Globalization and Iranian identity

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ABSTRACT

Globalization, as a encompassing process all aspects of human life, individual and collective, in the range of identity, culture, politics and economy, has affected the complexity and ambiguity on this issue has increased. Since that globalization should be one of the main factors for renewed attention to the issue of national identity. After this process, a force for homogenization is not simple, through which a culture can destroy other identities. Iran, with the attainment of rich culture and civilization, the history of several thousand-year-old, joined the temporal sequence of their identity, respectively, and with that in different periods, different forms assumed, but never Iranian originality of the has not been altered. On the other hand, though changes in the surface layers of culture, and identity emerged, but never able to find a way into the depth of Iranian identity. The Iranian culture and civilization, with services to the development of the common heritage of human civilization, together with the various ethnic groups present in your neighborhood, your special identity that is created during extended times, and has evolved. In the process of globalization, in addition to the revolution in information and communication; two great event and important historical, in the last decade of the twentieth century, the question of identity for Iran before the Iranians raised, one of the Islamic Revolution and Islamist in new identity, after the 1980s, emerged and the collapse of the bipolar world, in the 1990s, which led to the disappearance of geopolitical balance in the political world. In this study, attempting, with descriptive - analytical method, and according to library resources and the Internet, explain Iranian identity, and to realize the opportunities and challenges of Iranian identity in the globalization process.

Introduction

Type of interaction, and ultimately adapt to globalization, without doubt the most important challenges in developing countries, the current international system. This complex phenomenon that, in the past two decades all areas of economic, commercial, financial, industrial and technology, overshadow has now demands and new relations in the social, cultural, and even political brought Is. If globalization process as that, a few centuries ago, and is now in its developmental stages, of course, we can make it non-scheduled, but guided interpret. Industrialized countries, during this period, and gradually have tried to create a system of global rules, and economics and capitalism, the geography of the West to the whole international system, extend. The Soviet Union, the mobility and the determination of the industrialized countries, gave new force, and this process has donated more directions. Important countries and independent, in the developing world such as China, India and Brazil, the sensitivities of serious sovereignty and national independence have, in the past two decades have tried complicated formula of interaction of the institutionalization of the foundation of its sovereignty, follow suit. These countries Log in economic processes, and technology, globalization, was thought inevitable, and the consensus-building, within its authority, the available facilities worldwide, has been operating. At the same time, these countries base their power in the future, a gradual increase in surplus capital and interpretation have access to sophisticated technology, and a balance between economic power and national sovereignty have established. Islamic Republic of Iran, for various reasons, culture and history, the complexities of many in the face, with the faces adapt to globalization. National and religious sensitivity, to engage irrational and indiscriminate, with a past history of our country in the international environment, the underlying caution, even pessimism, has been in international communications.

Question that, in this study, can be considered, is that there is a correlation between national identity and globalization, and globalization effects on their identity? It could be another question, also raised , including the impact of the globalization, how is it?

The concept of globalization

The concept of globalization, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, as the most important concept in determining the nature of international relations, international political economy, and relations between states were considered. Not only industrial countries, but new industrialized countries, the concept of globalization as a new challenge politicians, planners and social scientists, saw.

The concept of globalization, the regions and countries in the international system means different things in there, and every nation, according to economic condition, the institutionalization of the foundations of economic, political as well as cultural richness, adaptation strategy (or lack of compliance or degree of compliance) its own, will set the course of globalization.

The process of globalization, through the reconstruction of space and time, Permeability the borders, and a dramatic

expansion of social space, resources and requirements for identity, and in finding largely eliminates traditional. Globalization is a process, and not a new process. Logic of the modernization of its center, based on science and technology and innovation, has started from the seventeenth century. The pinnacle of innovation and creativity, key in the second half of the nineteenth century. (Richard, 2000: 15)

Another point in the growth and evolution of the universe, the combination of its pillars, and its related gradual political system, and public culture.

In fact, globalization, although from an economic logic began, but over time, became a social system.

From this perspective, globalization is a system. Citizens of a country, to all literacy have tax timely pay, health insurance have a red light-sufficient through work or profession, earn; such cases, all of the aspects and features of the new era and globalization is an evolutionary process. So globalization, which is triangular, three angles related to economic, political and cultural, and the logic of its focus on social philosophy, positive individualism and growing range of personal freedoms, the development operation of facilities.

