

# Globalization Process of Economy, Politics, and Culture with Emphasis on Sustainable Development in Iran (A case study of articles related to globalization and sustainable development)

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## Abstract

Globalization is a complex phenomenon that has wide dimensions and effects, and one of the factors achieving it and being affected by it is sustainable development. These two important issues in the current world are interrelated. For this reason, in the most of existing researches, the two terms "globalization and sustainable development" are placed together. Therefore, in this research, globalization process with an emphasis on sustainable development in Iran is studied. Method of the current research is based on Glossary foundation with an inductive movement that research motion starts from gathered data in the field and even in the literature and ends up with the conceptualization and determination of the relationship between the concepts. The statistical population of this research consists of all existing articles in the field of globalization and sustainable development, and the sample size of related articles based on targeted and information-oriented sampling is 30. To collect data, we used existing documents and papers to discover and extract concepts and their effectiveness. To analyze the data, qualitative and conceptual content analysis was used through open, axial, and selective coding, and finally, by using SPSS software, the frequency and percentage of the data were determined and then their effectiveness were compared. According to the gained results, globalization of politics has the greatest impact and, respectively, globalization of economy and globalization of culture have the least impact on the process of globalization. In addition, economic development has the greatest impact, and social development, political development, and cultural development have an impact on sustainable development, respectively. Globalization in Iran can also provide the basis for economic growth and consequently social growth, cultural growth, and development of civil society by increasing effective trade exchanges, and finally, it becomes possible to achieve sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Politics, Economy, Culture, Sustainable Development, Iran

## Introduction

According to definitions, globalization is a set of multi-dimensional and complex processes that covers several fields of economy, ideology, politics, culture, and environment. The logic of globalization is essentially rooted in capitalist logic; that means it is rooted in maintaining and expanding the process of capital reproduction, and therefore the economy is at the forefront of the globalization process.<sup>1</sup> Globalization is a continuous flow of the historical path of internationalization, which has increased the dependence of the worldwide countries on each other in economic, political, cultural, and especially environmental aspects. According to Manuel Lucas, globalization has made your problem, our problem. War in one country causes an influx of refugees to other countries, and environmental issues in one-country cause disasters in other countries<sup>2</sup>. From another point of view, globalization can be defined as the strategy of discovering opportunities in different parts of the world and using them to optimize the activities of an organization<sup>3</sup>.

It should be acknowledged that experts in this field have presented many definitions of globalization. However, the common element of all these definitions is the intertwining, closeness, and interconnectedness of the components of the global community. This entanglement and compression of the components of the world society means a rapid increase in the self-awareness of the whole world<sup>4</sup>. In summary, three definitions of globalization are recognizable:

The first definition considers it a Western design and equates globalization with Westernization, and some even equate it with Americanization.

The second definition considers globalization as a process that has been begun long time ago within international systems and have been evolved automatically. However, there are discussions about how this process started, some people see the beginning of this process with the end of the Cold War, and others do not see this process as anything other than the evolution of the capitalist system.

The third definition looks at globalization in a disaggregated form and separates the cultural, political, and economic aspects<sup>5</sup>.

According to the third definition and the separation of the aspects of globalization into the globalization of economy, politics, and culture, according to Goldin and Reinert, globalization of the economy reduces the power of governments to control financial and technological

<sup>1</sup> Vide: Gills, Dong- Sook (2002), Economic globalization and women in Asia: Challenges and responses, London, Routledge, UNESCAP.

<sup>2</sup> Vide: Lucas, Manuela (2004), How can we make globalization work for sustainable development, Afrique PALOP: Developpement et mondialisation seminaire- Universite Libre de Bruxelles 1-2 mars.

<sup>3</sup> Vide: Pearce 11, John A. and Richard B. Robinson (2011), Strategic management, McGraw Hill International Edition, Singapore.

<sup>4</sup> Vide: Robertson, Roland (2003). Globalization and popular culture, translated by Hossein Payandeh, Arghnoun Quarterly.

<sup>5</sup> Vide: Sajjadpour, Seyyed Mohammad Kazem (2003). Globalization and security of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the book Globalization, Perceptions, and Implications, Tehran: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Publications, second edition.

transfers and increases the interaction between nations. In the globalization of culture, language, traditions, tendencies, values, and ways of filling free time become the same for all the people of the world, and in parallel, the native culture is weakened. In addition, three important indicators of political globalization are the fall of totalitarian and authoritarian political systems, tendency toward democracy and political proliferation, and requirement to human rights.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, it can be stated that globalization includes a wide range of economic, cultural, and political interactions that have significant effects on all humans and governments. The concept of globalization in its economic aspect means reorganizing the production space, integrating existing industries beyond boundaries, and expansion of financial markets. In the cultural view, globalization refers to the global expansion of consumer goods, entertainment, and populist institutions, and in the political aspect, globalization is based on the widespread demand and desire of the people to achieve democracy.

