

Globalization and study of social development trends according to the functionalist approach; A comparative study of Swedish and Iranian societies

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Abstract.

Globalization is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon whose effects can be seen in economic, social, political, legal, cultural, military and technological activities. The process of globalization in any society is influenced by the culture, lifestyle, politics, economy, etc. of that society. For this reason, the term "globalization" has taken on different meanings. Scholars consider globalization to be an irresistible and harmless force for the economic and social well-being of people around the world, and on the other hand, they see it as the cause of problems and issues for contemporary people and criticize it. In this article, with a functionalist approach, we examine the effect of globalization from Wallerstein's perspective on social development in the two societies of Sweden and Iran as two developed and underdeveloped countries, relying on statistics and indicators in several specific areas. Studies have shown that the factors under study in the functionalist approach are related to each other and also influence each other. The most important factor is the political factor that affects and shapes the economic, cultural and social structures of any society.

Keywords: Developed Society; Functionalist Approach; Iran; Politics; Underdeveloped Society

1. Introduction

Through an empirical study of European history, Wallerstein identified three different areas: the first was the central region of northwestern Europe, where agricultural production was carried out with highly skilled labor; The peripheral region in Eastern Europe, which was located in the Western Hemisphere, was distinguished from other regions by the export of grain, cotton, sugarcane, etc., using forced labor or slaves, and finally, the semi-peripheral region in Mediterranean Europe, which had an agricultural system (Saei, 2005). From 1450 onwards, the stage was set for the creation of a global capitalist economy in Europe, based on two main organizations, the first being the division of labor globally and the second the existence of state bureaucracies in certain areas. The emergence of the system of mass production and the working class, as well as the unceasing accumulation of capital in Europe, caused the European economy to gradually expand in the world. European businessmen, artisans, and capitalists joined the rest of the world in their global system as their economic power and needs increased (Wallerstein, 1989). Their competition, along with the accumulation of more capital, saturated the domestic market and increased the need for expansion. On the other hand, the numerous crises of recession and overproduction in Europe

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doubled the motivation of capitalists to globalize their capital and economy. This process led to the emergence of a single world order, which is in fact the result of the globalization of European capitalism. According to Wallerstein, due to the connection between the various parts of the global capitalist system, the development and accumulation of capital in the center is precisely related to the underdevelopment and lack of macro-capital and the advanced production system around. Each of these societies (center, semi-periphery, and periphery) may shift over time to higher or lower ranks, but this change of ranks and positions does not mean a change in the capitalist system. Of course, this change in status requires the existence of two categories of factors; The first is resource resources and the second is appropriate strategies for gaining new economic opportunities to climb. The existence of appropriate industries and investment power play a very important role in the ease of achieving this status (Salimi, 1996).

Inevitably, the phenomenon of globalization affects society and its various dimensions, so policies in social, cultural and economic dimensions must be taken into account these effects and its inevitable process to result in the dynamism of society. Otherwise, the backwardness of various social dimensions of the development process will cause heavy damage to the body of each country. Therefore, examining different aspects of development in societies is an inevitable necessity that becomes more important despite the inevitable trend of globalization. In this article, we seek to examine different aspects of development from the perspective of a functionalist approach in two different societies in terms of development and we want to clarify the reasons for these differences. Ming Yu Cheng and Ron Mittelmer (2008) in a study entitled: Globalization and Economic Development examined the impact of social capital and institutionalization and concluded that dynamic countries in the process of globalization to economic, cultural, political progress, Social and technological, while countries that have not considered this trend in their policies have blamed the instability of their society and their economic failures on globalization (Ming & Mittelhammer, 2008). Parisa Samimi (2014) and her colleague in a study entitled: Globalization and economic growth, empirical evidence on the role of supplements, show that economic globalization has a significant impact on economic growth, which of course depends on the income of countries and high- and middle-income countries benefit from globalization, but low-income countries do not (Samimi, 2014). The purpose of this study is to show the importance of the structure of politics in society and we want to show that the structure of politics in society is more effective than influential in relation to other structures including: culture, economy and social institutions, as well as play a decisive role.