The next point in the process of globalization, regularity relations between nations, governments and institutions generally, and actor. The easy and wide access to data and information. The most important result of this pillar of globalization, Get people to use the facilities, and the opportunity to live outside the boundaries, and the boundaries themselves.

Another point in relation to globalization, increased levels of confidence in the international environment, and the acceptance of risk and risk in dealing with nations, governments and entities.

The points mentioned of globalization are obvious, although the diversity of views about this concept is very high.

But another issue that could be referred to the important philosophical foundations of globalization that, from the perspective of globalization, the spread of rationality. Although always in humans, there is a manifestation of rationality, but in the New World, symbols of wisdom and diversity matters, rationality, shall be greatly increased.

Globalization has positive correlation with the ability to organize, competitiveness, and significant activity is a unit. In the field of international, abilities and skills, is a very important condition.

That collectivist cultures, means of collective and individualistic in the sense of creativity, involving more success, are in the throes of globalization. (Sariolghalam: 2005, p. 30)

Theoretical bases of globalization

In connection with globalization, there are various viewpoints, each focused on different aspects. "Sigmund Bauman," globalization in the form of the new order, known as "irregularity New World" defines. (Bauman, 2000: 48) Many, such as "Robertson", believe that we in the field of globalization, the strengthening of local identities in addition to the growth of global identity. He is of the order as the order of "glocalization" is mentioned. (Kiani, 2001: 29) In other words, movements such as divergence, locality, some synergy and independence, the process of globalization are complementary. (Waters, 2010: 67) in fact, the globalization process is one-dimensional and one of the aspects of economic, cultural and political, but this is a process that is integrated in all areas of society, has penetrated. (Kiani, 2001: 29) in terms of globalization, the process of "getting" dealing,

a process that many phenomena to change, transform and influence has made. (Burbach, 2009: 14) said that globalization is one thing; is an inevitable trend, secondly, a phenomenon resulting from some historical development, thirdly, a process for a stable situation abided and its sequel into another stage that, some of them as the integrity of the whole world's. (Rugman & Verbeke, 2010: 36), which is paradoxical phenomenon of globalization, the concept of two organs such as global - local, regionalism, globalization, convergence - divergence and mobile Is. (Kaul, 2007: 65) states that the process of globalization, understood, and understand its mechanisms, can be a good place to find itself in the global system.

The concept of national identity

Identity concept refers to individual states and actions, rooted in family education, cultural learning and social beliefs. Identity shaped by social processes, and after crystallization, debris, altered, or even as a result of the new social relations are formed. (Berger, 1996: 68) objective elements of identity at the community level structures of " National identity " shape and differentiate it from other national identities. (Haqdar, 2001: 188) Undoubtedly, the identity of a nation, in the first issue, in the realm of geopolitics, and the genesis and survival of a nation and a very important part of human spiritual being considered. The feeling of belonging to a particular geographical environment and the need for recognition, environmental and cultural characteristics, geographic location, to create a specific identity. (Mojtahidzade, 1998: 125) on the other hand, is ethnic identity. This type of identity, facilitate long as self-interest, self-revealing, and until the obstacle is self-interest, would remain hidden. (Hraba & Hoiberg, 2008: 281-282) from the perspective of pluralism, the preservation of ethnic identity is valuable. Roosens believes that an ethnic identity, to help us, to understand who we are. (Roosens, 2007: 17-18) ethnic identity, a common cultural traditions and a sense of identity as a people, as a sub-group of an entire society, he said.(Devos, 2005: 12) Nevertheless, we have to see what the end of the twentieth century, and the beginning of the third millennium national identities, are affected? Perhaps the answer to this question, which is the consequence of the processes and forces of change, simply be, as explained globalization.

The McGraw, globalization processes of globalization implies that a country's borders in the sweeps, communities and organizations to new compounds of time and space integrated with each other, and in practice, interacting more between different parts of the world , expand.

A. major impact of globalization on national identity:

Globalization in general, there are three significant impact on national identity, leaving:

1.The national identity, as a result of growing cultural homogeneity, and Post-modernism is diminished.

2.The national identities, or other local identities to the resistance against globalization is strengthening.

3.national identities decline, but new identities, and their place is mixed.

David Harvey, (David Harvey), said: "The location of the global village, communication, and economic interdependence and ecological reduced, learn how the concepts of universal compression of time and space to cope» (David: 1989 , 240)

A public works globalization processes, undermining national forms of cultural identity.

