



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND SELECTED
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS IN THE GLOBALIZATION
PROCESS IN IRAN (1980-2010)***

ABDOLMAJID ARFAEI MOGHADDAM

FEM 2015 47



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ABDOLMAJID ARFAEI MOGHADDAM

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

July 2015

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DEDICATIONS

I dedicate this dissertation to my family especially to my wife whose sacrifice, support and love laid the foundation for what I have been able to achieve.



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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The majority of globalization theories confirm their impacts on human and social welfare. They suggest both the favorable and unfavorable outcomes. This study presents a dialectical model from economic globalization measurement on social development indicators during 1980 ó 2012, and to empirically test the impacts of economic globalization on social consequences.

The outcome reveals significant and positive impacts of globalization on economic development indicators in the some developing countries, and so, significant effects of economic indicators generate on three social development indicators of Iran in the past three decades. Whereas, the outcomes of globalization do not generate favorable effects on social development indicators from Iran when economic development indicators level are as control variables. An estimation of overall from two globalization indices is found to generate significantly impacts on the GDP (gross domestic production) of Iran. The human development indices are raised within selected developing countries in the past three decades.

The findings of the first objective shows that selected developing countries in this study experienced a more rapid growth in the foreign direct investments (FDI), which surged starting in the early 1980s. Data from these countries indicates that substantial economic growth is related to unprecedented high FDI inflows in the international levels. But, FDI inflow of Iran was not very significant. As, the export and import of goods as merchandise trade in all countries mentioned above has successfully grown with the global economy. As a result, trade performance of Iran has been very weak for Iran, as reflected in its negative balance of trade. Our findings demonstrate the effects of FDI on export and import of goods that predicates a statistical relationship between FDI and foreign trade.

The findings of the second objective shows that FDI and merchandise trade play a pivotal role and are the key to economic development in selected countries. Attracting FDI helps to develop higher capacities in foreign trade and increases economic growth rate and gross domestic product (GDP) in these countries. However, the rise of GDP and economic growth rate of Iran is accompanied by the inflection that these results are due to petroleum and other raw materials sales, not from investment in different sectors of society.

The analysis of third objective explores the importance and impact of globalization have on the social development of Iran, and reveals a trend of relative improvement and development of a some social indicators like health, education, per capita income and Human Development Index (HDI). The estimates suggest that the Iranian health index improved in two areas: life expectancy and infantile mortality rate below 5 years, during the past three decades. Looking at the education component of Iran, indicating that Iran has successfully grown in the education sector and the literacy rate. The results show that the per capita income of Iran indicating a relatively rise in per capita income of Iranians from 1980 to 2010. In a general overview of HDI outputs, it appears that Iran has benefited with a relatively acceptable rate of improvement in HDI and its indices. So, the results this study, poverty and inequality were shown to have generally stagnated at existing levels without any indication of significant improvement and have not significantly decreased in Iran.

Thus, our findings demonstrate that social development in Iran is closely related to economic development, while economic improvement depends on the progress of globalization or integration in international relations. By having created a layout for the development contexts in Iran and pointing out the importance of economic competition in the present and future, society can be lead to social and economic development. Consequently, a decrease in poverty and inequality levels will be manifested. Therefore, the issues relate to development and modernization that go beyond national boundaries and that lead to globalization and integration within a global society, with emphasis on socioeconomic developments, decline of poverty and inequality at all levels in all countries.

Abstrak tesis dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA INDITKATOR EKONOMI DAN INDIKATOR
PEMBANGUNAN SOSIAL TERPILIH DALAM PROSES GLOBALISASI DI
IRAN (1890-2010)**

Oleh

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Majoriti teori globalisasi mengesahkan impak globalisasi ke atas manusia dan kebajikan social. Teori tersebut mencadangkan kedua-dua hasil yang baik dan kurang memuaskan. Kajian ini mengemukakan satu model dialektik daripada pengukuran globalisasi ekonomi terhadap indikator pembangunan sosial dalam 1980-2012, dan untuk menguji secara empirikal kesan globalisasi ekonomi terhadap kesan-kesan sosial.