On the other hand, globalization is linked with the foundations of development and is considered as a forwarding and progressive movement towards rapid changes in the structures of human lives and convergence between world communities. Globalization is a real, transnational, and historical debate and it should be considered as a cultural, economic, and political process. Therefore, in the process of modernization of societies, the project of globalization is economically, culturally, and politically based on the body of societies and promotes a new wave of development by assimilation in cultural forms, integration of local and national communities, and the development of international markets and trade. "The most rational alternative to globalization and its neoliberal ideology is the idea of sustainable development. The existential philosophy and the main reason for this point of view is the necessity to pay attention to three major and related issues in the world today: economic development, social progress, and connection with the natural environment"<sup>7</sup>. Sustainable development is one kind of the development that in addition to the development and excellence of the current generation, favors support for future generations and according to this issue, the human condition, environmental and ecosystem statuses must be considered simultaneously. Sustainable development is based on the philosophy of sustainability. Sustainability refers to the ability of the system to work in the infinite future, and it is the situation in which the position, utility, and facilities in the system will not be reduced over time and the resources that the system depends on to carry out their activities will not weaken<sup>8</sup>.

Globalization and its effects have caused concern globally about possible orientation of societies to sustainable development. Globalization as a phenomenon that is linked with economic, social, political, and cultural development, purposes to develop and consolidate global markets, political and international communication, and cultural exchange. Globalization includes the development, deepening, and acceleration of mutual connections between all aspects of the lives of worldwide societies, is turning towards a single social space that is being formed by economic, political, social, and cultural potentials; therefore, it is necessary to manage globalization in such a way that its challenges get minimized and its opportunities and benefits get maximized. To achieve this goal, some actions should be taken to globalization works to strengthen sustainable development, which requires policy and planning in a wide range of fields, including trade, development, environment, resource management, development cooperation, and global governance. The human community should understand that the decisions taken in one part of the world have a profound impact on the lives of people or societies in other parts of the world and extent of these effects and changes is so that governments and individuals can do little to resist against these changes. At the same time, the impact of globalization on societies and continents depends on how it is managed by countries. Therefore, with this viewpoint that globalization is a contradictory process while it integrates, it creates gaps beside making opportunities and risks as well. The globalization of affairs is the result of the increased movement for and mobility of human beings, the increase in the amount of communication, the upward trend of trade, commerce, capital flow, and the development of technology. This creates new opportunities for continuous economic growth and the development of the global economy, culture, and politics, especially in developing countries. It also helps countries to share in each other's experiences, to understand each other's findings and successes, as well as each other's problems, thus enables the fertility of thoughts and transfer of ideals and cultural values. At the same time, speed of the process of change and adaptation has been accompanied by extreme conditions of poverty, hunger, unemployment and social disintegration, and the threat to human well-being in areas such as environmental dangers has taken on a global level. Additionally, global economic variations have drastically changed the parameters of social development in all countries and have raised many discussions about inequality between and within countries and its effects on people, families, and societies. Therefore, in studying the effect of globalization of economy, policy, and culture on sustainable development, in addition to negative aspects, positive effects should be considered too. However, the important question is that in the current world situation that is progressing and developing, what factors from economy, politics, and culture are related to globalization, and what factors cause sustainable

6 Vide: Goldin, Ain and Reinert, Kenneth (2007). Globalization for Development, Tehran: Center for National Studies of Globalization, first edition.

7 Vide: Gawor, Leszek (2008), 'Globalization and its alternatives: Antiglobalism, alterglobalism and idea of sustainable development', Sustainable Development, John Wiley & Sons, 16, 126-134.

8 Vide: Gilman-Robert (1996), Sustainability, URL, [www.context.org/ICIB/DEFS/AIADef.htm](http://www.context.org/ICIB/DEFS/AIADef.htm).

development in Iran? To answer this question,

### **Theoretical foundations**

#### **Globalization**

Globalization is a process that means it does not contain a fixed and unchangeable narrative, but being formed within those different tales and projects. For this reason, although globalization is inevitable, it does not have a definite starting point and a predetermined end. However, historians of the modern era have divided globalization into three phases.

The earliest phase includes the period from 1870 to 1914 .in this period, which is considered as the emergence of the world's modern economy; we see progress in rail transport, maritime transport, and telegraphic communication and in continuing to help integrate capital markets. In this period, the beginning of the First World War moved in complete contrast to globalization.

The second phase of globalization process started at the end of the World War II and continued until the first half of the 1970s. This step was coincided with the emergence of a global economic system that could be seen in the establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.

The third stage of globalization started in the second half of the 70s and the end of monetary relations after the Bretton Woods conference, the emergence of newly industrialized countries in East Asia, rapid technological advances in transportation, communication, and information technology took place in this stage<sup>9</sup>.