2. Theoretical Framework

In the late 1960s, under the influence of the Communication Revolution and the global division of labor, the scope of globalization spread to all cultural, political, social, and other spheres of life of nations, affecting all of them. In the field of economics and trade, all topics are related in some way to the processes of globalization; in the field of politics, global security regimes and the global expansion of human rights and democracy or global challenges such as fundamentalism, terrorism, and the environment are discussed; In the field of culture, we are talking about the fusion of local and global identities, and also with the increasing development of information and communication technology and the global

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development of specific arts and cultural patterns, understanding cultural phenomena has been deeply linked to globalization. In another of his works, Wallerstein points out that there is no such thing as "national development" in the world system, and that development can only be understood in terms of the modern world-system (Saei, 2005). One of the concepts discussed in the field of development is the concept of social development. "The United Nations has defined social development as increasing the capacity of the social system, social structure, institutions, services, and resource utilization policies for better living standards, which is a broader sense encompasses values that focus on the valid distribution of income, assets, and "Opportunities" (Griffin & McConnell, 1998). Social development is related to components such as improvement in quality of life, a realization of equality and social justice, achieving social integration, a realization of meritocracy system, social participation in the form of development of associations and civic institutions, strengthening the capability and capacity of a social system, responding to Necessities resulting from various transformations, acceptance of social pluralism while maintaining national cohesion and promotion of human capabilities (Griffin & McConnell, 1998). According to the World Bank, development, especially social development, is about people, their comfort, well-being and well-being, the flourishing of their capabilities, and the formation of civil society by them. In a sense, social development is the realization of a fundamental change in the way of thinking, values, attitudes, behaviors, and social roles in society (Biro, 1991). The most important points to consider in the definition of development are that, firstly, we must consider development as a value category, secondly, we must consider it as a multidimensional and complex process, and, thirdly, we must consider its relationship and proximity to the concept. Note the improvement (Azkia & Ghafari, 2005).

3. Methods

In the field of social development, there are five main theoretical views, one of which is the "functionalist" approach, which considers the four spheres of political, economic, cultural, and social development as the four elements of the nation. The goal of social development is to reach the desired point, which is determined by the normative dimension of social development (Pour masouleh et al., 2014). Based on various theories and new experiences, it can be said that "globalization" has been proposed as a process consisting of opportunities and threats for human beings today. Which way globalization is heading is itself a category that has occupied an important part of contemporary literature and the thought of the world's great thinkers. Here we use the view that has a functionalist approach to development and considers the fields of politics, economics, culture, and society as relatively independent, to examine the opportunity or threat of this process for two different societies in terms of development.

4. Findings

4.1 Political structure

4.1.1 Investigating the political structure of Sweden

The Swedish constitution defines how the country is governed. The constitution defines the relationship between decision-making and executive power, as well as the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. It is more difficult to change or amend the constitution than other laws. The amendment or repeal of the Constitution is possible only if the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) approves specific and unified amendments in two consecutive terms and a general

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election is held between these two terms. No other law or decree should be in conflict with the constitution. Sweden has four basic laws that, in general, make up the constitution:

1. Law of the Government System (adopted in 1974): The Law of the Government System or Instrument of Government guarantees the right of citizens to access information, to hold marches, to form political parties, and to perform religious ceremonies. The system of government also includes the basic principles of the structure of the Swedish government.

2. Freedom of the Press Act (adopted in 1949): The Freedom of the Press Act guarantees the protection of freedom of expression. Another important basic principle is the principle of public access to official documents. Anyone can read government documents. The reason for this is to ensure an open and informed society about the work of the Swedish Parliament, the government and government agencies.

3. Law on Freedom of Expression (adopted in 1991): This law, like the Law on Freedom of the Press, stipulates the free distribution of information and prohibits censorship. The law covers media such as radio and television.

