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Review

Basis and foundations of globalization

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Nowadays, the term of globalization is key concept in political science and it also became one of the current concepts in different sciences. Globalization, regardless of its appearance causes, has excellent influence on many subjects in different scopes. Generally, thoughtful belief that globalization has four various dimensions in economy, culture, politics and social. What that very important, however, in globalization debate is its foundation and basis of thoughts. Globalization, substantially, has more strong ideological pillars and foundations. Amongst many different basis of globalization, the modernity and post modernity are most affective and principled basis of globalization, as which all its affections are based on these pillars and foundations. In my opinion the incorrupt knowledge and recognize of globalization and understanding of its excellent impact and affection is based only on recognize of its basis and foundations. In other word, supporting and oppressing of globalization is regarded to its theoretical basis and foundations.

Keywords: modernity, post modernity, globalization

INTRODUCTION

Globalization phenomenon after passing different historical stages, nowadays, as a new discourse is presence in all dimensions of human life, and no scopes empty of its influence. Although the influence of globalization in various dimensions isn't equal, but the spirit of human life is under the influence of globalization. Express and wonderful developments of states and nations are beholden of powerful presence of globalization. The speed and measure of growth and evolution in scientific, technical, economic, political and cultural scopes are signs of existence of well foundations and pillars of globalization. Surely, if globalization didn't have well foundations and principles, nevertheless, its strong presence had not regard as an inevitable discourse. These foundations and principles are related to spirit and philosophical existence of globalization that has origin in many political, cultural and economic matters of the historical of mankind. According to

deliberation of various theories and thoughts of thoughtful in sociology, political and economic scopes, this point has acquired that, the basis and principles of globalization have been established based on two philosophic important foundations; 1- *Modernity*. 2- *Post Modernity*. These foundations and pillars are enormously important and basic that inattention to them will be caused to shallow and misunderstanding of globalization phenomenon. Hence, to understand spirit and nature of globalization, should first achieve the principles and foundations of globalization. So, the more explanation and interpretation of foundations of globalization are coming down.

Modernity and Modernism

The term of modernity has taken from Latin *Modo* that

means; new, new fashioned, the present time, and this term is against the old, past and traditional terms. This term has been used first time in late of 15th century and concurrent with renaissance, and in next stage, it has entered to intellectual literature in 16th and 17th centuries.

The term modernity has been used by Jon Juke Rousseau in 18th century and then it has been current by other writers. Modernity is a kind of situation, quality, character and experience of modern that means fresh and being new of present time, a disconnection point from the past, and an entrance to the future that is appearing. Its span is involved the innovation, invention, creating, pioneering, advancement, growth, development, evolution, and mode. The opposition of modernity is traditionalism, obscurantism, inaction, backwardness.

Modernity or modernization era is the era of changing of ideas and values that is very closer to enlightenment period and has been definite as a set of thoughts, institutions, technologies, doings and policies that has caused for entrance to new social, political and economic structure (Turner.B, 2000). The concept of modernity is like culture concept that limited to special time or geography, will cause meaningless of their concept. Modernity is abstraction of an evolution in thoughts, opinions and social institutions that have eventuated to formation of a new system in human life that of course, the components of this system has been formed in duration of 17th till 19th centuries by many experiences in the world wide. Of course, these experiences in their supplemental process between 17th till 19th century are connected to western geography.

Antony Giddenz in his book *The Consequences of Modernity* argues that, globalization is consequences of modernity, or in other words, it is development and it is in the way of modernity (Giddenz,A, 1990). Giddenz has related four main pilots of modernity; capitalism system, industrialism, supervision and controlling (political control of nation – state), and military power, to four pilots of formation of globalization; economic and global capitalism, international division of labor, nation – state system, military global order. In Giddenz's opinion, globalization is an *Enlargement of Modernity* or *Globalization of Modernity* (Giddenz, A, 1991). Giddenz summarizes the nature of globalization in some important subjects; 1- Nation – states age and end of casts and ethnics age. 2- To part of time and place. It means that, the consequences of modernity are not specialty to particular time and place. The knowledge, technology, art, industrial productions of modernity has exited of locality manner, and they have been worldwide, and every one tendency to use the result of modernity. 3- Avulsion that is an abstract concept that hasn't any relation to the past. 4- Expertization. 5- Verification, reconsideration and rethinking. In modern age, there isn't anything that be considered completely, and everything is in reconsideration and verification. This is not only about

industrial productions but science is also in modernization and revision. In modernity era, the all pilots of human life have been influenced by verification concept.

Birch and his co workers argue that, modernity is consequences of four developments; 1- Situated of humanity values like; freedom, equality and individualism, instead of church religion.

2- Appearance and reinforcement of scientific methods and movements. 3- Believe to intellect and rationalism and urban influences of culture and technology. 4-Believe to development.

These set of beliefs and values have been sourced appearance of institutions and different forms of democracy system, educational institutions, parties, political movements and nation-state in the worldwide (Ameli, S, 2004).