#### **Aspects of globalization**

##### **1- Economic globalization**

Since the 1960s, when the globalization term entered into the Oxford dictionary for the first time, it has been recognized as an economic process. A process in which economic phenomena and relations gradually become global. Since then, globalization has become a central issue in the knowledge of economics, especially in political economy, politics, and international law, and to this day, many theories related to globalization are economic; in such a way that the economic aspect influences the political and cultural forms of this process. Increasing international trade, globalization of production, higher business growth compared to production, and foreign investment flows are among the characteristics that show that world economic changes have gained new dimensions in recent decades. In addition, the internationalization of some services such as banking, insurance, accounting, auditing, marketing, advertising, and communication has provided the grounds for further integration of economies. Meanwhile, the role of multinational

documents, and opinions of elites have been examined. companies in the expansion of globalization can be shown with different types of indicators that the most important ones are as follows:

##### **2- Political globalization**

Political globalization is a process through which social, economic, and cultural affairs get free from the narrow and limited fence of sovereignty, and human beings are exposing to the effects of various variables and transnational specifically. Although political globalization is still in its early stages, it is expanding.

The process of globalization has caused the transformation of national sovereignty and has led to the reduction of the capacity of governments in implementation of national sovereignty in various dimensions; In such a way that technological developments in the field of electronic and mass communication have finally facilitated the free flow of information and significantly reduced the ability of governments to control public opinion. In economic affairs, the increasing growth of financial and transnational markets, the economic integration of countries, and the expansion of free market relations have significantly limited the freedom of action of governments in controlling economic activities. In the political field, it also causes the growth of international and transnational organizations and elimination of borders between nations.

Another political aspect of globalization is the globalization of democracy and human rights. This does not mean that in the whole world today, democracy and human rights have spread and prevailed, but their inherent values have become universal values that have found global acceptance. Democracy in each country has a specific model, but all of them have a common opinion on modernity and achieving basic human rights like freedom and equality. No totalitarian and authoritarian government will be able to answer it to its citizens' these demands.

Political globalization causes the formation of global standards of human rights and the rights of citizens for political participation, accordingly, the global expansion of human rights causes an increase in the desire and awareness of citizens to political participation and gaining their basic rights<sup>10</sup>.

Generally, globalization in the political aspect has greatly influenced the nature of the state and its evolution, the concepts of citizenship and national identity, the sovereignty and political power of national governments, the process of democracy, the evolution of the governmental economic role, the creation of multi-layered governments, national institutions, and finally the managerial role of governments.

##### **3- Cultural globalization**

9 Vide: Goldin, Ain and Reinert, Kenneth (2007). Globalization for Development, Tehran: Center for National Studies of Globalization, first edition.

10 Vide: Shirzadi, Reza (2007). Modernization, development, globalization. Tehran: Haq Yavaran Publications.

Cultural globalization is the movement of ideas and information and the creative mentality of individuals and societies in the bodies of artworks, intellectual movements, cultural industries productions, expression methods and daily lifestyles, communication methods, etc. Globalization has spread cultures and effective communication, and restrictive policies have lost their potency because the governments can no longer keep their citizens away from the flood of global information. In this period, unlike in the past, when governments and religious leaders played an essential role in the globalization of culture, the production and promotion of cultures is the responsibility of large companies and conglomerates<sup>11</sup>.

While hundreds of satellite television channels are received in all parts of the world, cultures can exchange and interact more in various ways, and cultural identities are transforming regularly. Every day, the Internet and satellite provide thousands of signs and millions of new information to the people and elites of different societies, and in this way, they influence their thoughts and values. A group considers the global expansion of culture based on human rights as the main essence of the cultural globalization<sup>12</sup>; And a group also considers the spread of global brand such as McDonald's, Coca-Cola, pop music, American films and magazines, European models and denim clothes as indicators of the globalization of culture and perhaps westernization; And some believe that the spread of mass media, the flow of human migration, and the tourism industry have created an increasing cultural interconnectedness around the world. Today, for all the countries that are among the third world or underdeveloped countries in the process of economic development, It is well known that due to several reasons, such as the limitation of resources and markets, a deep gap in technology, the existence of monopolies, the crisis of underdevelopment, the production of public goods, the domination of these countries and the extreme inflexibility of production in the economy or in other words, market failure, planning becomes necessary more than ever. Proper planning and calculated decisions play an effective role in development. Success in the historical transition of the underdeveloped world and finding a solution to make up the economic backwardness is not possible except by using of correct and coherent planning by the governments.

### **Sustainable development**

Based on the definition of the World Commission on Environment and Development known as the Brundtland Commission and the report of the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development in 1987, sustainable development means the development that provides current needs

without compromising the ability of future generations for securing their needs<sup>13</sup>. In other words, sustainable development is a comprehensive approach that promotes development in ways that do not harm the environment or waste natural resources so, they will be available in the future. This report adds that the aforementioned conditions apply not only to environmental policies but also to economic and social policies<sup>14</sup>.