4. The Law of Succession in the Monarchy (passed in 1810): The Law of Succession states that Sweden will have a king or queen as head of state, and the manner of his succession is specified. The King of Sweden has no political power.

Sweden has a parliamentary democracy, meaning that all government power comes from the people. The model of public administration in Sweden consists of three levels: national level, regional level and local level. The Swedish parliament, government and government agencies form the national level. Provincial councils form the regional level, and the local level includes municipalities. Provincial councils and municipalities have a high degree of independence and can make their own decisions and set their own taxes. The fundamental principle of municipal independence is enshrined in the constitution. The Quality of Life Index (QLI) in Sweden can indicate the correctness of the country's political laws and, of course, the implementation of these laws.

1. Material excellence: GDP per capita; 2. Health; 3. Political stability and security; 4. Family life; 5. Social life; 6. Climate and geography; 7. Job security; 8. Political freedom; 9. Gender equality

According to this, Sweden is ranked 14th in the world in 2019 according to the quality of life index (National Statistics Portal, 2021).

4.1.2 Investigating the political structure of Iran

This system is a kind of Islamic Republic based on Velayat-e-Faqih and its political structure includes the Assembly of Leadership Experts, the Supreme Leader of Iran, and the executive branch, the legislature (Islamic Consultative Assembly and Guardian Council) and the judiciary, as well as the Expediency Council and the Supreme Security Council. The Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution, the Supreme Council of Cyberspace, the Islamic councils of cities and villages, in which the Supreme Leader is the Commander-in-Chief. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran was written in 1979 by the Assembly of Constitutional Experts in 175 principles. According to the constitution of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the principles of the government of the Islamic Republic are based on republicanism and Islamism. On the other hand, critics consider the type of Iranian

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political system to be neither parliamentary nor presidential, but the Velayat-e-Faqih system, which has nothing to do with democracy and republic. The index of democracy in Iran is 2.38 out of 10 and the index of pluralism is zero. Iran ranks 151st out of 167 countries in terms of democracy (Economis, 2020). In the third chapter of the constitution, which deals with individual rights, and we refer to it to show individual laws in the social dimension:

Equal legal protection (Article 20)

- Protection of the dignity, life, property, rights, housing and occupation of persons from aggression (Article 22)
- Freedom of Thought and Prohibition of Inquisition (Principle 23)
- Prohibition of inspection and non-delivery of letters, recording and disclosure of telephone conversations, disclosure of telegraph and telex communications, censorship, non-communication and non-delivery of them, eavesdropping and any spying (Article 25)
- Freedom to choose a job and to have the right to a job (Article 28)
- Ensuring social security in terms of retirement, unemployment, old age, disability, homelessness, disability, accidents, the need for health services and medical care in the form of insurance, etc. (Article 29)
- Free education for the whole nation until the end of high school and the provision of higher education facilities to the extent of the country's self-sufficiency (Principle 30)
- The right to adequate housing (Article 31)
- The right to choose housing and residence (Article 33)
- The right to sue and go to court (Article 34)
- The right to choose a lawyer (Article 35)
- The right to use the principle of innocence (Article 37)
- Prohibition of torture and coercion to confess and testify (Article 38)
- Prohibition of desecration of detainees and prisoners (Article 39)
- The right to citizenship (Article 41)
- The right to basic necessities: housing, food, clothing, health, treatment, education and family facilities (Article 43)
- The right of personal ownership of legitimate property (Article 46)
- Enjoying a public trial (Article 165)
- A political prisoner enjoys a public trial in the presence of a jury (Article 168)
- The right to receive compensation in cases of error of the judge or any government institution (Article 171)

Other human principles enshrined in the constitution include the rights of the press, media, parties, communities, tribes, and clans:

- Freedom of expression in publications and the press (Article 24)
- Having a public trial in the presence of a jury (Article 168)

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- Freedom of parties, associations, political and trade unions, and recognized Islamic associations or religious minorities (Article 26)
- Freedom of assembly and march (Article 27)
- Tribes and tribes enjoy equal rights (Article 19) (Islamic Council Research Center)

The question now is to what extent these laws are enforced. In this regard, we refer to the international statistics on the said cases: To see the reports of human rights organizations and media from different provinces of the country, pay attention to the map below, which is directly related to the capabilities of civil society.

