Globalization and Its Influence on National Security of Iran

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Abstract:
Globalization is not a modern topic, rather it was available during recent centuries. However, the most interesting topic at the present time is quick evolution at structural level and communicating with addressee. The concept of globalization became popular since the mid 1980's. Globalization involves important security topics. At the present time globalization is normal and inevitable process that is developed with modern communication technology. An important issue about political security is the threat that improves invasion to identity. In this research upon referring to preliminaries of security and globalization, it is dealt with influence of globalization on security.
Key Words: Globalization, National Security, Communication

Introduction

Scientific and technological evolutions during 20th century especially recent 3 decades created the phenomenon of globalization. Occurring electronic revolution that is revealed by satellite and Internet leaded to communication revolution. Free circulation of news and information goes beyond national borders and established the theory of global village i.e. all human being on earth are living under a single informational home. Evolution due to globalization has some consequences and either positive or negative influence mainly depends on policies related to globalization. It is obvious that globalization is not regarded as simple topic and we not be indifferent about this important topic.

Statement of Problem:

An important issue that is available among all stages of modern life is globalization. In fact, establishment of this phenomenon leaded to many evolutions in economic, social and politics affairs. Islamic Republic of Iran as a revolutionary government and due to its strategic importance is facing with phenomenon of globalization. On one hand, Iran as a social unit is facing with many challenges for coping with globalization and determining suitable status for future history and on the other hand, globalization for systems like Iran that have stabilized and improved economic, cultural, political and social infrastructure that is not able to quickly adapt with evolution atmosphere and new condition, is a very challenging issue with respect to security. At the present time, globalization involves important security issues. In this age, national security is correlated with individual, regional and international security. An important factor at political security is threat that is believed it may be increased in response to foreign pressures. Government for obtaining security requires a situation for having acceptable level of certainty for protecting from national benefits. In this research, through applying from descriptive-analytical method, we intend to study the effects of globalization on national security of Islamic Republic of Iran.

Necessity of Research:

Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the most powerful rivals of globalization process and its origin is Islamic Resistance. In fact, conquer of Iran according to viewpoint of designers of globalization equals to conquering east of earth and Islamic world.

Research Objective:

Obtaining a new plan based on 4 aspects of national security in order to understand national security of Iran and its dynamics at globalization and acting based on society

Research Question:

1) How the globalization process influences on Iran?

Research Hypothesis: The globalization process influences on national security of Iran

Definition of Globalization:

In literature of social sciences we observe several definitions in relation to globalization. The reason of having several definitions is multi aspect property of globalization concept with respect to nature of topic and analysis level; since, globalization from thematic point of view involves with social, cultural, political and economic aspects and from view point of analysis involves wit micro level, middle level and macro level. In addition, offering several theories on behalf of followers and opponents in spite of modern topic, assists to diverse definitions of globalization (Lotfi et al 2006). In spite of these common points for definition of globalization, here we offer some definitions including:

* Robertson in his definition of globalization refers that globalization means compression of world and accumulation of knowledge about world (Robertson 35, 2001).

* Wartz believes that globalization is a social process that eliminates geographical limits on social and cultural relationship and people are informed of significant reduction of such issue (Wartz 12, 2000).

Wartz by referring to eliminating geographical limits does not mean to eliminate geographical borders of countries with respect to physical and political domain, rather improving correlation and dependency of societies toward each other from economic point of view and influencing market of different societies. As Gidenz states, globalization refers to involving social events and relations of faraway lands with local lands in other societies i.e. this phenomenon is correlation of absence and present (Gidenz 42, 1999). In sum, globalization is a process that improves relationship between societies and governments from view point of social, political, economic and cultural aspect, so that change in some parts of world leads to influencing on other sections of world at global, regional, national and local level i.e. globalization leads to creation of relationship between individual and national authorities with international and global authorities

Origin of Globalization:

In order to refer to the origin of globalization, it is required to distinguish between a theoretical concept and a process. From conceptual point of view the term globalization was coined since 1980's at universities. Oxford Dictionary in the year 1990 introduced the term global as a new term. David Hold believes that although the term globalization refers to being available at everywhere, this concept in the early 20th century from view point of Marx and other socialists such as Sen Siman and geopolitical researchers such as Macinder refers to recognizing this issue that, what is type of modern that is available everywhere (Gidenz 27, 2000). Wartz also believes that the term globalization was coined immediately after modernism and turned into slogan of the year 1990 for analyzing social evolution. The nearest record for this term is the early 16th century and beginning of renascence. Gidenz defines globalization as continue the process of renascence

and Robertson refers to the year (1400-1750) as the first age of globalization. Wartz in relation to discussion of globalization process refers to 3 possibilities including:

1) Globalization is a process that was available since the beginning of human being history by having its strong influences; nevertheless, recently it is faced with a sudden quickness

2) Globalization is simultaneous with developing capitalism; nevertheless, recently it is faced with a sudden quickness

3) Globalization is a delayed process that is accompanied with other social process including: industrialism, modernism and capitalism

Concept of Security:

Generally, the term security refers to a mental feeling that involves with being free from fear and having comfort and certainty. There are many numerous and complicated phenomenon that may lead to fear, anxiety and endangering comfort of human and according to change at expectations and requirements of human, new variables are entered into definition of security. For example, phenomenon such as destroying environment is among the most important factors for endangering security of human being; meanwhile, until 100 years ago such thing was not expected. Although generally security refers to being free from dangers that threatens benefits and values of human, its nature has close relationship with aforesaid issues. Basically, gradually upon increasing complicacy of social structure of human, the mutual security dependency level of human being is also increased; so that terms such as national security, international security and global security were entered into security studies. Upon concluding contract of Westifalia in the year 1648 and establishment of government-nation system the concept of national security was coined.

Different Types and Aspects of Security:

Spiritual Security: Mutual relationship between faith and security is obviously revealed at Quran and it is focused that real security and its origin is available at spiritual security, believe in God and obtaining God satisfaction. Quran believes that mundane security is partial and the ultimate security is at afterlife. In continuation it is referred to some evidences of Quran about this topic

Individual and Social Security:

This type of security means person is immune from murder, assault and battery, confiscation of property, torture, imprisonment, exploitation, prostitution and any other illegal punishments that are on the contrary of human respect

Political and Military Security:

This type of security has close relationship with social security. On one hand social security deals with safety, comfort of civil life through enacting rules, regulations and government. On the other hand, political security deals with having required comfort by government of a country for its citizens in order to cope with different foreign threats and guaranteeing their political rights to determine their social and political destiny through having democratic government. Whereas all aspects of political and social security are correlated, all evidences of Quran about social security are compatible with political security

Judicial and Legal Security:

Judgment had high status in Islamic culture and system that originates from Holy Imams. Security of judge involves other aspects of security as well. It is to be noted that security, jurisprudence and Islamic judgment are not just limited to Jihad. Having security and comfort in society event at prays and transactions is important; since, it is focused on priority of people's rights on divine rights as an indisputable jurisprudence rule (Sharifi 2013)

National Security:

National security is among concepts that were coined upon establishment of national government. Using this term was always commonplace at political literature; nevertheless, it leaded to offering a specified definition. Upon Second World War researchers of political sciences studied this term as an applied project and within different theories. Many researchers refer to national security as ability of a country for maintaining individual values against foreign threats (Albero 156). In fact, national security means obtaining conditions that enable country to be safe from foreign actual and potential threats, politic and economic influence of aliens and take step in the way of economic, social and human development, public welfare and protecting a nation against spy, sabotage operation and any foreign invasion (Axworthy 2003).

Today the concept of national security for many countries refers to requirement for maintaining independence, land sovereignty, lifestyle and prevention of intervention of aliens at domestic affairs through increasing military ability. Anyway, after Second World War there were many threats all through the world and endangered the problem of national security specially Persian Gulf that is continuously faced with physical and mental wars and governments mainly attempted to create several security plans; however, they never achieved security. Intervention and competition of foreign governments in the way of maintaining their national and international benefits leaded to insecurity and instability. Having regional insecurity from view point of different countries is analyzed with respect to different understanding from the topic of security; so that security for each of the national governments may be defined with insecurity of other countries and each country with respect to available facilities may define from itself. National security has direct relationship with land sovereignty and finally deals with national defense. Long term economics, political and military strategies may develop borders of national security until reaching to influencing area of a country and economic capacities of a country that is origin of all powers; in addition political and legal status are very effective on reinforcing national security. On the other hand, as Walter Lipman states, national security in public is accompanied with military force so that absence and presence of security depends on ability of a country for eliminating military invasion (Kastolz 2001).