Some theorists believe that, additional dependencies global trends, strong cultural identities to Close all, lead.

(B) the relationship between culture and identity:

Identity and culture, direct and reciprocal relationship with each other. For this reason, cultural threats, the underlying crisis of identity in different societies.

The modern idea of the nation-state national identity, or a common culture of the organization, and supports it. One of the features of social culture, are subject to known territory. Different symbols of national identity, such as clothing, language, flag, etc., the main tool to determine the "us" versus "them" has become.

The process of globalization, the main reason is cultural particularism. The Causal relationship is established in such a way that the process of globalization has changed the situation, and the traditional identity and weakened, and the destruction of traditional sources of identity, the identity formation in the current, difficult.

As previously mentioned, all identities are made, and although it may seem natural, but in fact are natural and inherent.

Hegemonic powers, are always involved in shaping identity, and trying to keep these identities. (Golmohammadi: 2002, 228)

A: The importance of identity:

Identity is important for two reasons. First, the notion that identity is revealed, or the sum of the self and how relationships with others. Second, identities are formed due to specific social conditions, and have strong social aspect. For example, color can be noted that, for social reasons, its role in defining identity in Europe and Asia is different. Identities, including national identity in the context of a social space are formed. Therefore, it should be noted that awareness of identity, not just a practical aspect, and the daily lives of the persons concerned, but also has aspects of discourse.

About national identity, the case becomes even more specific form. The concept of national identity with the sole idea of nation and sense of belonging to a community linked.

National identities, based on geographical boundaries, and the formation of political society are formed. Existence of a sense of national identity, the person allows the geo location in the world around, for your own and historically, to a collective identity of the country.

National identity, can not be considered to be an issue known, but the role of subjective factors in its formation should be considered. (Ahmadi: 2004, 38)

Subjective experience of the world and the people's faith, to become a member of a nation, and the importance of knowledge in creating an image of the nation as a whole unit, the components of this mentality makes. The mental picture, taken collectively, and not limited to a specific time period, but the continuity of history.

Various factors symbolic value, land, myth and language, are involved in creating a sense of national identity.

The concept of national identity is not necessarily defined by two opposite: identity and difference.

On the brighter identity: the quality of being equal in nature, and the nature and composition of the same, in all times and in all circumstances. However, having a unique identity of being, but from two different aspects: Like others in its class, and its like being on time.

The distinct identity of the individuals or other groups, a sense of continuity and stability over time and a sense of belonging to collectors.

Therefore, any identity, and the identity requires border, and sustainable use of third-party reference.

In the meantime, the reconstruction process of globalization through space and time, through Permeable the borders and significant expansion of social space, resources and conditions for your identity, to a large extent eliminate. As a result, a kind of identity crisis arises, and identity reconstruction is inevitable. Some people are overcome, the crisis only depends on the use of resources and know traditional methods of identification.

As mentioned earlier, the concept of identity theme of globalization, challenges. Globalization through theoretical underpinnings transform, traditional approaches, the identification process, changes seriously.

Globalization, as Narrative Grand or curls story of our time, such as any I said, combines the power, strength, knowledge, text, margins, per se, other, inside, outside, statements seriously, statements casual, language games, languages games reality, simulation, myths, etc., is.

Globalization coming, space beyond modernity open individual replace the state (in the process of identification); the references of social, many and varied; the identity of traditionally difficult to build, sustain time it takes, the unity of subject and distorted , the sense of being a temporary variable, and overcome the human mind ....

(D) the identity of the Political scientist:

If the political science major point of discussion state and government, both at the time of the ancient states, and in the era of nation-states, the basis of state, society and nation. In other words, there are people in a territory of the fundamental formation of governments. (Ezzati: 2006, 18) Thus, in the discussion of identity from the perspective of political science, firstly mainly the Background group, and a group in front of Background person is stressed, secondly, the group noted that people interact with each other by history, language. .. common, constitute a nation, and make identity. Nevertheless, in political science, major point of discussion of identity, national identity.

If identity means "who is", and the natural human need to become known, and known to be derived latest, some believe that the consciousness of group identity in contrast to other nations, is National aspects. In other words, what distinguishes one group from others, which led to the creation of national identity.

Assuming that all countries, at least two of the "developed" and "developing" divisible, and the problem of achieving growth and sustainable development, human and all-even concerned with the so-called developed, the theorists development Proverbs binder, and sequences in crisis, the national identity in this way tied to issues of development, each developing country to achieve the five crisis, leaving the first of a crisis of identity.