Hasil ini menunjukkan kesan signifikan dan positif globalisasi terhadap indikator pembangunan ekonomi di beberapa negara membangun, dan sebagainya, kesan signifikan terhadap indikator ekonomi menjana kepada tiga indikator pembangunan sosial Iran dalam tempoh tiga dekad yang lalu. Manakala kesan globalisasi tidak menjana kesan yang baik terhadap indikator pembangunan di Iran indikator pembangunan ekonomi adalah pembolehubah kawalan. Satu anggaran keseluruhan daripada dua indeks globalisasi didapati menjana impak signifikan terhadap KDNK (keluaran dalam negeri kasar) di Iran. Indeks pembangunan manusia dinaikan di dalam negara-negara membangun terpilih dalam tiga dekad yang lalu.

Hasil kajian untuk objektif pertama menunjukkan bahawa negara-negara membangun yang dipilih di dalam kajian ini mengalami pertumbuhan pesat dalam pelaburan langsung asing (FDI) yang telah melonjak bermula pada awal 1980-an. Data dari negara-negara tersebut menunjukkan terdapat pertumbuhan ekonomi yang besar berkaitan dengan aliran masuk FDI tinggi yang tidak pernah terjadi sebelum ini di peringkat antarabangsa. Tetapi aliran masuk FDI Iran tidak begitu ketara. Memandangkan ekport dan import barang-barang perdagangan di semua negara seperti disebut di atas telah berjaya berkembang dengan ekonomi global. Hasilnya, prestasi perdagangan Iran menjadi lemah, seperti yang digambarkan dalam imbalan negatif perdagangan. Penemuan ini menunjukkan kesan FDI terhadap eksport dan import barang-barang yang predikat hubungan statistik antara FDI dan perdagangan asing.

Objektif kedua menunjukkan bahawa FDI dan perdagangan memainkan peranan penting dan merupakan kunci kepada pembangunan ekonomi di negara-negara terpilih. Penarikan FDI membantu membangunkan kapasiti yang lebih tinggi dalam perdagangan luar negeri dan meningkatkan kadar pertumbuhan ekonomi dan keluaran dalam negeri kasar (KDNK) di negara-negara tersebut. Walaubagaimanapun, peningkatan KDNK dan kadar pertumbuhan ekonomi Iran disertai dengan infleksi keputusan ini adalah disebabkan oleh penjualan petroleum dan bahan mentah lain, bukan daripada pelaburan dalam perbezaan sektor-sektor masyarakat.

Analisis objektif ketiga meneroka kepentingan dan impak globalisasi terhadap pembangunan sosial di Iran, dan mendedahkan satu trend peningkatan relatif dan pembangunan beberapa indikasi sosial seperti kesihatan, pendidikan, pendapatan per kapita dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (HDI). Anggaran tersebut menunjukkan indeks kesihatan rakyat Iran meningkat pada dua bidang: jangka hayat dan kadar kematian bayi di bawah 5 tahun, dalam tempoh tiga dekad yang lalu. Melihat kepada komponen pendidikan Iran, menunjukkan bahawa Iran telah berkembang dengan jayanya dalam sektor pendidikan dan kadar literasi. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahawa pendapatan per kapita Iran menunjukkan peningkatan yang relatif dalam pendapatan per kapita rakyat Iran dari tahun 1980 hingga 2010. Gambaran umum output HDI mendapati bahawa Iran telah mendapat manfaat dengan kadar peningkatan boleh terimadalam HDI dan indeks HDI. Oleh itu, hasil kajian ini, kemiskinan dan ketidaksamaan secara general menunjukkan kebantutan pada tahap sedia ada tanpa sebarang tanda-tanda peningkatan dan penurunan ketara di Iran.

Oleh itu, hasil ini menunjukkan bahawa pembangunan sosial di Iran berkait rapat dengan pembangunan ekonomi, manakala peningkatan ekonomi bergantung kepada progres globalisasi atau integrasi dalam hubungan antarabangsa. Dengan mereka satu susun atur bagi konteks pembangunan di Iran dan menunjukkan kepentingan persaingan ekonomi pada masa kini dan masa depan, masyarakat boleh dipimpin kepada pembangunan sosial dan ekonomi. Oleh itu, penurunan dalam tahap kemiskinan dan ketidaksamaan dapat diwujudkan. Oleh itu, isu berkaitan pembangunan dan pemodenan yang melampaui sempadan negara dan ini akan membawa kepada globalisasi dan integrasi dalam masyarakat global, dengan memberi penekanan kepada perkembangan sosioekonomi, penurunan kemiskinan dan ketidaksamaan di semua peringkat di semua negara.

