Extracting the quantitative indices of globalizing economy and planning a new supervising paradigm;
- Assessing the positive or negative impacts of globalization on the environment;
- The economic diplomacy in the process of globalization;
- The effect of globalization on the goal markets of exportation in the country;
- The strategies of trade in the situation of a globalized economy;
- The role of globalization technology transmission;
- The effect of globalization on capital inflow and outflow; he opportunities and threats of globalization in the capital market of the country.

## Law and Politics

- Capacities
- Globalization and its try to deviolencing;
- State violence and globalization;
- Non-state violence and globalization;
- Neo-regionalism and the decrease of violence in the globalization era;
- Reproduction of quarrel and dispute;
- Neo-regionalism and the decrease of political controversy in the globalizing era; public diplomacy.

## Damages

- Globalization and the subject of finding identity of the minorities;

- Deconstruction and finding the identity of the minorities;
- Religion minorities;
- Neo-regionalism and the minorities.

## Globalization and Phobia

- Islamophobia;
- Iranophobia;
- Geopolitics, regionalism and globalization;
- Geography, destiny and the landscape of globalization;
- Globalization and regionalism

## Capacities

- Globalization and homogenizing the national and international rules and norms;
- Taking the law rules the same at the national level;
- Globalization and the governments' correlation;
- Governments' correlation in setting the global processes of capital (like corruption).

## Damages

- Globalizing and normalizing
- The originality of human rights' principles and globalization (the discourse of value and reality)
- The quarrel between private and general law in the globalization era;
- Globalization and the new law issues;
- Terrorism and cyber security;
- The law problems of new technologies;
- The environmental issues.

## Culture and Communications

- Theoretical and fundamental

studies in globalization and culture; Globalization and its cultural consequences

- Comparative studies in culture and cultural policies of countries and states;
- Survey studies and assessing the views in culture, cultural industries and cultural consumptions;
- Anthropological, linguistic and historical studies;
- Studying the suitable or unsuitable ethical and native elements in the globalizing process.

## Communication (Media, Internet, Social networks etc.)

- National media and globalization;
- Cultural advertisements and globalization;
- Digital media and globalization;
- Electronic state and the development of cultural activities in the globalization era;
- Cultural heritage and globalization;
- Cultural security and globalization;
- Globalization and subcultures.

## Social Studies

- Fundamental studies;
- Processes and social dynamics of globalization;
- Social policing challenges in Iran in the globalizing era;
- Survey study of the elites

view on globalization;

- Women and family;
- Governments and social changes; global social movements.

## Art and Literature

- The role of art and literature in globalization process;
- Identifying and using the new global methods for teaching art and literature;
- The place of the contemporary art of Iran in the globalizing era;
- Finding the challenges confronting original Iranian art and literature in the globalization era;
- Comparative studies in culture

and cultural policies of the countries and nations.

## Religion and Globalization Kalam (Theology)

- Belief in God and the role in global sympathy;
- God justice in religions;
- Religious experiences and religions' followers;
- The end of the world and the religions view;
- Religions and God's aims of creation;
- Religious pluralism: moving towards or away from globalization;

globalization elements in the Imams' narratives.

## Ethics

- The challenges of institutionalizing ethics in the globalization era;
- The indices of Islamic ethics;
- The role of ethics in global integration;
- Investigating ethics in the globalization era.

## Feqh (jurisprudence)

- Fiqh and globalization;
- The elements of globalization in the Shia Fiqh
- The elements of globalization in the Sunni Fiqh;
- The natural law in religions (towards globalization);
- Religious management and global integration.

## Theosophy

- The role of uniting approach of theosophy in globalization;
- Theosophy and religions' unity; he role of theosophical conduct in global unity.

## Interdisciplinary subjects between religion and globalization

- Studying the common bases of religions in the globalization era;
- Comparing the religious values in different communities in the globalization era;
- Investigating religion's interaction with global ethics in the globalization era;
- Investigating the common reality of religions in the globalization era;
- Religious base-making in the globalization era;
- Encouraging religious tourism in the globalization era.



# The Coming International Conferences on Globalization

World Trade Organization (WTO)  
"Globalization is historical  
stage of accelerated expansion  
of market-capitalism,  
like the one experienced in  
the 19th century with the  
industrial revolution"



## Contact Information

Please e-mail as an attachment your submission with on the subject Your LastName\_Proposal to [submission@advenaworld.com](mailto:submission@advenaworld.com)  
For more information contact via email at [inquiries@advenaworld.com](mailto:inquiries@advenaworld.com)

## International Conference on Globalization Enterprises and Economic Development; Trade Policies, Enterprises, and Sustainable Development

### Conference Information

The 2015 Globalization & Economics Conference will provide the ideal opportunity to meet experts in entrepreneurship, management, business, public policy, economics, international relations, politics, law, media, education, information technology, consultants, and researchers. The conference also provides a venue for presenting the projects and receiving quality feedback.