After checking the meaning and concept of modernity and modernism, now it should be discussed about background appearance of modernism. It is surely that, the origin of modernism has begun with change and evolutions in western societies. In western societies after many centuries of alteration in influence of crusades, extension of business, connection of cultures, increase of possession, formation of schools and universities, the context of formation of new evolutions in social and mental scopes has been formed and also new thought has overruled on society. In this time, the humanism, as a new philosophy movement has been created in different societies. In fact, the subject that has changed thoughts and feelings of people was not classic text of church religion, but the tendency to secular matters, realism, extensive thoughts of people, moral corruption of some churchmen, and skeptic to dogmatic opinions of church, has caused the change in thoughts of people, and finally has formed renaissance (Zahed, Y, 2003). Renaissance was begun in Italy from 15th century. Of course, the modernity, salvation and anti tradition process has been begun from many centuries before renaissance that has caused creation for next evolutions. Attention to secular matters, extension of commercial exchange, publication news of new inventions, and development of knowledge, has broken traditional limitations and barriers, and has increased alterations. The weakened and negative function of church has also created background for attacks and critics by *Luther* and *Calvin* to church, and has caused for formation of new sect; *Protestant*. With these changes and evolutions, the *Literature Age* is began in western societies, which Cant named it; *The Exit of Immaturity*. Voltaire, Rousseau and "Diderot" are the important and famous scientists of literature age, whom have been influenced in exit society of ignorance, dogmatism, fetishism and dogmatic traditions of Catholic Church. In fact, the literature age is evaluation and revision age in opinions and social, philosophy and religion principles of western societies. So, modernity has a western origin. It means, the formation of modernity belongs to historical geography of Western Europe. From

17th century, gradual evolutions formed in science, philosophy, economy and technology have caused creation of new civilization that is able to be understood only in western historical geography (Ata, M, 2001). Of course, this should be regarded that modernity has also Eastern elements, background and foundations. So, modernity is naturally a global issue and hasn't summarized only in western geography space. Hence, how much modernity is global, it will reduce its westernization and will add its universality.

The important point is this that, three terms; *Modernity*, *modernism* and *modernization* although are same in configuration, but there are many differences between them in semantic and practice. The modernism is on foundations of visible and outward elements of western civilization like military, political state, economy, etc. They are elements that are using as instrument. But modernity is a set of fundamental and philosophical concepts that establish base and foundation of military power, political state, economic production, etc. Modernity is the main base and core of western civilization, but modernism is configuration and outside of its building. Jorje Blandish believes that modernity is a deep movement and modernism is a surface movement (Ata, M, 2001).

In globalization debate, what that will be globalized is modernism that isn't equal and concurrent to modernity. The western globalization was first globalization of modernism. It means universal extension of visible and surface instruments of western civilization, namely, globalization of economic, technology, culture, and etc. But modernity will be universal and will be gone to Eastern world very difficult and often imperfect. So, in globalization, what is visible and reachable is universalizing of western economy and technology. Politics, political and social necessity are spreading in nonwestern countries very late. Cultural reform, evolution in education, formation of cultural movements, modernism in literature and art, evolution in foundation of thought, alteration in social values, appearance of philosophy and intellectual schools, form gradually. The fact is that, economy and technique are faster than the economical and technical thoughts in outside of western geography and are universal and creating a new communication space in the worldwide. These visible phenomena will create background of modernization in nonwestern countries. So, modernization is new evolution that will establish in structure and superstructure of nonwestern countries (Ata, M, 2001). These evolutions are related to modernism directly and to modernity indirectly.

Nowadays, modernity is a global matter. So, we are face to globalization of modernity. Globalization of modernity is universalizing of western economy, culture, political, technology, etc, in the world. This phenomenon is collection of western civilization. This process has begun from imperialism era and it has more speed after World War II, especially in duration of two recent

decades. In recent decades the world had more evolution, and the quality relation between East and west has changed.

Modernity and modernism have many important principles and characteristics that are coming follow;

- Scientism. Means the empiricism is pattern in all human knowledge and all sciences and in all life scopes.
- Rationalism. Means the intellect of man is independent of afflatus and able to manage human life and mankind with his intellect are able to understand all matters and solution them.
- Humanism. Means human is center of all things. Everything should be in service of man.
- Individualism. Means believe to primacy of individual to society. It means, not only everything should be in service of human but also they should be in service of individual. Right is naturally belonging to individual. So, all wishes and tendencies of human shouldn't be limited in favor of plural.
- Democracy and Equality. Means all human in different blood, gent and religion are equal in everything and their idea and opinion should be regarded and respected.
- Liberalism. Means freedom in all political, economic, culture and faith aspects. Liberalism is a more current philosophy theory of modernity.
- Materialism. Means primacy of material interests and matters to immaterial issues.
- Anti traditionalism. Means disagree to all old traditions and costumes unless which are adaptable to thought and characteristics of modernity.
- Secularism. Means bringing out religion from political, economic and social scopes and reliance to humanity intellect in different life matters.

There are three important principles and pillars of modernity and modernism that in fact other principles are subset of them. These trinity principles are mental-philosophy foundations of globalization. These are as follow;

Humanism

The term *Humanism* has been taken from *Human* word and means *Originality of Man* (Batebi, M, 2009). The oxford dictionary has defined humanism as "a system of believes that concentrates on common human needs and seeks ways of solving human problems based on reason rather than on faith in God". In Middle Ages the term *Humanus* was meaning *Earth human* in opposed of *Divinus* meaning empyreal and sacred man. So, there were two different disciplines of knowledge; 1- *Humanitas* that concentrates on humanity and earthly matters. 2- *Divinitas* that was divine science. Humanism has been regarded first in Rom. Man in Romania humanism had primacy to other creatures and things, and also aristocrat man had more primacy to others (Ahmadi, B, 2009).

Humanism is a philosophical and literary movement that was begun from Italy in second half of fourteenth century and then went to other Europe countries. This movement is an effective factor in formation of humanity new cultures. Humanism is a philosophy that evaluates dignity of man and puts it in balance to all things. Humanities believe that human's intellect is equal to God's intellect and so, he able itself to govern on man and mankind system.