Four other crisis: a crisis of legitimacy, participation, influence and distribution

From the above, it seems that national identity, the key word in politics, with these results:

First, the formation of a government, the major point of discussion in political science is the nation one of the principles, and we can say that if a nation its identity are not controlled, can not determine your fate, and the government monitor .

Secondly, the transition from crisis of identity (national identity), condition for achieving development for all countries.

Thirdly, unidentified, colonists of the most important strategies for dominance and aggression against other nations considered.

Fourthly, according to some definitions of national identity, quite the opposite identities and non-alien, will be produced and will be meaningful, and in some other definitions, based solely on some factors such as geography, religion, history, language and recognition it is possible.

A: The historical evolution of Iranian identity:

The concept of national identity, the Iran problem which, no matter how it is possible to reach false conclusions, and the similarities and differences between historical sense of Iranian identity, and a new sense of national identity in Iran. Historical sense of Iranian identity, which was developed during the Sassanid era, the Islamic period with ups and excerpts persisted, in another era was born, and in the new era for the Iranian national identity, was manifested. So if we say that the Iranian national identity, history, say, three thousand, or two thousand five hundred or two thousand years, nothing to be bombastic. Because the notion of national identity, being completely historical, and belongs to a new era, and in this sense the historical record, at other times not. In contrast to say that, because the notion of Iranian national identity, the concept of identity in the modern era emerged after Iran, it is untrue. If instead the concept of national identity, the concept is complex, and everybody suspected it thinks, the concept of identity and its historical evolution, since the Sasanian era, and the emergence of national identity, and its development in century now, it seems more appropriate to speak.

The concept of identity, in the sense of a unified political and ethnic, religious, and linguistic and when and where it is, which bears similarities to the concept of national identity in the modern era, in the third century AD, by the Sasanian kings, entered the history of Iran. The establishment of the Sassanid kings, Zoroastrianism as the state religion, with religious and ethnic recognition myths about the creation and history and geographical position of Iran, the main pillars of the identity of ethnic groups, who live in Iranshahr, forms. The concept of a unified identity, with the decline of the Sassanid collapses.

Government of the Islamic world, the Iranian government is in place, and the religion of the Muslim world during two or three centuries, the place of religion Zoroastrian Iran sits down. But the memories scattered history, and myths of ethnic, in the collective consciousness ethnic groups, with group identity Persians, the Arabs, the Islamic lands are identified, remains, and especially with the boom Dari, and create great works of literature scientific and survives. Imagine mythical time and place with the myths of Islam, combines, thinkers Iran has the largest share, in the establishment of Islamic culture and civilization, gain, Islam in the Iranian cultural influences, and the methods of Islamic thought, the rich Iranian culture is watered.

Although the Persian language, and the continuation of Iran's cultural identity of ethnic myths kept alive, but a century during the interregnum not integrated in Iranian identity arises.

Before the identity, integrity, political, religious and cultural her again by the Safavid kings, and helping Shiite religious, with the sword tribal warrior Turkmen from district be, with the constitution, and the establishment of a nation-state in the modern sense it reduced the Iranian Safavid era

for national identity in the modern era appears. But imagine a time in Iranian myths, the formation of the first man and the first king and mythological dynasties was Pishdādi Dynasty, according to new research, archeology, and history only to historical dynasties Medes and Achaemenids, returns. Dynasties, two thousand years of Iranian historical memory was fading, will be revived in this century, and history rather than myth arrive. But with the rise of national identity, in its modern sense, on the one hand, idealistic nationalism and national identity arises, against the stand and on the other hand, some ethnic groups, such as Azeris, Kurds and Baluchis, to its ethnic identity and national aspirations of the bind, and soda independence in the bloom, and finally the National Iranian identity. Widespread Islamic identity, and the identity of both the modern man of today, a profound conflict emerges. These attitudes, and political and cultural conflicts of the Great Depression, a national identity and a profound apprehension, in the collective consciousness creates Iranians.

Finally: In fact, the personality and identity of Iranians today as nationality refer identity, that of identifying it in the shelter of each other, and an evolution completely natural and historically has been, and is not to say that each they alone determine national identity index Iran. This means that if someone just element of language and script of the component collective consciousness and national identity to know, and on the pretext of maintaining the element in front of any development language concepts to the evolution of a people close to the same size, one of the units identified national identity, has shaken that, the other to achieve progress and modernity permit the removal of language and script, and conversion of its immediate issue.