Annual report on the human rights situation in Iran in 2019



Source: (HRANA, January 3, 2020)

In the field of ethnic-national rights, in 2019, 309 reports were registered by the Statistics, Publication and Works Unit of the Iranian Association of Human Rights Activists. In the field of national minorities, the detention of citizens has decreased by 70% compared to 2018, but the issuance of prison sentences by the judiciary has increased by 13%. In the field of religious and religious minorities, 162 reports have been registered by the Statistics Institute in the past year, according to which 135 citizens were arrested, 13 cases of obstruction of economic activity of religious minorities, 90 cases of summoning to security-judicial institutions and 36 cases of deprivation of education have been reported. In the area of religious minorities, the detention of citizens has decreased by 78% compared to the previous year, and the issuance of prison sentences in this sector by the judiciary has been accompanied by a decrease of 82% compared to the same period last year. In the field of the right to freedom of thought and expression, in 2019, 529 reports were registered by the Statistics Institute, 8293 people were arrested, 274 were summoned to judicial-security authorities, four were subjected to internet filtering and 1 was completely cut off across the country. One case of interruption of mobile internet, 5 cases of confiscation of publications and 17 cases of criminalization of publications, 14 cases of threats and creation of a security atmosphere in the field of thought and expression have been reported. In 2019, 339 reports were registered in the Law on Occupations, Unions and Trade Unions by the Statistics and Publications Institute, of which a total of 69 were union activists arrested, 56 were sentenced to imprisonment for 10 months, and 17 were union activists. Most of these gatherings were related to the wage demands of the guilds and the bad economic conditions and lack of proper

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management in the guilds. In the field of guilds, the detention of citizens has decreased by 83% compared to 2018, and the issuance of prison sentences by the judiciary has also decreased by 72%. In the field of the right to life, in 2019, 246 reports were registered by the Statistics and Publication Institute and the works of the collection of human rights activists in Iran, including 108 people sentenced to death and 248 people sentenced to death, of which 13 in public.

4.2 Economic Structure

4.2.1 Review of some economic cases for Sweden

Sweden is a competitive mixed economy characterized by a generous welfare state funded by a relatively high income tax that ensures that income is distributed throughout society, a model sometimes referred to as the Nordic model (James Mcwhinney, 2021). About 90% of all resources and companies are privately owned, a minority of 5% is state-owned and the other 5% are either consumer or production cooperatives. The Swedish economy is a developed export-oriented economy that is supported by wood, hydropower and iron ore. These form the basis of economic resources that are oriented towards foreign trade. The main industries include motor equipment, telecommunications, chemical medicine, industrial machinery, instrumentation, chemical goods, forestry household goods, iron and steel. Sweden, an industrialized agricultural economy with more than half of its domestic workforce; Today, it has developed engineering, mining, steel, and pulp industries that are internationally competitive, as evidenced by companies such as Ericsson, ASEA / Abbott Group, Skaaf, Alfa Laval, AGA, and Dino Nobel (GNU Free Documentation License, 2021).

4.2.2 Investigating some economic cases for Iran

Gross domestic product (nominal) is equal to 484 billion dollars in 2019 (Statista Research Department, 2021). According to a report by the Consumer Price Index, the inflation rate reached more than 200 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2019 (Guardian Council, 2013). The average net monthly salary in 2019 was US \$ 160 for urban households and US \$ 130 for rural households. Iran ranks 146th in the annual corruption table among 180 countries. Transparency International indicators show that bribery, corruption and government strife are particularly bad, especially in South Africa, and that rich industrialized nations are lagging behind in the fight against corruption. Iran has 26 points out of 100 points (Dastmalchi, 2019). "World Happiness Report" In 2019, Iran was ranked 117th, which is 11th lower than in 2018. Finland, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, New Zealand, Canada and Austria are ranked 1st to 10th, respectively (Hoodfar Sadr, 2010). Based on the above, it can be concluded that in the inevitable approach to the process of globalization, Sweden and its economic policies are undoubtedly more successful than the Iranian economy in the face of this trend.