Tomas Aquinas and Agostinuous are famous philosophers in middle ages that had more affairs for specificity Christendom with reliance on Hellene philosophy. The man in their opinion has three characteristics; 1- The man is combined of body and spirit. 2- The man doesn't have any meaning and identity in relation to God. 3- The man is God's creature and his action and behavior is under divine algebraic fortuity. These attitudes about human have been gradually caused gradually formation of movement in Europe in fourteenth century that was a reaction against behavior and domination of religious governors and philosophical scientists in middle ages. In this era many of humanists have had tendency to protestant religion.

Renaissance age is beginning with appearance of new humanism in western culture. In principle, the renaissance itself is a humanistic phenomenon. Actually, the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries of western history belong to renaissance that there were more tendency of modernism to culture, art and literature. Dampier believes that renaissance movement isn't only limited to literature (Dampier, 2007). Renaissance was revolt of western human against the current values in middle ages. Renaissance was a fight with religious culture and church sovereignty, because renaissance was a secular movement. Bittern Resell argues that, new age culture will be secular, not religious and inspirational (Resell,B, 1994). The goal and ideal of some renaissance humanism were expansionism and imperialism, not intellectual and people awakening.

One of the important cultural theories of renaissance was human passion that was based in dative eyesight of human's location and destination. According to this attitude, there is a wise man that can dominate himself and his family members and able to manage political government and even able to govern the world. Renaissance human images itself in the center of creation because he is the noblest creature. And of course the European male only was noblest not female because women didn't have characteristics of renaissance humanism (Ahmadi,B,2009).

Most of the philosophical schools after renaissance are in influence of humanism theory. Some of these schools are as; Communism that has broadcasted many theories about humanism, Pragmatism that emphasize on action, Personalize that believes that the man's spirit has more affective powers, Existentialism that has more emphasis on present existence of human. All of these schools

imagine human as a *Subject*.

Rene Dekart with his famous sentence "*I thinking so I exist*" was a pioneer in epistemology of humanism. He argues that, "*I exist so God also Exist*" (Dekart,R, 2009). However, God in Dekart's opinion is only for solution of problem not for worship.

One of the famous thinkers of humanists is Barokh Spinoza who believes that man in point of view of knowledge has much ability and is self consistent that don't need God. Human has so power and ability that can dominate everything. In his opinion the world is subset of man's thought (Pier,D, 1995).

Emanuel Cant is a humanist of the 18th century who believes that man itself is a subject and agent of knowledge and who identifies the world (Pop Kin,R, 1995). Cant, however, believes that the knowledge and identity of metaphysic is impossible for human because human is able to understand only the matters that are surrounded in time and place. In other word, the sense is singleton instrument human's knowledge and metaphysic doesn't understand with sense (Mojtabavi,S, 1991).

With beginning of seventeenth century the post renaissance and modernity age begins in which humanism has special character. The first aspect of modern philosophy of humanism is visible in epistemology scope. The human in this era with reliance to his intellect and experience can know the world, and able to form a new system of ideology (Golshani,M, 2009). In 18th century (literature age), the humanism thought has been continued strongly and has eventuated to appearance of *Deism* in Christendom theology. The extremist reliance to ability of human intellect and effective role of empirical science in human beatification and salvation are signs of modern humanism. The emphasis on natural human rights was positive aspect of modern humanism. It means the man has naturally undeniable rights that have missed them because of political and social conditions and so he should fight to acquire them.

One of the most important principles and ideals of literary humanism in 18th century was commend of human intellect and emphasis on freedom in thought and practice. Cant says about it; for literature there isn't anything necessary unless obviously freedom contemplates in all contexts (Cant,E, 1991).

The first and basic condition to formation a good life in this world is liberalization of people thought from ignorance and fetish dam and liberalization of body from cruelty of political and social officials (Broun,K, 2001).

The ideology of humanism has been wavered because of disastrous events in first half of twentieth century and especially because of two World War I and II. Because, modern humanism thought has created these disasters. Humanism has eventuated to nihilism about human philosophy life and allow human to do everything that he wants (Broun, K, 2001).

The humanism thought and movement in the new age

has some outcomes and consequences. It means in reaction to inhumanity and unscientific thought of Christendom has formed three groups; one group has reformed the Christendom religion. The other group has disagreed not only with Christendom but with religions. Third group has tried to create new religion and so they formed natural theology.

These collections of conditions that were under influence of humanism and materialism eventuated to appearance of new philosophy namely *Liberalism*, which its rule was justification legitimacy of new world. In this philosophy, the relationship between humans is collecting natural and human ideals instead of divine and metaphysic ideal. What are important are secular natural blessings which are; enrichment of individual personality, growth of intellectual forces, interesting in variety of beauties and secular life (Johns.W.T, 2009).

So, humanism is philosophical foundation of globalization. In some definitions of globalization has been emphasized on secular human rights in the world. The attitude on human rights has been changed by globalization process. In new attitude of human rights everybody in the world have all practical, religious, economic and social rights. Human rights issue is a global issue in globalization age. All of these are based on pilots of humanism school.

Secularism

The secularism thought has been a basic and affective on culture, civilization and political system in western world in two past centuries, and has more effects on social and political life of these systems, and has caused isolation of religion in different scopes.