As Pearce noted<sup>15</sup>, the most complete definition of sustainable development includes two key concepts: first, the concept of need, especially the basic needs of the world's poor, which should be given priority; and second, the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the ecosystem's ability to secure present and future needs<sup>16</sup>. While securing the needs of the poor today is not necessarily compatible with the needs of future generations, it is obvious that the countries of the world do not have the same level in terms of providing energy, clean water, political freedoms and protecting their communities from crime and war<sup>17</sup>. In this way, sustainable development connects the three domains of the environment (including water and waste), society (including employment, human rights, gender equality, peace, and human security), and economy (including poverty reduction, corporate responsibility, and accountability).

### **Aspects of sustainable development**

Sustainable development has four fundamental forms and its realization is subject to the proximity of government, private sector, and civil institutions. Four aspects of sustainable development are social, economic, political, and environmental dimensions. The social aspect refers to the relationship between humans and other ones, improving people's well-being, improving access to health and education services, developing different cultures, and equality and poverty alleviation. The economic aspect is related to the economic variables, and in it, the welfare of the individual and the society should be promoted to the maximum possible through the optimal and efficient use of natural resources as well as the fair distribution of the resulting resources. The environmental aspect is related to the protection and strengthening of the physical and biological resource bases and the ecosystem and deals with the relationship between nature and humans. The political aspect also pays attention to laws, policies, planning, budgeting, institution building, diversity, pluralism, respect for human rights, and effective participation of people in decision-making processes; and it deals with setting the necessary conditions and

13 Vide: WCED, 1987

14 Vide: WCED, 1987: 43

15 Vide: Pearce, D. (2007a). "Sustainable development. D.A. Clark (Ed.). The Elgar Companion to Development Studies, Edward Elgar. Cheltenham. UK (2007). pp. 615-619.

16 Vide: WCED, 1987: 43

17 Vide: Pearce, D. (2007a). "Sustainable development. D.A. Clark (Ed.). The Elgar Companion to Development Studies, Edward Elgar. Cheltenham. UK (2007). pp. 616.

11 Vide: Nahavandian, Mohammad (2004). We and globalization. Tehran: Research Institute of Humanities and Cultural Studies.

12 Vide: Salimi, 2007: 58



conditions for integrating the collective, economic and environmental goals and creating an exchange relationship between them to achieve sustainable development.

The relative priority given to the various aspects of sustainable development is different in each country, society, culture, and even at any time and over time. For this reason, while sustainable development is a global challenge, practical solutions can only be

defined in a national, local, and indigenous manner. Sustainable development approaches are a reflection of the diversity of social, economic, environmental, and political challenges that different countries may have faced with, and multiple and different interpretations of sustainable development are derived from different values and interests in different societies.

## Reviewed researches

**Table No. 1: Reviewed researches**

| Row | Investigative  | Year | Subject   | Keyword  |
|-----|--|------|---|--|
| 1   | Zahedi   | 2011 | Globalization And sustainable development   | Sustainable Development<br>Globalization<br>Poverty alleviation<br>Self-centeredness World-centric |
| 2   | Nir & Majidzadeh                                       | 2006 | Globalization And development   | Globalization<br>Development   |
| 3   | Dehshiri   | 2015 | Globalization And sustainable development   | Sustainable development<br>Sustainable globalization   |
| 4   | Amini & Shokrallahi                                    | 2014 | Globalization And Economic development of Vietnam   | Globalization<br>Economic development<br>Vietnam   |
| 5   | Movassaghi & RezaeianEsfahani                          | 2019 | Development in the Context of Globalization   | Globalization<br>Economy<br>Developmental state  |
| 6   | Stieglitz  | 2009 | Globalization And development   | Globalization<br>Development   |
| 7   | Latifi & Davoodvandi                                   | 2010 | The impact of globalization on social development with an emphasis on the social conditions of Iran | Globalization<br>Social development<br>Inequality<br>Democracy                                     |
| 8   | Soleimani & Paytakhti Oskoei & Dizaji & EskandariSabzi | 2022 | Nonlinear Impacts of Globalization on Financial Development in Iran: A Markov Switching Technique   | Development<br>Globalization   |

|    |  |      |   |  |
|----|--|------|---|--|
| 9  | Rezvani & Bagherzadeh & Sufi   | 2018 | Impact of Globalization on Development in third world countries   | Globalization<br>Development<br>Third world countries  |
| 10 | Asadi Qazagoozlou & Daghighi Asl & Mahdavi Kalishmi & Daman Keshideh | 2020 | Globalization's Effect on the Development of Commercial Insurances  | Globalization<br>Insurance development<br>Developed countries  |
| 11 | Abdallahi  | 2011 | Globalization, development, and new government management   | Development<br>Sustainable development<br>Globalization<br>New government management                     |
| 12 | Fazeli & Namdari Moghadam & Ganji & Karimi                           | 2018 | Globalization, cultural transformation, and export development policy in developing countries                 | Globalization<br>Cultural transformation<br>Economic policy<br>Export development                        |
| 13 | Momeni & Khangolzadeh Sangrudi                                       | 2022 | Investigating the Impact of Economic Components of Globalization on Economic Development in Turkey            | Economic globalization<br>Economic development<br>Attracting foreign investment<br>Economic interactions |
| 14 | Soleimani & Emamjomeh  | 2021 | The role of globalization in the cultural development of the industrial city of Arak                          | Globalization<br>Development<br>Culture  |
| 15 | Hosseini Yazdi & Emadzadeh & Daei Karimzadeh                         | 2022 | Globalization, Human Capital Accumulation, and Economic Growth in Selected Developed and Developing Countries | Globalization<br>Human capital accumulation<br>Economic growth   |
| 16 | Salami   | 2019 | The impact of globalization dimensions on the economic growth of developing countries                         | Globalization<br>Economic growth   |
| 17 | Lahoutian  | 2016 | Developmental State and Its Futures in the Process of Globalization   | Developmental state<br>Globalization   |
| 18 | Chang et al.   | 2010 | Globalization And development   | Globalization<br>Economic growth   |
| 19 | Fenster  | 1997 | Globalization And development   | Globalization<br>Economic growth   |
| 20 | Ravlion  | 2001 | Globalization And development   | Globalization<br>Economic growth   |