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 17 September 2013 to conduct the final examination of Abdolmajid Arfaei Moghaddam on his thesis entitled "The Relationship between Economic Indicators and Selected Social Development Indicators in the Globalization Process in Iran (1980-2010)" in accordance with the Universities and University colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of University Putra Malaysia [P.U. (A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded Doctor of Philosophy.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBI	Central Bank of Iran
CSR	Center for Strategic Research
DV	Dependent Variable
EGI	Economic Globalization Index
EGR	Economic Growth Rate
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GINI	Gross Inequality National Income
GNi	Gross National Income (per capita)
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
ISA	International Sociology Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IV	Independent Variable
KOFG	KOF Globalization
OECD	Organization Economic Co-operation Development
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
SCI	Statistical Center of Iran
UN	United Nation
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	Wpkvgf" Pcvkqp"E jknftgpøu"Hwp
UNRISD	United Nation Research Institute for Social Development
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WIR	world Investment Report

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The process of economic globalization brings about quick transformation in various aspects of global society. It entails a development perspective for structural changes in the international economic system and international division of trade and labor through the roles of states and countries. These roles and relationships are key variables in global analysis.

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP, 1999, p 25), interaction among nations, economies and people. It is increasing the contacts between people across national boundaries in economy, in technology, in culture and in governance. But it is also fragmenting production processes, labor markets, political entities and societies. While, globalization has positive innovative and dynamic aspects

Dutta (2002, p 447-6) says, economic regionalization, the paradigm of globalization is likely to be operationally regional economic unions, communities enjoy competitive shares of world output and trade and thus become competitive actors in the inter-

In addition, Robertson (1992, p 8) says, integration in a world market, globalization more broadly comprises many such forms

These definitions of globalization emphasize the expansion of international relations, liberalization and economic flows, that create fundamental changes in the structures of a society, organization or institution and affect their social, cultural and political aspects. In fact, the prospect of the global economic, the exams it can the capacities and abilities of governments, and the opportunities it offers for the achievement to high income and the economic growth in the international relations and in the process of globalization. The global governments have become aware of the significant of economic globalization. The questions remain, the world countries how can develop in the current conditions? Basically, globalization help to develop the economic development of human societies? So, what and how the process of the economic globalization concern to social development issues of society?

The social development concept is considered a minimum standard of life and the expectations of improvement and development in all social aspects of a society. Social development can be interpreted as progress toward achieving a level of life that meets the basic expectations of the individual (Ventegodt, 2003). The globalization process and its relations with social development issues should be considered in the context of the conditions that positively change lifestyles. Included are the social indices of quality like relationships, social security, education, income, health, employment, equality, poverty reduction, and general social welfare. The social welfare framework is developed by the global communication relations of governments and integration at global economy levels. In this study, emphasis has been placed on the most important social development indicators that vtcpuhgt"ktcpøu"uqekcn"hgcvwtgu"kpvc"i gpgtcn"xkgy0"

According to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD, 1999) governments or nation-states in the process of globalization and liberalization should not eliminate, but redefine, their role, activities and operation. Nonetheless, national governments have undertaken greater roles and adopted global evolution. At the same time, they have endeavored to establish international relations and manage global economic flow and capital, as well as participate regionally and transnationally. In qdcln | cvkqp"cu" c" rgturgevixg"hqt" c"eqwpt {øu"hwvwtg"ecp"dg"ecvgi qtk | gf"kpvc"hwq" oclqt" landscapes: economic, technological, development, and societal.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Vqfc{øu" geqpq oke" inqdc lization has made the competition of widespread in encountering of civilizations and human societies particular economic acts. This competition of international changes the society feature in the international relations and influences on the lifestyle and standard of society. In history of nations and civilizations, should investigate the changes and evolutions in the internal and external resources, and what a nation access to improvement and development in the current world.

Thirty-three years on since the revolution, researchers are encouraged to study the trend of development and improvement in the socio-economic future of Iranian society and the encounter with globalization. The significance of the globalization movement is determined to be a dynamic dexgnqr o gpv"kp"vjg"y qtn f øu"uqekgv {øu"geqpq o ke" tgnvcvkpu"kp" current decades. ***This questions remain, what and how the economic growth influence on social contexts and promote the lifestyle and quality of life in the human societies and process of globalization. This research investigates the processes of development and globalization and how they relate to GDP, economic growth rate of country, and economic development improve the social context for examples: education, health, per capita income, poverty, and inequality, and the human development index.***

Following the revolution in 1979, the Iranian society experienced significant structural changes politically, culturally, socially and economically. The new government of Iran founded a set of populist politics and the revolution mottos. In fact, the new religious government of Iran (1979) promised to bring foundational changes to Iranian society, improve social and economic conditions, and raise the living standards, predominantly

of the poor and dispossessed classes. Anyway, the concept of populist politics was incessantly repeated by political readers and religious to the population as a solution to narrow the social and economic gaps in society.