The term *secular* has driven from *saeculam* that means here world issues. Secularism means believe to gentility of secular affairs. This term is equal to unsacred, irreligious, and sunset of religion, liberalization of society from religion, and scientism (Akhavan,K, 2006). Secularism has different meaning in different scopes. In philosophy it means, the human life with moral principles will be formed very better without God and metaphysical concepts. Secularism in social scope means deficiency of religion theories in solution of different social problems. In politics it means avoidance of battle between religion and state, avoidance of prejudice among religions, assurance of human rights for all citizens. Secularism in political scope actually means commanding and obligatory of religious believers and institutions. It means unscientific of political life (Sorosh,A, 2001).

There is a difference between secularism and secularization. Secularism is an ideology that publishes secular thought but secularization is the process of separation between religion and politics or world, and deletion religion from thought and intellect. Secularization is concerned to process that human society is missing

gradually religious beliefs and contenting to absurd life and establishing their world based on humanistic methods and abilities (Berger,P, 2001). Hence, secularization is a process in which knowledge, activities and institutions of religion miss their social importance as religion is in border of society and managing society is under control and supervision of man's intellect. So, secularism is an ideology and school whereas secularization is a process and is subset of secularism (Vasigh,S, 2005).

About formation process of secularism it should be regarded that secularism is consequences of intellectual evolutions of Europe intellectual movement. These intellectual evolutions were reaction to middle ages evolution process in Europe from 1476 till 1492. So, every character of secularism is reaction of doings in middle ages that have happened by Christendom in church. Secularism is logical consequences of cultural fighting in Europe after literary age that of course has root in middle ages. Middle ages has had characteristics as; in political respect there was mixture of private and public law, and in intellectual dimension there wasn't any understanding about history and mentality in observation and investigation. In this time, church has had so much political power (Russell,B, 1994). In cultural respect, the Middle Ages have been faced with dichotomies like, dichotomy between clergies and people, theology and secular government, and between body and spirit.

Secularism is twin of new civilization which has root in intellectual age. In respect of intellect, Ragger Beck in influence of Muslim's science was first who believes that empirical methods are only certainty. So, secularism in history has begun from thirteenth century. In this century the contrast between science and religion, under influenced of science development, has been gradually formed in different forms. Renaissance has been formed in fourteenth and fifteenth century and its thoughtful argues that religion lonely can't solve human needs and problems. So, the most attention to litterae humaniores like vocabulary, poem, history and literature specified relationship between human with together and creation a beast society. Hence, the center of divine civilization has concentrated on human, whereas the theology is focusing on relationship between God and man (Saab,A, 1995). In opposite of Middle Ages, the sovereignty of church has reduced in renaissance. The culture in new age is more secular than religious and spiritual. States has been more powerful every day and replaced church in sovereignty and supervision on society. Science also has more increase in this time. Machiavelli is one of famous secularists in his time who invited imperators to be independent in relation to church, and also believes that the social adversity and calamity are from church sovereignty and so he has done more critics to them (Kherson, 1984). In this time the sovereignty and power of science has had more increase that August Cont has divided human life in to three times which religion is only

suitable for beginning stage and third stage which nowadays has been supremacy in western countries is based on scientific methods and religion hasn't any location in there (Saab,A, 1995). New Balkh one of important founder of atheism secularism believes that, the center of religion isn't God but is human and religion has been produced by human. Goren Fichte and Jon Poll Sorter also deny exist of God and argue that human will ascend only by liberty and option (Saab,A, 1995).

Principally, secularism is a school that can only grow in mutilated religion of Christendom. The principle of separation between religion and politics that is a basic principle of secularism has root in Christendom ideology and hasn't any base and pilot in culture and history of Eastern countries or Middle East. In general, the mental contexts of formation of secularism are summarized in some cases; Religious reform movement converts closed society to open society, appearance of industrial society, appearance of absolute powers in Europe, and Europe internal wars.

Today west civilization has based on secularism. This western culture has doubted in religion and canceled it in one hand, and has replaced secularism instead of religion on other hand. Secularism, from past till now, has had mental foundations that are actually consolidate of secularism. These foundations have formed contexts of evolutions in different scopes in Europe and western countries. Some of these foundations are, *Humanism, Individualism, Rationalism, Scientism, Freedom and Negligence, Modernism and Anti Tradition, Machinist* (Norozi,M, 2002).

Generally, some factors that were affective in formation and fixation of secularism are as follow;

- *Formation and extension of empirical and sensational philosophy.* That exactly denies religion and metaphysical theories.

- *Injure and excruciate of Christian lords against scientists and creation strangles and despotism in society.* That has caused with pessimism and enmity of people and special scientists that have been visible in disagreement to religion and religionists.

- *Inaccessibility of Christendom to afflatus texts.* This issue has nationally created incorrect believes and spread fetish believes like *triad* and irrationalization of religious thoughts and believes (Rabbani Golpaygani,A, 2002).

- *Inexistent needful concepts in Christian texts for systematization.* In spite of claim governmentalism of Christian governors, there wasn't any theory for governing in Christian texts. So, the society should be governed in base of intellect and science. And this means secularization of society.

- *Publication conflict thought between religion and world.* Extension of anti-world theories by Christian churchman has created suitable context for secularization.

- *Religious despotism of Church.* The lord of church with limitation of different religions and some protests and with inquisition of scientists, have caused contrast between religion and human legal freedom. So, the western humanity has founded salvation of religion.

- *Competition power between imperials and church lords.* In fact, secularization is disarmament of Pope and acquires power by modernists in west for deletion of religion or reduce religion role in society (Rashad. A, 2000).