|    |                     |      |   |  |
|----|---------------------|------|---|--|
| 21 | Karasisavatsk       | 2007 | Globalization And development   | Globalization<br>Economic growth   |
| 22 | Gomes Neto          | 2008 | Effect of financial globalization on economic growth                            | Financial globalization<br>Economic growth   |
| 23 | Rao & Vadlamannati  | 2011 | Effect of Political, economic, and social globalization on economic growth      | Political globalization<br>Economic globalization<br>Social globalization<br>Economic growth |
| 24 | Chang & Berdio & Li | 2013 | Effect of energy export and Globalization on economic growth                    | Globalization<br>Economic growth   |
| 25 | Gargool & Lash      | 2014 | Investigating the role of different aspects of globalization on economic growth | Globalization<br>Economic growth   |
| 26 | Thaler et al.       | 2001 | Globalization and economic growth   | Globalization<br>Economic growth   |
| 27 | Lito                | 2014 | Economic growth and globalization   | Economic growth<br>Globalization   |
| 28 | Lotto               | 2011 | Economic growth and globalization   | Economic growth<br>Globalization   |
| 29 | Igbres & Diana      | 2012 | Economic growth and globalization   | Economic growth<br>Globalization   |
| 30 | Kakuys              | 2008 | Globalization   | Globalization  |

The reviewed researches shows that the globalization of countries, whether economically, politically, or culturally, depends on economic growth, development and world trade and these mentioned subjects lead to economic growth and development;

### **Methodology**

Method of the current research is based on Glossary foundation with an inductive movement that research motion starts from gathered data in the field and even in the literature and ends up with the conceptualization and determination of the relationship between the concepts. The statistical population is consisted of all the mentioned articles and reports in the field of globalization and

### **Validity and reliability**

There are two basic approaches to evaluating the quality of qualitative research: 1) the use of common methods in more quantitative research, such as experimental or descriptive methods, including validity and reliability; and 2) validating the results with appropriate methods for qualitative research, including representativeness, retrievability and verifiability<sup>18</sup>.

**Representativeness:** In this research, the conditions of representativeness of the implementation and data were carried out in natural conditions.

**Retrievability:** The findings of the research have been prepared in the format of a meeting report and are retrievable.

**Confirmability:** The results obtained from the research findings have been confirmed through theoretical and experimental triangulation. In addition, in the present study, the researcher's attitude and mentality were not involved and to control it (abstinence order or epoché), experts used an open interview.

In this research, after collecting the obtained data, the research categories were formed, and in the next stages, the categories were reviewed and modified, and finally, by using open, central, and selective coding, we achieved the indicators and concepts of the research; And finally, using SPSS software, the frequency and percentage of the data were determined and then the relationship between the research variables was measured.

which itself is a factor in the political, cultural, and even social development of countries. The results of the discussed researches are coded in the research findings section and the results will be analyzed.

sustainable development, and the sample size is based on theoretical saturation and based on targeted and information-oriented sampling is 30. Existing documents and articles has been used to discover and extract concepts and their relationship with each other and form the initial theory; and for data analysis, the method of qualitative and conceptual content analysis was used through open, central, and selective coding.

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<sup>18</sup> Vide: Mirzaei, 2016: 568