4.3 Cultural structure

In two dimensions of the education system and family laws and related issues, we examine the two communities and finally compare:

4.3.1 In Swedish society

4.3.1.1 The education system

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The first and most important law in Sweden is "equal access to education" for all. The interests and needs of children are the main components of their education in the preschool curriculum. The aim is for children to have equal opportunities in life, regardless of gender, and to enjoy equal rights from the outset. This section is a platform for the official start of Swedish children's education. The next stage and the beginning of Iranian education in Sweden is called "lagstadiet". 8 points about the Swedish education system: 1- The right to choose a school for each student. 2- Creativity; The core of education in all regions 3- Investing in research; This has made Sweden one of the top 10 countries in the world in terms of patents and technological innovation. 4- Rationality, logic and applied knowledge; Proof of this claim is the winning of the Nobel Prize by three graduates of Stockholm University. 5- Trainings are engaging rather than passive. 6- The role of communication education in the education system. 7- No to racism; In Sweden, children are taught from the beginning to say no to racism and only criticize things that are the responsibility of the individual, such as the behavior or morals of a person or the use of bad words by him. 8- Environment and Sustainable Development; Environmental issues are a high priority in Sweden (Abasi, 2019).

4.3.1.2 Importance of family

In order for families to be able to take the best care of their children, the rights that are given to them are exemplary in the world. Each of them has the right to reduce their workload by 25% by the age of 8 and when the child goes to school. When traveling to this country, you will surely notice the warm and sincere presence of families in restaurants and places like this. This is one of the main reasons for the high fertility rate along with the large presence of women in the labor market, and the important point is that women are employed in different occupations along with men in this country. On the other hand, this has led to a reduction in poverty among children (Lund University, 2019). Sweden was the first country to grant parental leave to family fathers in 1974. Currently, parental social insurance in Sweden is one of the main reasons for the migration of families with children from other countries to this country. The legal and tax laws in this country are such that the employment of two family members with two average salaries creates better conditions than the employment of one person with a high salary. One of the main approaches of family policy is to move towards "pluralistic policy" so that policies consider various forms of family and do not reduce the concept of family to a family with two guardians and children. The interesting thing about family policies in Sweden is that the introduction and increase of family protection policies has been able to increase the fertility rate despite the increase in the number of women employed in this country since 1997 (COMMESCEO Global, 2021).

4.3.2 In Iranian society

4.3.2.1 Some general goals of the educational system in Iran:

1- Fostering the spirit of discipline. 2- Fostering the spirit of participation and responsibility in activities. 3- Knowing the laws of nature. 4- Promoting Persian language and script. 5- Promoting the Quran and Islamic teachings. 6- Development of science, technology and skills. 7- Knowledge of Islamic arts and Iran. 8- Strengthening the spirit of fighting against economic exploitation and jobs against the interests of the Islamic society. 9- Cultivating the spirit of practicing the economic rules of Islam in simple life. 10- Recognizing the value and sanctity of lawful work and denying domination. 11- Skills and creating readiness and interest for productive employment in agriculture, industry and services. 12-

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Knowing the profession, productive jobs to increase national income, eliminate unemployment and economic dependence (Askarian, 2012).

4.3.2.2 Importance of family

In this regard, we refer to the Family Protection Law: At the suggestion of the judiciary, it was approved by the then cabinet in July 2007 and sent to the parliament. Parts of the law have been criticized by political and social activists as weakening the family and seen as unconstitutional, although parts of the law are also seen as positive action. According to one of the articles of this law, which is also the most controversial part, men do not need the permission and knowledge of their ex-wife to remarry and only need to prove their financial ability to have a new wife in court (NUODC, 2019).