Globalization & National Security:

National security of countries that is under influence of international and regional variables and is regarded as center of crisis is more vulnerable and receives threat at political, social, economic and cultural field. Globalization either as a process, project or phenomenon influenced on national security of Islamic Republic of Iran. These influences depend on role play of genius figures of Islamic Republic of Iran and macro management system of Iran. Suitable opportunity, cultural, political and geopolitical facilities of Iran for globalization may create serious and appropriate opportunities that guarantee security for Islamic Republic of Iran; otherwise, it may lead to eliminating opportunities and national threat against Islamic Republic of Iran (Harolesy 1999).

Consequences of Globalization on National Security:

In new concept of national security, the problems that already were regarded as domestic problems are turned into regional and global problems. Environmental dangers, narcotics, terrorism, health, population control, satellite, Internet, cultural attack and energy crisis are among the most important global problems that players of international system are involved voluntarily (Rahbari 99). The link between security and globalization is ambiguous either due to modern phenomenon of globalization or complexity of security. Globalization with its diverse consequences was always available since past up to the present time. A specific meaning that

involves security and some scholars of this field refer to insecurity of many players such insecurity due to structural reduction at economic, political and social system is mainly available within third world countries. Indeed, global insecurity is not among procedures of globalization, rather it is specific concept of globalization nature. The first instance of globalization is the link between governments and behavior of countries for prevention of war. Globalization has not created satisfactory security in social life; since, only regarding security as a system consisting of economic and social aspect and reducing foreign military threats and mutual dependency of international players does not increase national security of world's countries and may not reduce dependency to war. Simultaneous with technological advancements the destructive abilities of war is increase. Global access facilitated military invasion of northern countries. The global armor markets have produced many destructive facilities; in which, one of its consequences is increasing violence among different tribes and religions.

Supply Security:

In general study of international security, only governments are not responsible for supplying international security, rather all players of international system from a single person to the largest international organization should be active for supplying global security. Globalization has turned all players as a configuration that none of the parts are separated from each other. Each player even a single human being may be origin of threat. On this basis, he is liable for supplying security of world. Therefore, globalization enforces people to maintain security. Global cooperation within framework of international organizations is regarded as a very important element for supplying and maintaining international security (Bozan 1999).

Globalization & National Security of Islamic Republic of Iran:

Globalization itself is regarded as threat for national security of all countries especially third world developing countries (like Islamic Republic of Iran). Globalization turns into security opportunity when our country plans and executes active security strategy. Therefore, Iran at this condition in addition to obtaining correct understanding of security realities of international system, should execute active security strategy to be free from imposing security considerations of world. Executing an appropriate security strategy depends on cooperation rather contradiction. Globalization involves several topics including: redefinition of identity, developing, liberal democracy, liberal economic, non-liberalism and extraordinary weapons that may be either security threat or security opportunity for any third world country such as Islamic Republic of Iran.

Conclusion:

National security with respect to limitations, facilities is mainly important about its influence on macro level and micro level. In order to link these issues it is benefit from other concepts as well this issue that how values creating from globalization atmosphere is effective on vital values of a country is national security. Globalization leads to insecurity and disorder at different fields and facilities and limits of globalization are not equal for all countries. In order connect these 2 levels; it is benefit from 2 concepts including: socialization and vulnerability. Through socialization, it is referred that how values created from globalization are entered into socialization process and play effective role on vital values of a country and through vulnerability, it is referred that how globalization leads to insecurity, disorder and crisis at political and non-political field of societies. Although consequences of globalization, facilities and limitations are not equal for each country, the globalization process leads to compression and interference of destinies. It is recommended that Islamic Republic of Iran in order to reduce insecurity consequences of globalization requires following solutions including: increasing political ability, permanent

development, social correlation, regionalism, planning for global markets, attempt for dealing with center of powers at international system, dialogue among civilization among foreign relations, relative cultural advantage, improving beliefs and values, change management, preparing national security strategy for benefiting from opportunities of globalization.

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