But, the war with Iraq, economic boycotts, the inexperience of political statesmen, addition, the view of pessimistically of political leaders than the process of globalization brought about serious adverse economic and social consequences, deteriorating international relations between the Iranian government and other countries. And the Iranian society faced with economic and social challenges that have brought displeasure among the people, the economic boycott in particular has brought hardship and suffering in the society.

Despite this, new Iranian economic diplomacy needs to powerfully instrument and realistically discern for the expansion of its international relations, world economic activities and universal cooperation evolution. This set of politics began with the rise of Hashmi Rafsanjani (1989-3; ;9+ "vq" rqnkvkecn" rgygt" cu" ktepøu" hqwtvj" rtgukfgpvø" Jg" declared an open economic system and at the same time decided to extend this policy to international economic activities after 1990. He, however, continued with populist politics, ignoring the vital importance of cordial international relations and the globalization process (Hooshiyar, 2006). These circumstances continued through the time of Khatami (1997-2005), the next Iranian president. He tried very hard to improve internal and foreign politics, and succeeded in accelerating external economic activities and world trade despite encountering extreme internal difficulties, when he could not continue his political diplomacy or economic programs in international relations any more. When Mahmud Ahmadinejad (2005-present) came into power, this trend could not continue; he ignored this fact, and once more intensified populist politics and the original revolution mottos. Thus, the reason why Iran did not enter the globalization process or improve international relations is the pessimistic perspectives on the nature of globalization, and to ignoring the importance of globalization process.

Pqy." ktepøu" uvcvgu o gp" cpf" rqnkvkecn" cpf" geqpq oke" gzrgtvi" jad attitudes other than globalization after three decades. Concurrences of globalization warned of damage resulting from ignoring political diplomacy and economic globalization, claiming that the current state of Iranian society is neither suitable nor desirable. Therefore, over the last five thirty years, Iranians have been facing various internal and external difficulties, different outlooks on globalization, and are thus increasingly isolated from the rest of the world. This questions remain that the whether entering to globalization process is a solution for the economic growth of society? Whether the economic growth influence on social development contexts

1.3 Significance of Study

Rapid social changes constitute the most important facts of our modern life, dramatically changing the nature and fate of human societies, which today have evolved beyond recognition when compared to societies of the past. The perspective of the development

of social inequality at both national and international levels has led to sociological theories that are generally centered on the interactions between development and inequality among industrial and non-industrial societies or between the North and South. This interaction has increased in recent decades, although accompanied by failure of development patterns. Many liberal social researchers believe that globalization is a reflection of the development theory, modernization and post-modernism.

In this regard, Giddens (1990) believes that globalization is an inevitable phenomenon and occurs in the form of a non-conformist development that simultaneously encompasses integration and coordination as well as disintegration. Four homogeneous categories of globalization are mentioned: world capitalist economy, international division of work, nation-state system, and international system. Giddens (1990) refer to globalization as

Better put, economic globalization is observed through the extension of economic capitalism in various forms and expanded international cooperation and participation, monetary and fiscal institutions, industrial companies, communication networks and technology, and consumerism. Social development emphasizes the existence of human beings and considers the indexes of development in relation to human life and related social and communal issues. The current Iranian condition indicates critical economic and social indicators and social welfare. In this research, we seek to examine the globalization process within the Iranian society, particularly the relationship between economic globalization and social development indexes. The reasons why this subject is significant and needs to be studied include achieving true cognition from the effects of globalization on socioeconomic indicators in the Iranian society. The socioeconomic indicator trend in Iran should be estimated and so:

1. The significance of the globalization movement is determined to be a decades that appear in inputs such as FDI, export, import of goods, etc.
2. The significance of economic relations is more governable in world economic integration, while the possible developments in a society like Iran should be explored in the process of globalization and should be indicated through economic effectiveness and outputs such as a rise in GDP, economic growth rate, etc.
3. We can conclude whether the globalization process will provide efficient outcomes in the social development programs of Iran (improvement in health, education, per capita income, poverty, inequality, etc.)
4. The Iranian society will provide a true understanding of the current situation in the country with respect to the process of globalization and programs of economic and self, social development.
5. Cognition of the socio-economic conditions in Iran after the 1979 revolution, other structural revolutions and events that have changed the socioeconomic

face of Iranian society and affected the lives of Iranians need to be studied, since Iran is faced with numerous internal problems in addition to the external force of the process of globalization.