- *Existent theories about separation between religion and politics in Christendom.* There are many lectionaries and signs in Christendom texts that state necessity separation of religion from politics (Gaderdan. M, 2001).

- *Dogmatism, petrification and excommunication of believe.* The base of Christendom thoughts was dogmatism. It means that every church commandment should be obeyed without any logical and rational reason. In this time church has introduced its knowledge and believes as absolute, general, irresolvable, doubtless, realizable, and unchangeable. Church has judged about all world issues even about existence, and requested all to obey it as a religious duty (Bakhshayeshi.A, 1996).

- *Full corruption in church.* Church in middle ages was in luxury, nobles, and financial, political, economic, and moral corruption. So, it has been more infamous.

- *Religious reform movement.* Martin Luther as a German Churchman, with protestation to Catholic religion and Popism has established Protestant religion. He believes that religious life and acquiring divine language is possible only with private trueness, not with church theories. Thus, Protestant religion got extension and monarchs, princes and local governors who seeking salvation from church and Pope, have acquired it.

- *Weak faith foundations of people.* More and irrecoverable errors and stumbles of church and also advancement of empirical science that has canceled the credit of many of religious theories, have weakened believes and faith of people about church and Christendom. Thus, people are indifferent about religion or put it on second importance. For example, in fourteenth century the nationalism was first importance than the religion (Durant.V, 1991).

- *Renaissance.* Renaissance in fifteenth century has undeniable affect on secularism process (Enayat. H, 2002).

- *Intellectual and scientific exploration age.* Secularism has been known as consequences of intellectual age which was production of renaissance. Positivism and anti clericalism of intellectual age have more affect on formation of secularism than other factors. Philosophers of this age have four important characteristics; Anti-clericalism; Believing to advantage of empirical knowledge, having interest in technique and medical development, and emphasis on law reformation and establish of constitutionalism (Enayat. H, 2002). In this

time, the main contrast scope between intellectual scientists and Christian clergymen was traditional attitude on nature, human and society (Jalili.H, 2004).

Although secularism has a deep root in different scopes of Europe, west and some Eastern countries, but nowadays the post secularism theory is forming in the world. Post secularism is formed in reaction to unrealized and deficiency of secularism theories. Because secularism was believed that its attitude and outlook will dominated all world early and religion will sited in the border and in private life. But reality of today world and strong presence of religion in all scopes of human life has demonstrated opposite of secularism claim. Of course, post secularism instead of acceptance of exists and power of religion in individual and social life, emphasizes on main principles of secularism; 1- Religion should be discarded from political and government scope. 2- Religion should recognize monopoly authority of empirical science. 3- Sovereignty should belong to people and they should have all kinds of human rights without any religious intervention.

Hence, secularism and also post secularism are other pilots and foundations of globalization. Globalization with bases of secularism and humanism doesn't allow the extension and publication of religion in the world, specially political religion like Islam, and this is against of liberation that globalization claim it.

Liberalism

The term *liberalism* has driven from *liberty*. The term liberal is a French term and means a person who is free or who is partisan freedom. The liberal term in middle ages and in renaissance age has been used in meaning of free industries, but later it used in debauchee. In twentieth century in some countries it used in meaning of partisan of capitalism, anti government, Westernizing and Americanizing, and etc.

Shapiro is believed that liberalism is an attitude to life and emphasize of its matters emphasis is on values like freedom for all people, nations and races (Shapiro. J, 2001). Liberalism has based on optimistic principle of nature of human. Thus, human with help of intellect and without guidance of others is able to improvement and development. So, human should have so much freedom. Liberalism suggests different politics in different scopes but all of these are using some principles such as freedom in thought and explanation, limitation of state power, sovereignty of law, exchange of ideas, and free economy. Liberalism traditionally is an anti-despotism movement and believes that human should be under law support in his private life, and in public matters, the government should be control by free group of people.

The liberalism has been used from fourteenth century and its top use was in eighteenth century meanly industrial bourgeoisie era. The main slogan of liberalism

in this time was freedom of finance and trade. Liberalism has much more opposed to absolute despotism because of absolute feudalism system was biggest barrier to freedom of finance. After extension of industrial revolution in nineteenth century, liberals have supported the industrial system and requested individual freedom and freedom of trade, economy and bargain between nations. This system of liberal economy was extended first in England, then in North America and Western Europe and next in East Europe and other points of world.

Historically, the intellectual roots of first liberalism are in thoughts of thinkers like Jun Luck, Montesquieu and Adam Smite, and late liberalism are seen in thinkers such as Rauls and Irta Berlin.

Liberalism has important principles as many evolutions in different scopes and in many liberal countries are in influence of them. And these are actually main foundations of globalization.

- *Individualism*. Individualism is nature and column of liberalism. Individualism means, human and his right like property right, marriage right, education right, etc is enjoyment of credit and more importance. Should nothing limit individual rights even religion and state. State should be in serve of individual requests and trying to guard their rights. In individualism opinion the private ownership in necessary condition of freedom, and so allows invention of state to supply individual freedom. Collectivism is opposed to individualism that means primacy of public and social rights to individual rights.

- *Freedom*. Means the freedom of human is higher than all values. Thus, all human requests are legitimate and should be respected and making barrier for them isn't allowable. In liberalism theory, the freedom of others is limitation of freedom. So, every behavior is allowable, except doesn't barrier to others request and freedom.

