

## The Theory of Expediency from the Perspective of Imam Khomeini

Seyyed Ali Hosseini

In Imam Khomeini's view, expediency indicates all interests returning to society and covering a wide domain- which embraces worldly, eschatological, cultural, economic, and political interests. This is quite different from Mas'alih Mursala.

Expediency, as Imam Khomeini holds, is one of the most significant constitutional and administrative rules. Expediency is raised by Imam Khomeini more clearly, and more comprehensively than his predecessors.

Imam Khomeini openly considers expediency the foundation of constitutional and administrative rules and decrees. In case of the conflict of expediencies or inconsistency between the administrative decrees emanating from expediency and legal regulations, the more important of the expediencies should be taken into account.

As Imam Khomeini holds, well-qualified jurisprudent obtain the position of judgment and leadership after the twelve Imams. As to the position of leadership, all of their decrees should originate from expediencies.

Imam Khomeini managed to bring expediencies and legal regulations into harmony. Further he was able to prove that material and spiritual expediencies of people do not conflict each other but they play the role of supplementation.



نظریه مصلحت

از دیدگاه

امام خمینی



## A Prince with Universal Concern.

Yasin Khoshhal

The well-known story of "the Little Prince" by Antoin de saint Exupery is not written just for children, but we, as adults, are its major audience. It is the story of a pilot who has a forced landing due to technical defect of his airplane and visits a stranger child coming to the earth from another planet.

The dialogue of the two is the subject of this childish story implying mystical teachings and universal messages which call the readership to contemplation.



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## An Introduction to Globalization

Davood Kiani

Globalization is a process based on which, events and decisions in one part of the world can leave significant consequences on individuals and societies quite far from it. This process, undoubtedly, is the result of economic, financial, and environmental consequences.

Generally, there are three views concerning the formation or emergence of the phenomenon of globalization. The first view holds that globalization dates back to the beginning of history. The second considers it simultaneous with modernization and development of the world capitalism. The third considers it a mingler of other social processes such as postindustrialism and post modernism.

Globalization per se can be described a quite western phenomenon which doesn't aim at anything but unilateral export of values, norms, and customs from the West to the East.

Generally, there are two conflicting views and a moderate one concerning globalization and its effects on different societies. The first view is called integration holding that globalization definitely brings about a relative welfare and development for the whole world.

The second view is called the disintegration approach and emphasizes mainly on the concept of inequality. It also considers globalization the real cause of deep economic and political cleavages between the rich and the poor classes in the world.

The third view, having a two-fold conception, holds that it is possible to benefit from globalization in strengthening oneself through making realistic and logical policies. Finally, globalization is a transient situation, not a conclusive and decisive one, and it seeks to integrate societies in the world.

انگلیس و جهان اسلام

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مقدمه برای جهان شدن

## In the Praise of Cultural Imperialism

Tr. Maysam Allahyari

The author claims that the ever-increasing trend of nationalism in today's world is a reaction to globalization which seeks neutralizing cultures. Globalization leads to strengthening unity and universal stability. The proponent of the theory of "clash of civilizations" considers cultural conflicts a disintegrator of cultures since cultures take on a feature of sanctity.

Religious and racial conflicts, culture cousins (over interests), and quasi-cultural conflicts relevant to ideologies have caused emergence of some crimes in the 20th century. Reduction of cultural differences may be considered a standard for the promotion of civilization and mutual understanding.

Public interests require that those aspects of culture which threaten stability, unity, and welfare be demolished and tolerance be strengthened.

The United States due to its enjoying the most tolerant culture is the best model for future. The presence of CNN, Internet, music, cinema, and American software throughout the world influences wishes and ideals of other nations. The United States invests heavily in establishing universal networks and enacting rules governing them since the U.S faces a choice of leadership of a more quiet world or involvement in a world full of violence.



## Globalization and Kate Nesh's Model

Rashid Jafarpour

There are three major perspectives towards globalization.

- i) Marxists' perspective that doesn't consider globalization a new phenomenon, but the continuity of capitalism.
- ii) Globalization is the continuation of the process of modernization and the result of the dynamism of modernity.
- iii) Post modern approach including Kate Nesh's model. This model deals with three tangible stages towards globalization: 1. The globalization of economy, ie, nation-states are not independent in the field of economic affairs any longer. 2. The globalization of environmental affairs. 3. The globalization of culture, namely other cultures have found their place in western culture and the idea of cultural coexistence has replaced that of cultural contrast.



## The Cultural Consequences of the Development of Tourism

Muhammad Hadi Homayoun

Tourism is one of the three profitable and important industries of states. Tourism, unlike other sorts of communication, not only transmits the message, but changes the whole system of communication with all its human and cultural traits. Tourism is often defined as a sort of economic activity and its profitability has caused some states to take an indifferent policy toward its moral and cultural consequences.