1.4 Research Objectives

This study attempt to identify the importance of globalization indicators and its relationship with economic development of country, and how the economic development is related to social development; and to find the status and role of the globalization in the economic and social improvements in Iran. This study has several objectives, which are as follow:

1. To describe the levels of economic globalization role in based on two indicators of foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign trade (FT) in eight developing countries.
2. To identify the relationship between globalization indicators (FDI and FT) with two indicators of economic development (GDP and economic growth rate or EGR) in seven developing countries and Iran.
3. To identify the relationship of economic indicators (GDP and EGR) with social development indicators in the process of globalization (FDI and FT) of Iran.
4. The comparison between development indicators of Iran during the past three decades (three time frames).
5. To describe the human development index of Iran with seven developing countries in the past three decades.

1.5 Research Questions

In this research, we are asking, and trying to answer, a series of questions about Internationalization and liberalization as to the concepts of globalization and the impacts it on economic development in the many selected countries and the feedback the positive of globalization on the socio-economic future of Iran. This research focuses four main parts that include ten research questions, these questions are:

- A. The first objective of this research addresses the process of globalization. We appraise two important components of globalization in the dimension of the international with emphasis on data of many developing countries and Iran in the two main questions includes;
 1. To what amount foreign direct investment (FDI) of Iran grew in the globalization process in comparison with seven developing countries?

2. Is there a significant relationship between FDI and the rise of exports and imports of goods among eight developing countries?
- B. The second research objectives addresses the economic development in globalization process. We appraise two important components of economic development in the international dimension with emphasis on data of eight developing countries in the two main questions includes;
3. Are there a significant relationship between globalization indicators and GDP of among eight developing countries?
 4. Are there any significant relationship between globalization indicators and GDP and economic growth rate (EGR) of Iran?
- C. The third important objective our research develops from the previous objectives that whether the economic indicators relates to the social development of Iranian society in the five main questions includes;
5. Are there any significant relationship between economic indicators and health in Iran in the process of globalization?
 6. Are there any significant relationship between economic indicators and the education of Iran in the process of globalization?
 7. Are there any significant relationship between economic indicators and per capita income of Iran in the process of globalization?
 8. Are there any significant relationship between economic indicators and poverty (GINI) of Iran?
- D. The fourth important objective in our research relates to the third objective, which appraises significant difference in the social development indicators of Iranian society that was indicated in the one main question include;
9. Is there any significant difference in social development indicators of Iran in the past three periods?
- E. The fifth research objectives addresses to the human development index (HDI) of Iran and selected developing countries that was indicated in the one main question include;
10. To what amount HDI of Iran has grew in comparison with seven developing countries in the past three decades?

1.6 Scope of the Study

This section provides a thorough overview of the study background, identifies and discusses the problem statement, stipulates the research objectives and provides the research questions helpful to achieving the research objectives. Definitions of the key

terms used throughout this study are presented, along with the significance of the study, and a brief overview of the methodology, a documentary and historical research with a quantitative approach. Also provided in this chapter is the organization of the thesis with descriptions of the various chapters.

This study attempt to identify the globalization scope and its impacts on socioeconomic feature. In this study focus on the nature of economic globalization and marked by the means of economic development that measure by different criteria of economic and social development, which impose a new universal world.

Thus, this research covers an analysis of the globalization indicators of economic and social indicators with emphasis on Iranian data during the period from 1980 to 2010. First, we focus on the two variables of globalization, which are foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign trade, including export and import of goods, so KOF globalization index and economic globalization index (KOF). Then, we consider the two economic development components including GDP and economic growth rate that play an important role in economic development programs. So, we seek to determine the scales that accelerate the economic integration or the globalization process in the most importance of social development indicators of Iran based on social data and economic during the past three decades. The social indicators include; health, education, per income, poverty and inequality and HDI. In fact, this study looks at the research objective and questions based on socioeconomic analysis of Iran in ten sections.