As if someone just element of race, national identity hear index, waist-to-dispersed and national differences are closed. Therefore, language, race, age and culture product of historical evolution human beings who, with a flavor characterized by a set of ideals and motivations of shared history in a limited geographical known, together, gather, and the history that are conceptual, but today the concept of nationality or national identity often.

This scale has its own identity, and this identity as useful and effective, based on that, we know how that scale is determined, and what factors are important in determining it. As when discussing West orientation we mean and we mean simply accepting the elements or specific elements of the values, beliefs, and products outside the borders of Iran, resolution of these issues, and to determine the scale of assessment for contemporary developments is vital.

The desire to West on the one hand and condemn these creatures, and its relation to the identity and nationality of Iran to the other, and most importantly, compatibility This theme insights, attitudes, beliefs and values of our national, the crossings are impassable date developments in contemporary Iran.

Security in the bus business history, when the scale of these two tendencies that we can illuminate. If we can not scale to explain the doubt not, that effort separatists national identity nearly a century of effort, between the two elements of Iranian identity, the element of racial, geographical and historical elements, intellectual, religious and cultural separation cast will get results.

(B) globalization and Iran:

Globalization, modernity is born, and now as a project of the West, followed.

Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of Islamic thought, goals and ideals of the revolution and the constitution, imposed by the process of globalization is the opposite, and for themselves from the cultural, political and economic considers a major threat.

Iranian identity challenges in the globalization process

Two events big and historical importance, in the last decade of the twentieth century, the question of identity for Iran before the Iranians have made First Islamic revolution and Islamism, which, in the 1980's, the view was, and the collapse of the global system bipolar, in the 1990s, which led to the disappearance of geopolitical balance in the political world. Consequently, countries like cloud collapse of the Soviet Union, the former Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia led to the emergence of a large number of new nations in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and neighboring Iran. On the other hand, globalization, free market economy, along with the rapid development of information technology, the political world disrupted us, towards realizing the idea of "human society" uniform, sent to them. In coping with these changes is, "Iranian national identity" which, in fact, a large umbrella, and local multi-ethnic identity, within it, the family is a bonding element. Turks and Kurds, Lors, Baluchis, Khorasani, Gilak and Mazandaran, Razi and Persian, Iranian people have a particular ethnic identity, with a wide field of common national identity. On the other hand, the rise of Iranian society, a new, in different countries, especially in Europe and the United States in two decades of the twentieth century, as well as the development of the second generation of immigrants in these communities and far from Iran, aspects of high importance, in study of Iranian identity, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, the US landmass. Also, the collapse of the bipolar world in the 1990s that led to the disappearance of geopolitical balance of the world, and the basic change in the role of Role-Playing area of the Representative challenges overseas, important that Iranian identity, confronted has been . Fundamental changes in the global system in late 1990, the United States is encouraged, to the realization of the claim "new world order", the try. Attempt whether or not this power, the Islamic Republic revolution in Iran, face made, and a series of strategic US against Iran as a "source of danger to the peace and tranquility of the world", has made. (Mojtahedzadeh., 2000: 139) the collapse of the bipolar world, in late 1990, which led to the disappearance of geopolitical balance of the world, the United States encouraged as the way to overcome political world try to attempt the power with Iran, face to face is the result of this confrontation, the decisions in the context of the economic blockade - strategic Islamic Republic of Iran, as well The economic sanctions, the northern (Caspian Sea and the Caucasus and Central Asia), passing through the pipeline and gas region, Iran was prevented, and this has hurt Iran's national interests ran from the south (Persian Gulf and Iraq) , Iran's relations with neighbors are strained, Iraq attacked Iran, and eight years of fighting and the United Arab Emirates, owned by the Iranian islands of Tunb and Abu Musa claimed from the East (Pakistan and Afghanistan), Shia killing in Pakistan flourished, and the rise of the Taliban and its more particular hostility with Iran, the main issues raised; on the west (Iraq and Turkey), creating the so-called "safe haven" for rollers This northern Iraq, and let foray into Turkey, in Iraq, the Kurdistan risk of disintegration of the country's intensity has attracted attention. Moreover, the moves seem calculated, Turkey and Israel and Azerbaijan, cover, and is clearly aimed at breaking Iran.