- *Consent and contract*. According to liberalism principles, the legitimacy of governments is based on people consent. Thus, some western scientists introduced *social contract* theory (Selahi. M, 2004). In liberal countries the people's consent to government happens through participation of people in election. So, election is a factor of people's consent to political system.

- *Freedom in choice*. According to liberalism theory human is a rational existent and able to understand his interests; so he chooses with guidance of intellect. Hence, human with this element should be freedom in choice of job, government and governor.

- *Constitution and legality of government and governors*. In liberal government, the options of different powers are limited, specified, regal, sectional, and the power of governors and rulers is also limited to law. In liberal system there is a principle of *separation powers* for obstruction of forming absolute power system.

- *Equality*. Liberalism believes that all human are equal. All are equal in front of law. Everybody have franc and it should sovereign on destination, and government should assemble equality and growth context for all

people.

- *Negligence and indulgence.* Liberalism school in pilots of individualism, pluralism knowledge and human rationality has based a kind of negligence and anti-violence in it's found of knowledge. The principle of negligence and indulgence is about freedom of religious, different attitudes, either freedom of socio-political activities.

- *Humanism.* Humanism means that human wishes and requests are standards in all aspects and life scopes even in religion, and moral issues. Thus, human shouldn't arrange himself with religion and moral values but on the contrary.

- *Secularism.* Means separation between religion and socio-political life, border and privatization of religion, in invention on religion in political, social and economic issues.

- *Rationalism.* In liberalism school human enjoys of intellect and rationality and this rationality solve his problems in all dimensions. Rationalism and liberalism are two inseparable principles, so denying one is to equal denying other one.

In aspect of sociology, there are three kinds of liberalism.

1. *Classic liberalism.* This kind of liberalism first, historically, has formed by opposition of political domination of despotism governor. The main liberal goals and requests were limitation of absolute governor by law, separation between state and society, defense of civil society in contrast with state authority, in intervention and un-limitation for individual's freedom by state, defense of privative ownership, etc. There are three kinds of liberalism; political, economic and cultural.

2. *Liberal democracy.* This kind of liberalism emphasizes on welfare state, equality in opportunities, and ideal of socio-political democracy.

3. *New liberalism.* In 1970s decade, the efficiency of welfare state has fished because of downturn in western countries, so some countries has returned to principles of free market system, and they argue that the cause of economic crisis is because of state intervention in economic issues. Hence, they have gone into privatization, reduction of state expenditure, weaking of labor union, reduction of taxes, free market, limitation of state, and they have been closed to classic liberalism.

In liberalism theory, four important generations are distinguishable;

First Generation: In this generation that *classic economic liberalism* is there, liberalism and free economy capitalism are connecting together. Jon Luck as political representative of this generation has discussed private ownership rightly that is base of liberal systems. Economic representative of this generation is Adam Smith who has submitted the plan of economy system of free market without human and state intervention.

Second Generation. In beginning of twentieth century (after pass hundred years of industrial revolution), some

scientists such as Gemy Bentham and Jon Eastward Mill has concluded that industrial revolution not only isn't balance but also create contrast in society. The poverty of commonality in the world, and concentration of power and finance in top class of society are some negative consequences of capitalistic economic system. Thus, liberalism has searched other ways to acquire its goals.

Third Generation. In beginning of twentieth century, in reaction to imbalance in capitalism system between income and consumption level, the next generation of liberalism has been created. Jon Minard Kens, British economist, is one of important thoughtful of this generation. Liberalists of this generation have requested more state intervention in economic matters and balanced distribution of incomes and attention to poor matters, that all of these have been eventuated to establish welfare state (free education and public health, payment to unemployed, nationalization of industries) in capitalist countries.

Fourth Generation. This generation includes new liberalists that their requests are return to principles of liberalism thoughts of the first generation. Hayek Austrian philosopher and Robert Tussock, American economist are representatives of this generation. They believe that the condition of freedom is free market economy, and relationship between liberalism and capitalism is impartible. They argue that the only way to salvation of political problems is deletion of state, incontrolling on ownership and acceptance of principle of private ownership.

Freedom in a total classification, in three scopes is discussable;

1) Economic Freedom

Most of authors and thinkers believe that liberalism isn't partable from bourgeoisie and in fact liberalism has based on bourgeoisie. Jon Salvin Shapiro argues that liberalism in fifteenth and sixteenth century (when new life style was canceling feudalism) has been formed in Western Europe (Shapiro. J, 2001). So, bourgeoisies were first who have discussed about liberalism. The freedom that has been discussed had economical scope but then political system also has been changed. With bourgeoisie revolution in some countries in the world, new governmental, social and economic system have been formed that were based on freedom in agreement, freedom in job, freedom in choice, and guaranty in private ownership (Cohen. R, 1996). Bourgeoisie revolution and its economic and liberalistic slogans had two important consequences; first, feudal economical system finally with France revolution in 1789 was canceled. Second, one of important values of liberalism namely *capitalism system* has replaced feudal system. Hence, the theory and the school of liberalism have been formed by final feudalism and form a society based on capitalism and

free market economy system (Heywood. A, 2000). So, liberalism with economic freedom has formed two important elements; 1- individualism that has eventuated to capitalism. 2- Establishing economy on utilization and separating it from religion and morals.