Thus, this study attempts to increase perception of the globalization process in Iran, in addition to its impacts on the socioeconomic future of Iran. For true understanding of the social improvements, economic achievements will be evaluated too. Next, the economic status of Iran was identified and compared to other countries with the same conditions as Iran in the 1980s. Here, the researcher relates some justifying reasons for choosing this topic:

- ™ The global significance of globalization is an unavoidable fact in the recent
- ™ There are numerous meetings, conferences and symposiums conducted regarding globalization and its relation to development indicators and modernization that effects on human societies and civilizations.
- ™ Many civil organizations and institutions of global emphasis on the social development in the past decades exist, for example the Published Reports, including HDI, UNDP, UNRISD, UNCTD and others, about globalization and development.
- ™ This study is a new work, and a fresh perspective of my country regarding the globalization process and its impacts should be presented
- ™ Iranian society underwent a structural change in 1979, a transformation that was an Islamic religious revolution.

standards in the social and economic contexts after the revolution of 1979, including education, income, health, housing, unemployment, and the reduction of poverty and inequality in society. It means that the leaders and statesmen of Iran promised to improve the socioeconomic features of Iran after the Islamic Revolution, and it remains to be evaluated whether these claims have been achieved or not.

- TM Globalization is a fact present in world discussions among scientists and experts, while the Iranian government ignores this fact of global integration. Whether this approach is correct or not will be analyzed.

All the above mentioned comprise justifications for this study. Globalization is identified as a new phenomenon and an unavoidable fact in the current world that brings about changes and transformations to the economic and social structures of the world. This study is a consideration by experts and scientists as global analyses and investigations. It is hoped that this study will contribute to the economic and social advancements in world interactions and development, and their economic and social advancements. I wish herein to evaluate the real features of socioeconomic development over the past three decades in Iran, and how the rate of social and economic indicators in Iran has improved the globalization process.

The time span chosen is 30 years (1980-2012), during which period the changes occurring in the socioeconomic features of Iran are studied. This period is an appropriate output for evaluating the process of globalization and its impacts on the economic achievements of developing countries and socioeconomic features of Iran through multiple regression equations. In fact, we will achieve more realistic conclusions from the process of globalization indicators and their impact on social and economic development over thirty years of evaluation by regression analysis.

The other reason for choosing this 30-year period is that since the religious revolution in 1979, Iran has entered a brand new stage. During this time, the structural revolution by the people of Iran has led to the formation of a new government based on a set of popular mottos. In fact, the new conditions have affected the improvement of life in Iran.

The eight countries chosen for the case study, comparison and evaluation of globalization are Brazil, China, India, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Turkey and Iran. These developing countries are societies with no political or structural revolution in the past three decades. In other words, they have the same conditions as Iran had in the 1980s, and portray successful experiences regarding economic integration among developing countries, particularly FDI and foreign trade, high economic growth rate and increased income (GDP) resulting from the globalization process. These countries confirm their achievements are due to globalization and global integration, whereas Iran ignores this fact.

1.7 Concepts and Operational Definitions

Globalization (Baylis, 2007. p 8): δ Inqdcnk | cvkqp" o gcpu"vjg"rtqeguu"qh"kpetgcukpi" interconnection between countries or societies. Such that event in one society or a part qh"vjg"yqtnf" o qtg"jcxg"ghhgevu"qp"qvjgtu"tgi kqpu"cpf"uqekgvkguö0

Operational Definition of Globalization: A value of estimated quantitative of foreign direct investment (FDI) and external trade of a society that is present to form data during a given year that to express USD.

Uqekcn" Fgxnqr o gpv" * Ictt{ "Lceqdu" (" Jctncp" Engxgncpf." 3 ; ; ; +<"öUqekcn" fgxnqr o gpv" consists of two interrelated aspects include learning and application. Society discovers better ways to fulfill its aspirations and it develops organization mechanisms to express that knowledge to achieve its social and economic goals. The process of discovery expands human consciousness. The process of application enhances social organiza vkpö." <http://www.icpd.org>).

Operational Definition of Social Development: An estimated quantitative value of the social indicators a society that is present to form data during a given year that to express to form composite index, amount and percentage.

Foreign Direct Investment (Jens-Wyg" Y wpfgtne j" gv" cn.0" 42320" r" 365 +<"öHqtgkip" fktgev" investment (FDI) refers to trans boundary capital flows, where control over the resources transferred and the production process remains with the investor. It is long-time, and entails investments in fixed facilities, assets and also in intermediate goods, including capital, technology, management skills, access to markets and gpvtrtggwtu jkrö0

Operational Definition of Foreign direct investment: An estimated quantitative amount are from foreign direct investments in a country in during a given year that to express \$US and percentage of GDP.