The eighth parliament approved the bill in March 2012 and sent it to the Guardian Council. In May, the council declared its contents vague and declared some cases illegal, and returned the bill to parliament for amendment. Finally, the ninth parliament approved the bill by amending the bill, and in March 2013, the bill was approved by the council and became law (Guardian Council, 2013). In 2019, 519250 Marriage has been registered in Iran, of which 171246 have led to divorce (National Statistics Portal, 2021). The education system in Sweden and Iran, as well as the style of family protection laws in these two countries, indicate the percentage of importance of these cases in these countries.

4.4 Social Issues

4.4.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate in Sweden increased significantly from March 2020 due to the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19). It was at its highest in May 2020, when it reached 9.2 percent, and has been around nine percent since. In August 2021, it fell to 8.9 percent, the lowest since December 2020. By mid-2020, the unemployment rate in Iran was about 24 percent (Samimi & Jenatabadi, 2014).

4.4.2 Prostitution

Sweden's pioneering law criminalizing the purchase of sex while allowing its sale — putting the criminal burden on the buyer, not the prostitute, while providing more assistance to women who want to stop selling sex — has been considered a success and a model for other countries since it was introduced in 1999. A study issued Friday by a government agency in Stockholm found that street prostitution had been cut by more than half since 1995 and that the number of men admitting to having purchased sex was down more than 40 percent (Crouch, 2015). According to local news sources, by 2016, there are more than ten thousand peddlers in Tehran, whose minimum age is 14 years (Dehkourdi, 2019). Today, sex and sexual issues in Iran are without a guardian. The implementation of the social security plan also could not stand against this trend. In November 2009, according to a social harm expert, the number of prostitution centers in Tehran reached 8,000. "The age of 13 has come down, which means it has become more and more widespread among teenagers." And because of the economic crisis, married women were forced to do so (Farsi.alarabiya, 2021).

4.4.3 Drug

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In the list of countries based on the prevalence and use of drugs, Sweden ranks 107th after Finland. Meanwhile, Iran is at the top of this list (Hoodfar & Sadr, 2010).

5. Discussion and conclusion

When the level of well-being is high, people reach the stage of self-actualization or the top of the Maslow pyramid and feel responsible in society and its various dimensions, including the culture and executive policies that affect their personal lives, and a so-called reciprocal relationship. There is a relationship between the government and the nation that the same kind of government policy and community style causes the dynamism of institutions, which makes the society a stable society despite fundamental changes in culture, technology and lifestyle. After the revolution of 1987, an ideological policy determined all aspects and affairs of the country, including: economy, culture, international relations and even the lifestyle of different sections of society. Despite the dynamic world economy, which is based on science to make more profit in exchanges, Iran's economy is confined within the limited framework of a political-religious ideology, and not only does it not progress according to progress, but also because of the politics surrounding this economy. The extremist ideological policy of the Iranian government has led to the isolation of Iran in the international arena, which has had a significant impact not only on the economy but also on the culture of the people. In this way, with the advancement of technology in various dimensions and the arrival of some of these new technologies in Iranian society, the nation suffers from an intellectual contradiction that if the religious ideology that affects all aspects of society and the belief of the majority of society is the best It is a kind of politics, so why is it not able to ensure the welfare of the nation in different aspects of their lives. This clear contradiction leads to the rejection of religion and religious ideology involved in politics by society. But the important thing is that despite the noticeable changes in the culture of the Iranian people and their awareness of politics and its impact on the economy, there has been no change in government policy. The contradiction between the reality of society, which is leading to modernity, and the ideological policy, which has a fixed policy, causes huge cultural problems in society, which itself disrupts the development process. With these interpretations, the process of globalization and the occasional effects it has on people's lives, not only do not have a positive effect, but also cause problems in people's lives.

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