All these issues, not only the territorial integrity of Iran, endanger the national unity of Iran and Iranian identity can, to question. On the other hand, the incitement of ethnic constituent Iranian nationality is performed and the migration of millions of Iranians abroad and accommodations anywhere they are, especially in Europe and the United States issues new in terms of identity, especially among second-generation immigrants Iran, which has raised should be reviewed. (mojtahedzade, 1996: 22) Thus, it is evident that the "Iranian identity in the twenty-first century" should be discussed and serious scientific studies, as well. Although the motive may have been attempts, but has a completely academic seminars, and scientific in this regard has not been formed, and this is a big deficit that must be compensated.

Iran cultural challenges of the globalization process.

Iran, geographically and culturally, including a plural and heterogeneous countries. Therefore, the cultural identity of the people of Iran, as a general character, and learn about the culture and identity of ethnic groups that form only over time, and Trans-ethnic as a nation was old. On the other hand, Iranian national and cultural identity, is a broad umbrella that local identities - ethnic in its place, and constitutive element of ethnic minorities. (Modir shanechi, 2001: 173), can globalization, the cultural dimensions affect. FIRST factor that culture in the era of globalization have been faced with, "cultural mosaic" is. (Rabbani and Ahmadi, 2005: 39) In fact, the revolution in information and communication in the process of globalization challenges for the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the characteristics of cultural identity can not have that, here are a few cases, it can be noted :

A national traditions and customs, such as the weakening of the national language and the development of language disorders, the collapse of the country's historical identity of ancient peoples, the annihilation of signs and symbols.

(B) religion, such as the gradual replacement of secular ethics, rather than Islamic ethics.

(C) art, including changes to the look of traditional local art to look west, emptying into the sacred art of the divine values of art and secular art.

(D) education and research, such as the weakening of the role of scientists and local experts, the establishment of Consumer Sciences and unproductive in universities.

Globalization permeability of borders, and the significant increase in collisions cultural, human consciousness elements of another culture, such as norms, values, customs and religions, more. (Tajik, 2004: 110) globalization, the development and supply of local culture and local ultra - national, created, and the Iranian government with new challenges, has to face. Iran, which, of different local cultures, in different ethnic groups (Turks, Kurds, Lors, Baluchis, Arabs, etc.), has been established, through the development of communication and media facilities, the opportunity arose for Iran's ethnic cultures, to their culture to provide the desired shape, and on distinct aspects of their culture, to insist that the national culture, the same applies to long-term challenges for Iran, in his own world. Iran. (Salehi Amiri and Azimi Dolat Abadi, 2008: 41), while the continuity Persian cultural identity, history thanks to different ethnic groups, such as Kurds, Azeris, Lors, Baluchis, Turkmen and Arabs, respectively. Why add layers, each with a long-standing cultural richness and greatness of the Iranian civilization added.

Western values, to challenge Iranian native values, and creates identity crisis within the boundaries of political geography of Iran, are.

Thereby identities of resistance (against the dominant culture National), are formed. (Shafaroddin, 2007: 46) On the other hand, generalized discourse of cultural pluralism, worldwide view of the citizens, especially minorities and ethnicity, in the part of Iran's rulers have changed, and efforts by the government and parliament, in line with the rights of citizens, and the transfer of some local affairs, they have been doing. (Sinai and Ebrahim Abadi, 2005: 122) another challenge, globalization latest information and communication media, particularly the influence of foreign media, in the opinion of the Iranian nation, an important role in shaping the views and General thoughts government, and national sovereignty plays. This can be reciprocated, a culture of distrust among citizens, to authorities, to be followed. Globalization, often the focal point of the West, its development began, on the other hand, the development of exchange and interaction of cultural groups and political West, is the displacement beliefs and religious institutions in Iran to challenge, namely to over time secularism has penetrated into Iranian religious society, and gradually sacred aspects of religion, is fading.

It should be noted that our country does not have a world away, but at least more than half a century, the global environment at least, has breathing. Islamic Revolution, and expand its impact in the world, the greatest threat to modernism, is considered. Islamic Revolution succeeded, or at least a significant change in the direction of the speed of globalization. The West against the Islamic Revolution, as removing a significant barrier, of course, is globalization in the world.