Ogtejcpfkug" Gzrqtvu" * WPEVF." 42260" r" 6 : +<"öOgtejcpfkug" Gzrqtvu" ctg" iqqfu" ngcxkpi" the statistical tgtkvt { "qh" c" eqwpt { ö0

Ogtejcpfkug" K o rqtvu" * WPEVF." 42260" r" 6 : +<"öOgtejcpfkug" K o rqtvu" ctg" iqqfu" vjcv" cff" vq" c" eqwpt { öu" uvqem" qh" o cvgtkn" tguqwtegu" d { " gpvgtkpi" "kvu" uvcvkuvkecn" vgttkvt { ö0

Operational Definition of foreign merchandize trade: The amount of quantitative estimation are in the foreign trade a country in during a given year that to express USD.

Geppq oke" i tqyv j"tcvg*Y gduvgt."3 ; ;30"r"7 : +<"δVjg" i tqyv j" rgt"jgcf"qh"vjg"rqrwncvkqp"kp" the production of goods and services over a stated period of time; the rate of expansion qh"vjg"pcvkqpcn"kp eq o gō

Operational Definition of Economic growth Rate: A measurement of quantitative growth in the economy a country and in a given year. In other word, a gauge is for quantitative measurement in the improvement of ecppq o kgu"kp"vjg" s wcnkv { "qh"cp"kp f k x k f w c n o u"nkhg" hqt" a society, which expresses to form percent.

I tquu" Fq o guvke" Rtqfwev" *WFR." 422 ; 0" r" 432+<" δ I tquu" fq o guvke" rtqfwev" *IFR+" converted to US dollars using the average official exchange rate reported by the International Monetary Fund. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate ghg ev k x g n { "c r r n k g f" v q" v t c p u e v k p u" k p" h q t g k i p" e w t t g p e k u" c p f" v t c f g f" r t q f w e u o l

Operational Definition of GDP: Measurement of GDP is as the sum of factor incomes generated in the economy a country and in a given year that is expressed to form a quantitative amount and percentage that to express USD.

GDP per Capita (UNDP, 2010. p 224): δ I tquu" fq o estic product (GDP) in US dollar terms, divided by midyear population. When expressed as an average annual growth rate, the least squares annual growth rate is used with constant GDP per capita data in local ewttgpe { "w p k v u o l

Operational Definition of GNI Per Capita Income: A measuring index for national income distribution based on GDP over the population of a country in a given year that expresses to form a quantitative amount that to express USD

J w o c p" F g x g n r o g p v" k p f g z" *WFR." 422 ; 0" r 432+<" δ J w o c p" F g x g n r o g n t Index (HDI) ku." δ C" e q o r q u k v g" k p f g z" o g c u w t k p i" c x g t c i g" c e j k g x g o g p v" k p" v j t g g" d c u k e" f k o g p u k p u" q h" human development-a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard qh"n k x k p i o l

Life Expectancy WFR." 422 ; 0" r 433+<" δ Nkhg" g z r g e v c p e { "c v" d k t v j" ku." δ P w o d g t" q h" { g c t u" a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates c v" v j g" v k o g" q h" d k t v j" y g t g" v q" u v c { "v j g" u c o g" v j t q w i j q w v" v j g" k p h c p v o u" n k h g o l

Education Index (WFR." 422 ; 0" r 422 ; +<" δ G f w e c v k p p" k p f g z" ku." δ Q p e of the three indices on which the Human Development Index (HDI) is built. It is based on the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrollment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary u e j q q u o l

Poverty (Jens-Wy g" Y w p f g t n k e j" g v" c n 0." 42320" r" 462+<" ö R q x e r t y can be defined as a situation whereby people lack access to material resources such as money, food or shelter

IKPK" k p f g z" * W P F R." 42320" r" 446+<" ö IKPK" k p f g z." ö O g c u w t g u" v j g" g z v g p v" v q" y j k e j" v j g" distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The GINI index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 322" c d u q n w v g" k p g s w c n k v k g u ö 0

Operational definition of GINI index (Poverty): A numerical amount of expression of poverty rate based on Lorenz Plot that explains the cumulative distribution function of the empirical probability distribution of wealth to form percent in a given year of a country.