2) Thought and religious freedom

With religious reform movement under guidance of Martin Luther and slogan of authority of Pope, everyone is churchman for himself, a kind of humanism is discussed in which man is known as an intellectual existent that doesn't need others, and intellect of human is final reference (. Laski. H, 1974). After slogan of freedom in religion and thought and appearance of Protestants, many sects have been created and weakened the legitimacy of church and as a result, fighting and wars happened among sects and religions. These strong differences and religious wars have created context for establishment of other values of liberalism namely *religious pluralism*. Another values of liberalism namely *negligence* and *indulgence* have been formed in influenced of achievement and appearance of despond and strong tired of European in wars (Blasto. R, 2002). The extreme effect of religious differences and battles on growth and liberal thoughts was such enormous that some are believed that the philosophy of liberalism was in reaction of religious wars and religion is a threat to political stability, and privatization of religious thoughts and actions is only way for political stability and salvation of religious threat. Thus, some new liberal philosophers were believed that religion is threat for liberal democracy (Weitzman, 1997). States also were believed that many of socio-political disquiets are because of religious integration. Hence, freedom in thought, religion, borterization of religion, pluralism, negligence and indulgent have been instruments of liberalism knowledge.

3) Political freedom

Third scope of liberalism is about politics and government and determination of state's options and man's freedom in determination of governor and other issues.

After collapse of feudalism system, weaken of church, fating of bourgeoisies with aristocrats, protesting to sovereignty right of churchman and aristocrats, has been created new definition of state. For changing structure of state and political system, first, structure of social system should be changed. In replacing new political structure instead of old one, many factors are involved but three of them are more effective than the others;

3.1- *bourgeoisie*. Liberalism in influence of bourgeoisie's thoughts has enjoyed many political values such as; 1- equality in rights and removing every kind of private distinction. 2- Criterion of human rights is intellect,

not religion. 3- Legitimacy of government is only from people, not God.

3.2- *Religion reform movement*. The movement of religious reform with weakening church has canceled religious government which claims divine authority on people and society, and has increased emperor power.

3.3- *Scientific revolution*. Scientific revolution in influenced of religious reform movement and renaissance, has posed new theories about nature and has changed the outlooks in relation to world and nature (Shapiro. J, 2001).

Post Modernism

Another important foundation of globalization that nowadays its aspects are visible in different scopes is post modernism. The goal of discussion about post modernism is explanation of texture and totality of consensus thoughts in framework of post modernism principles, and also determination, highlighting of characteristics which are basic in formation of post modernism in globalization framework without discussing in outlooks of post modernism about globalization, because it has been explanted in former.

In debate of post modernism, determinate of organization and coherent framework of this school is very difficult and impossible, because of complexity of post modernism theories, and post modernism is a widespread collection of theories and outlooks in different science, knowledge, politics, art, literature, architecture, etc. Common point of all theories and outlooks is in acceptance of modernism principles. Post modernism has been formed in contrast of modernity and modernism and in fact challenges its principles and characteristics.

Post modernism is explanatory of collapse or high alteration and evolution in methods of political, economic and cultural modernity that from middle of nineteenth century till middle of twentieth century was discussed as a dominant theory in western industrial countries (Caner. S, 2003). Ahab Hasab argues that post modernism term was used first by Gofdrico Dounism as a reaction of literary modernism in 1930. Someone believes Arnold Tenby is innovator of post modernism term. Tenby in his book *Investigate about History* has introduced postmodernism as a final stage of western civilization history that means collapse of European civilization at end of nineteenth century (Jahanbaglo. R, 1995). Orrick Howo in his article *The Decline of the New World* has introduced post modernism as an ideology of post industrial society of disposability. Jon Franco Leutar also equals post modernism with post industrial society. Leutar argues that post industrial society is an advanced technological society which computer determinates main process of society. Leutar in influenced of American sociologic theories, believes that post modernism is a cultural logic of post industrial society (Jahanbaglo. R,

1995).

Post modernism is kind of modernism, because post modernism is unaccomplished critical theory of modernity. In other words, post modernism is main critical theory of modernity, but in this era the modernity is target of criticism (Jahanbaglo. R, 1995). In Laurens opinion, post modernism is not only a philosophical name for revolt against 1960s conditions but it is a more tendency of western society for return to traditional concepts of responsibility, social problems and their solutions and modern culture (Laurens. I, 2000). Post modernism is passing stage of basic concepts and ideals that from eighteenth century have been navigator of civilization of western societies. So, post modernism is a synthesis of tradition and modernity (Nobakhsh. A, 2004).

Contexts of appearance of post modernism

From late of nineteenth century have been happened dubieties in modernization. Nietche is a primer thoughtful who resists against all modern values and ideals, and critics them. He poses new theory and analyzes human and intellect granting them a new position. He tried to remove the dichotomy that some thoughtful had created between human and nature. World wars I and II have changed the dubiety and the expectancy of absolute development under modernity theories. So, the new form of post modernist theories began in 60s. Special socio-political conditions of the time and the necessity of change in attitude of individuals to society have caused the growth and increase of capitalism in different scopes of human life. Technology has been dominant in all political, social and economic relations and a barrier for appearance of independent will of human. In fact, the technology machines have been designed instead of human. Social relation was only under scientific and technological concepts. Concepts and principles of modernity such as freedom, independence, identity, and etc. were completely under of technology (Nejad Bahram. Z, 1998).

Someone believe that in aspect of sociology, the first stage of capitalism was culturally belonged to intellectual age. In second kind of capitalism, under influence of separation between structure of individual experience and socio – economic structure, the human think has been put completely under supremacy of imperialism. But in third stage of capitalism or multinational age, under influence of economic variety (automation, burse, trade, commerce), has been formed cultural phenomenon of post modernism (Nejad Bahram. Z, 1998). In this condition, some theories and thoughts such as globalization have been discussed in relation of time's position. Nietche, Heidegger, Witkonestin were primaries of post modernism thoughtful, and in present age, some thinkers like Jacque Derrida Lutar, Ronald Bart,

Jon Bordereau , Delos, Foucault etc. are flagmen of this school.