## Research findings

**Table No. 2: Open, axial, and selective coding of extracted categories**

| No. | Extracted categories                            | Code | Indicator                            | Concept                 | Quantity |
|-----|---|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1   | Number of Embassies                             | A1   | International politics               | Political globalization | 20       |
| 2   | Membership in International organizations       | A1   |                                      |                         | 23       |
| 3   | International Division of Labor                 | A1   |                                      |                         | 23       |
| 4   | International political relations               | A1   |                                      |                         | 25       |
| 5   | Transnational links                             | A1   |                                      |                         | 16       |
| 6   | Participation in UN missions                    | A1   |                                      |                         | 16       |
| 7   | International cooperation                       | A1   |                                      |                         | 13       |
| 8   | Military policy                                 | A2   | Military policy                      |                         | 19       |
| 9   | Arms production and trade                       | A2   |                                      |                         | 15       |
| 10  | Regional dominance                              | A2   |                                      |                         | 19       |
| 11  | World domination                                | A2   |                                      |                         | 21       |
| 12  | International conflicts                         | A2   |                                      |                         | 19       |
| 13  | Regional political power                        | A2   |                                      |                         | 21       |
| 14  | Regional military power                         | A2   |                                      |                         | 23       |
| 15  | International security                          | A2   |                                      |                         | 8        |
| 16  | Telephone                                       | A3   | International connections            |                         | 24       |
| 17  | Internet  | A3   |                                      |                         | 19       |
| 18  | Freedom of international transfers              | A3   |                                      |                         | 19       |
| 19  | International tourism                           | A3   |                                      |                         | 14       |
| 20  | International Internet access                   | A3   |                                      |                         | 20       |
| 21  | Strong international connections                | A3   |                                      |                         | 17       |
| 22  | Modern capitalist system                        | B1   | International investment and revenue | Economic globalization  | 19       |
| 23  | Foreign direct investment                       | B1   |                                      |                         | 17       |
| 24  | Capital   | B1   |                                      |                         | 21       |
| 25  | Circulation of financial resources in the world | B1   |                                      |                         | 22       |
| 26  | Stock investment                                | B1   |                                      |                         | 19       |
| 27  | Income payments of foreign nationalities        | B1   |                                      |                         | 21       |
| 28  | World trade                                     | B2   | World trade                          |                         | 20       |
| 29  | Multinational companies                         | B2   |                                      |                         | 18       |
| 30  | International financial markets                 | B2   |                                      |                         | 19       |
| 31  | Labor migration                                 | B3   | International manpower               |                         | 24       |
| 32  | Foreign labor                                   | B3   |                                      |                         | 22       |
| 33  | Immigrants                                      | C1   | Culture transfer                     | Cultural globalization  | 17       |
| 34  | Foreign population                              | C1   |                                      |                         | 15       |
| 35  | Student exchange                                | C1   |                                      |                         | 22       |
| 36  | Tourism   | C1   |                                      |                         | 15       |
| 37  | Cultural interactions (festivals, etc.)         | C2   | Culture exchange                     |                         | 19       |
| 38  | Media exchanges                                 | C2   |                                      |                         | 21       |
| 39  | Cultural exchanges (book, film, etc.)           | C2   |                                      |                         | 19       |
| 40  | Book trade                                      | C2   |                                      |                         | 24       |

|    |   |    |                       |                         |    |
|----|---|----|-----------------------|-------------------------|----|
| 41 | Global Awareness                                  | D1 | Political development | Sustainable development | 19 |
| 42 | Expanding transnational communications            | D1 |                       |                         | 8  |
| 43 | Liberation politics                               | D1 |                       |                         | 23 |
| 44 | Welfare state                                     | D1 |                       |                         | 19 |
| 45 | Democracy   | D1 |                       |                         | 18 |
| 46 | Human wellbeing                                   | D1 |                       |                         | 18 |
| 47 | Military power                                    | D1 |                       |                         | 24 |
| 48 | Rule of law                                       | D1 |                       |                         | 16 |
| 49 | Political rights                                  | D1 |                       |                         | 22 |
| 50 | Political stability                               | D1 |                       |                         | 18 |
| 51 | Consolidation of political achievements           | D1 |                       |                         | 19 |
| 52 | Consolidation of national security                | D1 |                       |                         | 20 |
| 53 | Developing foreign relations                      | D1 |                       |                         | 16 |
| 54 | Cultural excellence                               | D2 | Cultural development  |                         | 14 |
| 55 | Tourism development                               | D2 |                       |                         | 22 |
| 56 | Phone traffic cost                                | D2 |                       |                         | 20 |
| 57 | Rich culture                                      | D2 |                       |                         | 22 |
| 58 | Resistance to cultural invasion                   | D2 |                       |                         | 22 |
| 59 | Spreading culture                                 | D2 |                       |                         | 13 |
| 60 | Stabilizing cultural achievements                 | D2 |                       |                         | 13 |
| 61 | Hidden Barriers to Import                         | D3 | Economic development  |                         | 20 |
| 62 | Taxes on international trade                      | D3 |                       |                         | 20 |
| 63 | Imports and exports                               | D3 |                       |                         | 18 |
| 64 | Government economic power                         | D3 |                       |                         | 17 |
| 65 | Unemployment                                      | D3 |                       |                         | 23 |
| 66 | Non-affiliated economy                            | D3 |                       |                         | 16 |
| 67 | GDP growth  | D3 |                       |                         | 21 |
| 68 | Business costs                                    | D3 |                       |                         | 13 |
| 69 | Willingness to invest domestically                | D3 |                       |                         | 15 |
| 70 | Inflation rate                                    | D3 |                       |                         | 17 |
| 71 | Cash liabilities                                  | D3 |                       |                         | 19 |
| 72 | Being a capital builder of the stock market       | D3 |                       |                         | 18 |
| 73 | Economic stability                                | D3 |                       |                         | 21 |
| 74 | banking quality                                   | D3 |                       |                         | 22 |
| 75 | Industry growth                                   | D3 |                       |                         | 16 |
| 76 | Agricultural growth                               | D3 |                       |                         | 22 |
| 77 | Economic security                                 | D3 |                       |                         | 19 |
| 78 | Reconstruction and launch of the production cycle | D3 |                       |                         | 15 |
| 79 | Stabilization of economic gains                   | D3 |                       |                         | 15 |
| 80 | Stabilizing the economic process                  | D3 |                       |                         | 22 |
| 81 | Reducing the heavy burden of economic changes     | D3 |                       |                         | 18 |
| 82 | Liberalization of the economic system             | D3 |                       |                         | 20 |
| 83 | Abolition of state monopoly                       | D3 |                       |                         | 25 |
| 84 | Sustainable economy                               | D3 |                       |                         | 20 |
| 85 | Productivity promotion                            | D3 |                       |                         | 25 |
| 86 | Strong financial and banking system               | D3 |                       |                         | 25 |
| 87 | Empowerment of the private sector                 | D3 |                       |                         | 17 |