1.8 Conceptual framework

A study of perceived the economic globalization in relation to social development indicators of society which emerges from a general idea of globalization process can be best understood in the contexts of economic achievements and social a society. The conceptual model developed for this study integrates Globalization Theory (Yan Art Schultz), World System Theory (Wallerstin) and Theory of Neoliberalism (David Baldwin). Figure 1.1 demonstrates the conceptual framework for this study. For this present study, the relationship between perceived globalization indicators and social development indicators of Iran along with the effects of mediating (economic indicators) variables are explored.

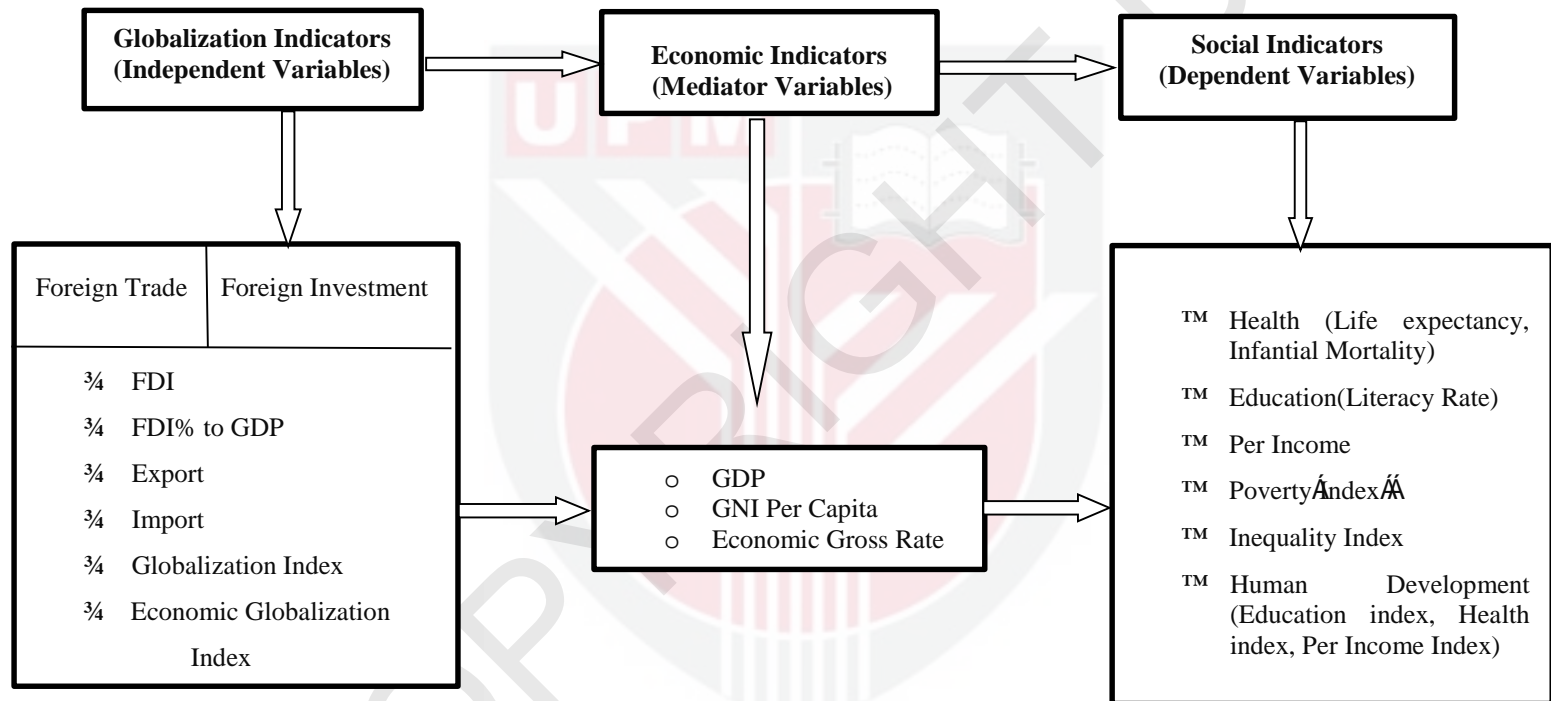


Figure 1. 1 Conceptual Framework

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- Cddcu." Oqj f" ("Tc |cm." Cdfwn0"*4233+0" ð Inqdcnk |cvkqp" cpf" kvu" K o rcev" qp" Gfwecvkqp" cpf" Ewnvwtgö." Y qtnf" Lqwtpcn" qh" Kunc o ke" J kuvqt { "cpf" Ekxknk |cvkqp." 3"*3+<"7; -69.
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