Principles of post modernism

Although there aren't any special and certain principles and framework in post modernism and it is an anti-principle school, but there are some common points in thoughtful that are distinguishable as principles of post modernism.

- *Pluralism and disagree for every Unitarianism.* Variety, embranchment, and dissipation are primary principles of post modernism. This school is disagreeing with every consentralism, authoritarianist referencialism. According to post modernism theory, the life does not have any central reality.

- *Relativism and in pragmatism in knowledgement.* Followers of this school don't believe to any absolute and fixed trust and argue that everything is a relative fact.

- *Nihilism.* Traditional society was based on providence, so the world has been going into development to achieve special goal under guidance of God. In modernism, providences have been replaced by intellect, and material and scientific advance. But postmodernists believe nihilism and argue that nihilism is lonely way for salvation of legality and forming world of modernism.

- *Emphasis on discourse.* In post modernism opinion, all knowledge and learning are produced of discourse. According to discourse theory, the trust isn't limited to a special culture and knowledge. So, there are collections of knowledge, realities and cultures. This principle has been taken from pluralism theory of modernism (Jingles. C, 1995).

- *Critic to universalizing of modern culture and emphasis on cultural identity idea.*

- *Environmental crisis, advance of mass media instruments, globalization of economic strategy.*

Post modernism and globalization

After identifying post modernism principles in above and also definitions about globalization in former, it is possible to deduction that today globalization phenomenon is completely influenced by foundations of post modernism. Fredrik Jimson defines globalization as *deconcentration process and variety of difference*, and argues that globalization in influence of post modernism's principles, has removed old and basic contrast between westernize and traditionalism, between cities and metropolises in national and international level, and also between center and metropolitan. Jimson believes that, in post modern condition globalization of communication will be formed that differences will be reduced and cultures will take special position and actually a space of great cultural pluralism will be formed that many groups of different nations, ethnic, languages will discuss in a

public space (Hosenizadeh. M, 2009).

Lutar and Michel Foucault are philosophers of postmodernism who with discussion of issues like tribeology, post stories, lingual games etc. have established pluralism and relativism and so disagreed with definition of globalization as an integration, Unitarianism and absolutism process. Post modernism decline unnatural and imposal borders of modernity age, and agree with globalization which has lonely placed cybernetic borders. According to post modernism opinion, globalization of culture is included different bits of culture that cancels difference between eminent culture and cheap culture and all cultures are in interaction in a plural environment (Hosenizadeh. M, 2009).

Michel Foucault in political scope believes that politics is a lingual game, and power shouldn't be limited in special person or institute like state but it should be distributed among all society organizations. Politics in globalization age means reaction of state power, role and equality of state with other actors. Post modernism believes that globalization has more close reaction with technology and community revolution that have been basely effective on the world. And this has caused deconcentration of political, culture and economic scopes (Hosenizadeh. M, 2009).

Ronald Engelhard in his article *globalization and values of post modernism* discuss relationship between globalization and principles of post modernism (Engelhard. R, 2005).

- Show existence instead of inequality in powers.
- Negligence in front of other groups.
- Primacy conservation of cultural and environmental issues instead of economic matters.
- Decline bureaucracy institutions in post modernism society.
- Reduction of religious hard, difficult norms and creating new easy norm instead of them.
- Increasing political, social and cultural movements influenced by post modernism theories.
- Increasing challenge of political elite's actions.
- Economic growth and development as an aspect of globalization under influence of post modernism values (Engelhard. R, 2005).

The important appearance of globalization as a postmodern condition (in intellectual – cultural aspect) is deconcentration of western modernism hegemony. So, formation of identities and cultural various outlooks in the world is basic appearance of postmodern globalization. Post modernism theory, by declining western macro narrative and imaging relativity of western discourse, creation appearance other discourse in world wide.

According to post principles of post modernism, the globalization has special characteristics that some of them are follows:

- Strong evolution in technology.
- Revolution in influenced and communication.

Post imperialism in political, economic and cultural development (Ameli. S, 2004).

- Compression humanity activities influenced of global environmental consequences.
- Losing security because of global military weapons.
- Evolution in society ideology in political, economic and cultural scopes (Ameli. S, 2004).
- Formation of global democracy and figurative world.
- Exacting and in security of information flow.
- Multimedia transmission of information.
- Unpolitical, unplacement and concealment of power face in information flow (Ameli. S, 2004).

COUNCLUSION

Globalization, desirably or undesirably, has been caused more change and evolution in most countries in the world. Attention to the kind and quality of development and progressive in developed and under developing countries portrays this fact that all of them have followed and enjoyed common principles and basis thought. Indeed, modernity and post modernity are their core and principal of basis thought. Humanism, individualism, liberalism, secularism, democracy, human rights and so on, as absolute principles of modernity and post modernity have been caused more evolution in many countries in the world. In fact, what is happening is globalization of principles of modernity and post modernity. Appearance new economy, cultural and political identities in inside of nations, regional and international are consequences of globalization. Hence, modernity, modernism and post modernism are basic foundations and pillars of globalization, as without attention and understanding of them, checking and analyzing of globalization would be no useful, unscientific and delusive.

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