|     |   |    |                    |  |    |
|-----|---|----|--------------------|--|----|
| 88  | Technology Development                                | D3 |                    |  | 17 |
| 89  | Life expectancy                                       | D4 | Social development |  | 23 |
| 90  | Willingness to help others                            | D4 |                    |  | 20 |
| 91  | Strong education                                      | D4 |                    |  | 22 |
| 92  | Fertility rate  | D4 |                    |  | 21 |
| 93  | Citizenship rights                                    | D4 |                    |  | 11 |
| 94  | Civil liberties                                       | D4 |                    |  | 24 |
| 95  | Individual freedom                                    | D4 |                    |  | 24 |
| 96  | Equality  | D4 |                    |  | 15 |
| 97  | Urbanism  | D4 |                    |  | 15 |
| 98  | Development of physical and infrastructure facilities | D4 |                    |  | 22 |
| 99  | Development of government social services             | D4 |                    |  | 19 |
| 100 | Institutional legal reforms                           | D4 |                    |  | 12 |
| 101 | Development of human health and security              | D4 |                    |  | 21 |
| 102 | Social justice  | D4 |                    |  | 18 |
| 103 | Strong insurance system                               | D4 |                    |  | 23 |
| 104 | Improving business space                              | D4 |                    |  | 20 |

**Table NO. 3: Frequency and frequency percentage of repeated indicators**

| Indicator                            | Concept                 | Frequency of repetition | Percentage of frequency of repeating | Total sum | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| International politics               | Political globalization | 136                     | 34.52                                | 394       | 100        |
| Military policy                      |                         | 145                     | 36.80                                |           |            |
| International connections            |                         | 113                     | 28.68                                |           |            |
| International investment and revenue | Economic globalization  | 119                     | 53.60                                | 222       | 100        |
| World trade                          |                         | 57                      | 25.68                                |           |            |
| International manpower               |                         | 46                      | 20.72                                |           |            |
| Culture Transfer                     | Cultural globalization  | 69                      | 45.39                                | 152       | 100        |
| Culture Exchange                     |                         | 83                      | 54.61                                |           |            |
| Political development                | Sustainable development | 240                     | 19.98                                | 1201      | 100        |
| Cultural development                 |                         | 126                     | 10.49                                |           |            |
| Economic development                 |                         | 536                     | 44.63                                |           |            |
| Social development                   |                         | 299                     | 24.90                                |           |            |

- 1- The index of international politics has been repeated 136 times (34.52 percent of the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that international politics has a 34.52 percent impact on political globalization.
- 2- The index of military policy has been repeated 145 times (36.80% in relation to the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that military policy has a 36.80% impact on political globalization.
- 3- The index of international communication has been repeated 113 times (28.68% in relation to the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that international communication has a 28.68% impact on political globalization.
- 4- The index of international investment and revenue has been repeated 119 times (53.60% in relation to the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that international investment and income have a 53.60% impact on economic globalization.
- 5- The index of world trade has been repeated 57 times (25.68% in relation to the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that world trade has a 25.68% impact on economic globalization.
- 6- The index of international manpower has been repeated 46 times (20.72% in relation to the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that international manpower has a 20.72% impact on economic globalization.
- 7- The index of culture transfer has been repeated 69 times (45.39% in relation to the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that culture transfer has a 45.39% impact on cultural globalization.
- 8- The index of cultural exchange has been repeated 83 times (34.61% in relation to the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that cultural exchange has a 34.52% impact on cultural globalization.
- 9- The index of political development has been repeated 136 times (19.98% of the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that political development has a 19.98% impact on sustainable development.
- 10- The index of cultural development has been repeated 126 times (10.49 percent of the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that cultural development has a 10.49 percent impact on sustainable development.
- 11- The index of economic development has been repeated 536 times (44.63% of the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that economic development has a 44.63% impact on sustainable development.
- 12- The index of social development has been repeated 299 times (24.90% of the total number of categories) in related documents, which means that social development has a 24.90% impact on sustainable development.
- 13- .