### Deadlines

The conference will be on March 5, 2015- Washington DC  
Proposals are due: January 30, 2015.

## Eighth Global Studies Conference "Power and Participation in the Age of Big Data"

### Conference Information

The 2015 Global Studies Conference will address a range of critically important ideas relating to globalization in the world today. Proposals for paper presentations, workshops/interactive sessions, posters/exhibits, or colloquia addressing global studies through one of the following themes: Economy and Trade/ Politics, Power and Institutions/ Society and Culture /Resources and Environment.

This conference offers participation options for those individuals who cannot attend the conference. Authors who wish to submit an article for potential publication in the Global Studies Journal may submit a Proposal for Article Submission, while all members of the knowledge community with an accepted proposal

may submit an online presentation to the knowledge community YouTube channel.

To learn more about preparing and submitting conference proposal, including guidelines, deadlines, and "how-to" information, speakers, session formats, venue, registration, and the like visit the web site <http://onglobalization.com/submitting-your-work/conference-presentations>

### Deadlines

Submission Round 1 – 15 January/ Submission Round 2 – 15 April/ Submission Round 3 – 15 July/ Submission Round 4 – 15 October

### Contact Information

<http://onglobalization.com/contact-us>

## 2015 Summer Global Conference on Education Global Education Conference

### Conference Information

The Global Conference on Education is an international refereed conference dedicated to the advancement of the theory and practices in education. The Global Conference on Education promotes collaborative excellence between academicians and professionals from Education.

The aim of this Conference is to provide an opportunity for academicians and professionals from various educational fields with cross-disciplinary interests to bridge the knowledge gap, promote research esteem and the evolution of pedagogy. This Conference invites research papers that encompass conceptual analysis, design implementation and performance evaluation.

### Deadlines

Proposal Submit: July 31, 2015

Final paper Submission: July, 31, 2015

The conference will be on August 7-9, 2015 Ontario, California USA

### Contact Information

Submit a research paper via email [toedconference@uofriverside.com](mailto:toedconference@uofriverside.com)

To pay for registration fees, please may email us at [edconference@uofriverside.com](mailto:edconference@uofriverside.com)

## The Sixth Biannual International Conference of Work & Family Balance, Technology, and Globalization

### Conference Information

The International Center for Work and Family founded an academic forum in 2005—the International Conference of Work and Family- to create a vision and to build theory, with special attention to the cross-cultural dimension and the application of theory in an organizational context. The sixth biannual International Conference of Work & Family aims to focus on Balance, Technology, and Globalization. The Conference will take place in July 1st and 2nd at IESE Campus in Barcelona. Proposals for the different options should be submitted through the electronic system.