The globalization for developing countries, mainly threatening, and the perception of opportunity in the field of globalization for developing countries, is no longer realistic. Residues should not use Western science and technology, in this country, or trying to survive the opportunity to be considered, but such activities, efforts that, just as the concept of "crisis" is remarkable.

In the process of dealing with global threats in terms of quality and quantity of opportunities, prevails. In this regard it should be noted that that globalization is an opportunity, but globalization is decorative requirements, will create opportunities.

Conclusion

Globalization on all areas of human activity, including community, government, identity, security, peace, economy, politics and so affected, and causes changes in thinking, and as humans, are social relations. Geopolitical world, after the collapse of the bipolar system, a lot has changed. Information technology, to the four corners of the world closer together, and geographical distances, cultural and civilization at the same time intervals, has changed. Political globalization - economic, along with the rapid development of information technology, political world shattered, to the idea of human society or the international community refer uniform. Trying United States and Britain, to overcome the political world, the way to implement the idea of "the new world", using the tactics of conceptualization, creation of new concepts, in the direction, various identities in the human family, built on a unified global political structure, under the umbrella of the so-called "superior identity," American it. One of the most negative effects of globalization on the identity of the Americanization of the world, in the context of and together with the World ins. During this aspect of globalization that, among the various nations led away from their identity, and this far more to return to the national identity glaring. So,

now, the two movements in the world system is seen, first, moving in the direction of globalization ins; second, moving to the ultra-area world, from the consolidation of personal and national identity among the various nations, including Iran. . In this context, dialogue among civilizations can block, from conflict prevention and cooperation between identity and integration, and to encourage understanding. Islamic Republic of Iran, according to the specific conditions of culture, identity, the nature of the political system, and deposit their history and civilization, globalization requires careful understanding of scientific phenomena, and then adapt the concept is pervasive. In the era of globalization is a reality, we can not be indifferent, because in the absence of consciousness, and awareness of this phenomenon may be threats such as destruction of the historical identity of Iran, in the lead. As mentioned earlier, Iranian identity in historical periods proved that talent and capacity to use new cultural teachings, and can constituents while preserving their original culture, new cultures as well, in the digest. Iranian identity, in different historical periods, with certain components historically and geographically defined**.**

In the Islamic era, Iranian identity was mixed with religious beliefs, and finally spread the ideas of the modern world, in Iran and form a national government, national identity merged with the Iranians. Since the globalization of our country on the one hand, we need to strengthen and stabilize Iranian identity and identify themselves and profit from this mass movement of its competences, including geographical location and geopolitical particular, the teachings of the Islamic Revolution, etc. as unique capacities and opportunities, in the process of globalization in the fields of politics, identity, culture, history and civilization, talented human resources, and so have the advantage. To stabilize Iranian identity, the use of active diplomacy, and belief in the ideas of active past, and the participation of centers of production and trade in the international economy and the convergence of culture, in different areas, particularly neighboring countries requires, to the reconstruction of national identity, the renovation of the components and characteristics of it, in the era of globalization we understand.

At least historically, we can say that the process of globalization, change is irreversible. Not only can a pre-modern phase of globalization, revived, but stop this process, it is impossible or even slower acceleration. Each day that passes, increases range and accelerating the process of globalization, influence people, and different groups of this process will increase, and may be reduced on the stay of its impact.

Globalization, on the other hand pervasive culture with specific, narrow the field to other cultures, and cultures adds uniformity. Dominant culture, Jahangir, the consumer culture of the West, particularly American culture. On the other hand, globalization, by disrupting traditional identity, the identity of a systemic crisis in the world, creates communities. (Golmohammadi: 2002, 228)

The identity of the process of globalization, it is much more. Unlike traditional societies that contains limited resources, and to make certain identification of each person in the market today is very rich in resources, access and identity materials, and can easily require their identity, they meet. Moreover, not only an obstacle and a major constraint in access to numerous sources, and there is no identity different, but the principles of active exploitation of these resources is also provided. People can, based on your interests and the position of different combinations, creating a source of

identity, or the resources available, according to your wishes and preferences are local, like a native of western music. Considering these points we can say that the process of globalization while eliminating resources and traditional identity conditions, resources, facilities and also provides a new agreement. After the process of globalization, with the convenience of passive and dependent resident population of traditional, destroyed, identity, in practice, driven by the possibility of being human, while the specificity of revealing, as well as the border culture difference and variety shows. Undoubtedly, with this context, conditions and opportunities of globalization, we can think of, local live.

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