**Table No. 4: The results of Friedman's test on globalization aspects**

|                         | Rank average | Chi square | Degree of freedom | Significance level |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Political globalization | 2.97         | 51.103     | 2                 | 0.000              |
| Economic globalization  | 1.87         |            |                   |                    |
| Cultural globalization  | 1.17         |            |                   |                    |

According to the results of the above table, there is a significant difference between the dimensions of globalization and based on the obtained averages,

political globalization has the greatest impact, and economic globalization and cultural globalization have the least impact on globalization, respectively.

**Table No. 5: The results of Friedman's test on aspects of sustainable development**

|                       | Rank average | Chi square | Degree of freedom | Significance level |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Political development | 2.18         | 51.103     | 2                 | 0.000              |
| Cultural development  | 1.00         |            |                   |                    |
| Economic development  | 4.00         |            |                   |                    |
| Social development    | 2.82         |            |                   |                    |

According to the above table, there is a significant difference between the aspects of sustainable development, and based on the obtained averages, economic development has the greatest impact, and

### Discussion and conclusion

Globalization is an inescapable social reality that currently has surrounded all independent and separate human societies (states-nations), which as a consequence of the expansion of those virtual dividing lines drawn as political boundaries between societies have been gradually removed; and the common cultural and social system and pluralism has ruled the world, which covers diverse cultural and social structures in the framework of a globalized common consciousness.

The actual concept of globalization is the increase of interdependence among countries. The current world is on the one hand very small and integrated and on the other hand very large and diverse. The world is a unitary whole that any change in any of its parts affects the rest of its components. According to Anthony Giddens, globalization means the entanglement of social events and social relations of distant lands with the local fabric of other societies<sup>19</sup>. Therefore, the necessity of this integration in the world requires governments to have the necessary awareness of globalization so that they can adapt to global changes. Otherwise, If a country distances itself from all ways of globalization, it will end up in isolation and its society will be faced with poverty (economic, social, cultural, etc.); Because despite being spared from the sting of the problems and negative effects of globalization, they remain deprived of the benefits of international cooperation when domestic problems occur.

The quick and easy transfer of capital, the continuous flow of information and the ever-increasing movement of people around the world causes the transfer of economic, political, and even cultural and

social development, political development, and cultural development have the least impact on sustainable development, respectively.

social crises from one country to other countries; and carrying out different production activities in scattered places geographically, increases the dependence of countries to each other.

According to what has obtained, globalization is the destiny of humanity right now and in the future. The main question of this research was what are the factors related to globalization and sustainable development and how much they affect these two concepts. In response to this question, it was answered by examining the available domestic and foreign studies and resources, which were done by thinkers and researchers. Regard to the existent analysis, it was determined what factors have a role in globalization (economy, politics, and culture), and in the next step, the impact of each of them was also investigated; and it was found that political globalization has the greatest impact, and the economic globalization and the cultural globalization have the least impact on the process of globalization respectively. In fact, it can be said that having political relations and international political partnerships open the way for globalization and can accelerate the process of globalization. Managing globalization requires strengthening global governance to lead the world community to achieve positive outcomes by ensuring the participation of all stakeholders; and finally, to provide international cooperation between all countries, whether developed, developing, or underdeveloped, so that globalization can take a step towards the sustainable development of all countries. In this regard, it is necessary to know the related factors of development. Therefore, according to the second question of this research, related factors to sustainable development and their roles in the development process were identified. In the investigation of the aspects of sustainable development, affecting factors on political, economic, cultural, and social development

<sup>19</sup> Vide: Giddens, Anthony (1990), The consequences of modernity, Cambridge, Polity Press.



were identified and the degree of influence was assessed. According to the results, economic development has the greatest impact, and social development, political development, and cultural development have the least impact on sustainable development.

Consequently, regarding the opportunities and challenges of globalization for sustainable development, it is necessary to adopt a comprehensive method to achieve sustainable development in developed and developing societies and provide solutions to deal with the challenges of sustainable development with a comprehensive analysis of social, economic, political and cultural development. In fact, in the era of globalization, social, economic, political, cultural and even environmental issues have a major place in the process of globalization and have created new opportunities; also, the globalization of politics, economy, and culture is not excluded from this and has had an impact on sustainable development. As it was stated, globalization has brought about the correlation of economy, employment, technology,

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- Globalization in Iran can also prepare the ground for more economic growth by increasing effective trade exchanges and, consequently, increasing entrepreneurship and job creation opportunities and finally achieving sustainable development.
- Additionally, globalization provides Iran the opportunity of keeping pace with global developments in many ways and profiting from its positive effects on various sights of citizens' lives, including development of civil society.
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