### Deadlines

Short paper submission: March 16, 2015 / Full paper submission: June 5, 2015

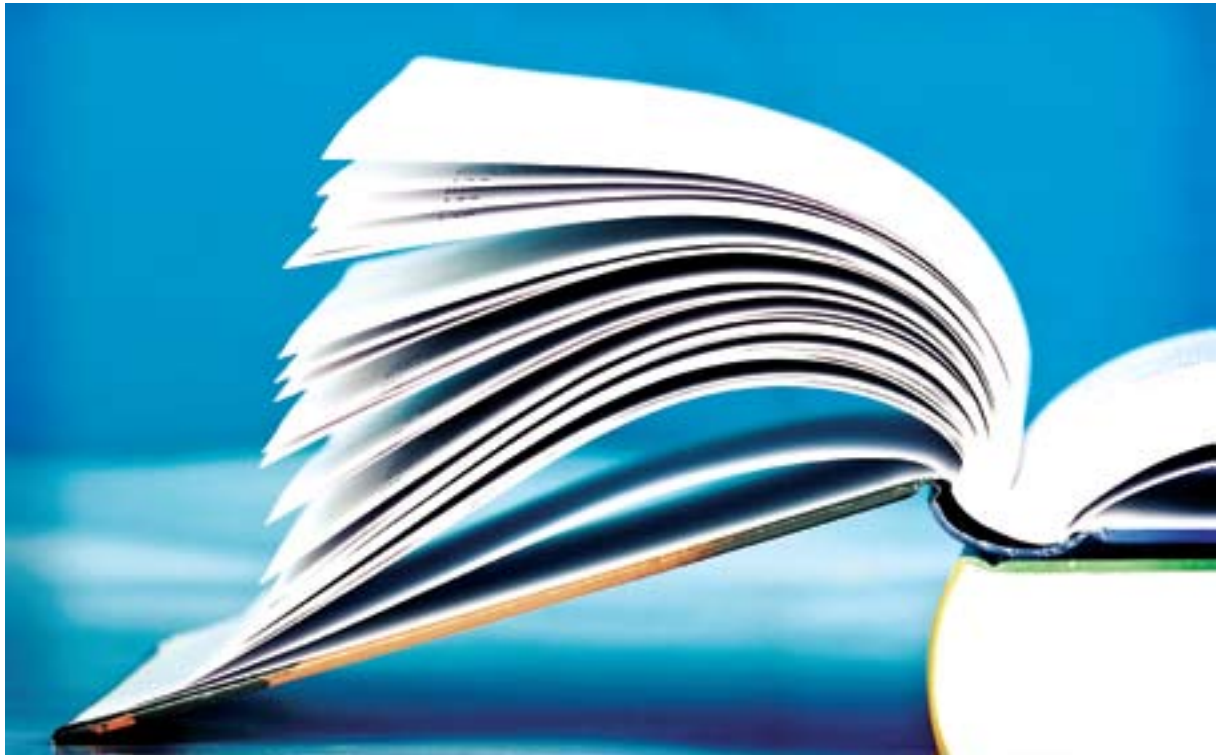
### Contact Information

Submit a research paper via email to: [academic.conference@iese.edu](mailto:academic.conference@iese.edu)

## Globalization: the Urban Crisis and Economic Democracy

This conference was sponsored by: College of Languages, Literature, and Social Sciences, President's Commission on Global Initiative, and Center for International Studies and Programs

All presentation topics will be considered. To submit a 100-word abstract or a panel idea, send it in the body of an email to Jerry Harris at [gharris234@comcast.net](mailto:gharris234@comcast.net) by May 10, 2015. Please include your full name and affiliation. This conference is going to be hold on June 12- 14, 2015 at The University of Toledo.



# The Library of the INCGS

The specialized library of the Iranian National Center of Globalization Studies was founded in the year 1383 (2004). Its main activity, as the only reference library of this filed, is gathering and collecting all the informational references (paperback or eBook) published in globalization filed and its variant domains in Farsi, English and Arabic languages. According to the aims of this library, and its goal in giving prompt and exact information, the experts of the center worked on improving this library and developing a digital library; the result of which can be seen on the following link: [www.library.globalization.ac.ir](http://www.library.globalization.ac.ir)

**T**his library is ready to give its services to the MA and PhD students, researchers and academics.

The classification system of the library is according to that of the Library of Congress (LC) and its subject domain contains political science, international relations, law, history, philosophy, religion, economy, culture, health, social science, strategic planning, information technology, media, and so on.

The library's resource type, according to the goal of making a research place that is suitable for the researches and academics, is managed with the method of open resource. This helps the users to have a free access to all the resources.

The library of the INCGS has two parts that are the current journals and the archive in two Farsi and English

languages. Its reference part has all the specialized reference books such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, terminologies and so on. These books are only read in the library and they are not loaned.

The Informatics department helps the members to search their needed material through both the internal informatics databases and their connection to international networks of information in order to reach the latest articles through the internet and save and print them.

This library, in addition to its paperback books, has some other resources in an electronic format and contains eBooks, articles, and dissertations and so on. All these resources are accessible through the electronic library of the center.



<http://globalization.ac.ir/en/>



### The INCGS Website

The Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies is following two aims in founding its website. It, on the one side, is about presenting its latest news and scientific productions of the center and on the other side, seeks having relations with its audiences from all over the world.

The website of the Iranian National Center for Globalization Studies like all other websites has some main titles and many other subtitles. This site is two-language; one of which is Persian and the other is its translated form in English.

### The Persian Website

About the center, its organizational chart, bases, goals, administrative programs, strategies, scientific members, agreements of cooperation with various organizations nationally or internationally, other globalization centers, secretariat of conferences and meetings, library and documents' center and contacts are the main parts of this website.

In this online page, the latest news and events of the center are given and the ideas of the country's leaders that are Imam Khomeini, Ayatollah Khamenei and Hassan Rouhani on globalization are presented.

Different councils and committees and the assistants are introduced in the main page of the website and in another part of it the latest news of the center and its conferences, meetings and other gatherings can be seen.

Different forms of translation and authorship proposal,

forms of membership in the center council and form of introducing some books in order to be bought by the center can be found in this website.

There is an archive of the center's journals, periodicals and newsletters in this website. This archive is downloadable and provides most of these journals free of charge.

<http://globalization.ac.ir> is the address of this website, visiting of which gives plenty of information of globalization topics to the readers. One of the main tabs of this website is dedicated to the center's conferences and meetings which through its link <http://www.igcd.ir/fa/> gives sufficient information on all of these gatherings, their programs, and topics and so on. The archive of the previous conferences can also be found in this webpage.

### The English Website

The homepage of this website contains activities, publications, library and news and events. This part also gives an introduction of the INCGS, its membership methods, how to contact and different related links. News and announcements form part of this webpage.

The English website of the center presents its activities from the past to the future, its partners, publications from journals to books and its newsletters. It provides an introduction of the center's library and some links related to the governmental websites and different seminars and conferences.

This website can be visited through the link <http://globalization.ac.ir/en/>.



*The children of Adam are limbs of each other  
having been created of one essence*

Saadi Shirazi (1210- 1291)