Tourism should be considered an intercultural activity, not a mere economic one.

There are six elements in the process of tourism: tourism, host (including states, organizations, and individuals), motive (such as material and interpersonal motives, position and status), attraction, effect, and context. Cultural position, communicative position such as language, and the level of the inclination of the two sides for communication, and the geographical position of the tourist as well as the host society all play a role in cultural interactions. The element of context takes two forms: intercultural context that is considered a sound movement, and cultural imperialism which is an economic phenomenon.



## The Interrelation of Religion and Social Developments

Religion is any sort of adherence to and dependence on supernatural phenomena regulating individual's behavior toward achieving his goals. Religion creates a kind of modesty and humility from individual to the supernatural source and nourishes the motive of perfection in him.

Since human societies are made by individuals, whatever capable of influencing individuals and regulating their behavior would naturally create social developments through influencing individuals. However, the level of functioning of religion varies depending on different socio-political motives of religions and practical ways suggested by different schools.

The author has references to the views of Muslim as well as western thinkers for illuminating the role of religion in society.



## The Pathology of the Globalization of Religion

Quranic and traditional teachings, the practical conduct of the Holy Prophet, and rational arguments prove the universality of the religion of Islam. On the other hand, the religion of Islam has sought to place obstacles in the way of irreligionists seeking to dominate over Muslim societies and thus guarantee its purity and authenticity. Therefore, when dealing with globalization, we should try to materialize the universal message of Islam while immunizing ourselves against terrible consequences of this new feature of the old colonization, which is called Globalization.



## Globalization: a Danger or a Dream, a Necessity or a Choice?

GholamReza Goudarzi

Globalization is in fact a conscious or obligatory cooperation of nations, states, and cultures towards a coexistence in a small global village and a competitive environment. The conclusive principle in globalization is extensive competition along with quick transmission of information.

Close competition among corporations and organizations has caused many corporations to turn to economies of scale emanating from integration for reducing their costs.

There are different views concerning Iran's position towards globalization. The first view considers it a serious danger for Iran leading to the collapse of its cultural and national foundations. The second view considers it a dream not materialized for the time being. The third view regards it as a choice for Iran. The last view considers it a matter of necessity. Finally, globalization may be considered a wave breaking over all countries of the world.

Anyhow, saving from this wave is not swimming upstream or submitting oneself to destiny. Rather it requires making a strong ship for benefiting from the wave and advancing to the coast of improvement.



## A Dialogue with prof. Hamid Mowlana on the Cultural Issues of Globalization

Nowadays the ideology of globalization is based more on economic foundations although the economic situation returns also to political aspects. The ideology of globalization for the time being emanates from liberalism nowadays manifesting itself in the form of neoliberalism. Liberalism is in the same context with socialism and radical socialism. In other words although the sociological school of Frankfurt in 1920s or even earlier dealt with the term of "culture", today neoliberalism subordinates culture to economic foundations. So culture, in effect, doesn't play the role of anthropology in the cause of globalization. Rather it plays the role of culture and economy or culture and technology.

On the other hand, in prof. Moulana's view, globalization came to an end with the explosion of American towers as postmodernism ended with Persian Gulf war.

In Prof. Moulana's view, for study and research in these topics one should research into how values are integrated and new values are born so that the new culture doesn't humiliate any specific culture or individual. He considers applying methods such as active and essential communication as a prerequisite of such researches.



## A Survey of the Influences of Globalization on Social Sciences

Rasoul Afzali

Three stages are conceivable for social sciences as to the concepts, social theories, the way of explanation and methodology. The first and second stages may be described as the age of classic sociology. Classic sociology laid stress on a sort of centrally directed determinism in all above-mentioned aspects. Such determinism has been challenged due to the process of globalization in the recent decade. Along with challenges in deterministic foundations of modernity and the opening of postmodernism discourse in the recent decade, the disintegration tendency in the process of globalization has acquired more strength.

Thus globalization is not just propagation and domination of western culture, but embraces marginal cases of resistance too. Globalization can be regarded as strengthening social relations throughout the world so remote societies become dependent on each other and there is a kind of dialectic process. It means that on the one hand central events influence local developments, and on the other, local developments may proceed toward a direction opposite to central events. On the whole, the effects of globalization on social sciences refer to two factors: a) the growth of communication and information technologies. b) emergence of new fields of study.

Nowadays information in and from every part of the world is available at a low cost. So the most important obstacle toward the specialization of social sciences, i.e. lack of access to precise data and information from throughout the world, is removed. In one word, globalization has created a new context for general centralistic trends to specific decentralistic ones.

