



## Theoretical reflection on the impact of globalization processes on civil rights

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### ABSTRACT

The concept of citizenship is one of the old key concepts in political philosophy that has been reproduced in various forms since the formation of classical political philosophy up to modern times within the theory set forth in this type of theoretical philosophy. So, pre-modern theory, modern theory and postmodern theory can be noted. The concept of citizenship is an idea which governs the right of modern human and was emerged in the Western Europe and is a product of modern politics. Accepting Legal and political rights and duties is raised by citizenship status, its main foundation and the basic idea of the concept. In the contemporary world, citizenship has been interested more than other societies. The question that comes to mind here is that how is the situation of civil rights in the era of theoretical terms in globalization? In response to the question hypothesis is that with globalization, citizenship in its modern form that was enclosed in the geography of the national government has lost its sense and civil rights embodied in the discourses that are outside the reach of state law. This study aimed to investigate the impact of globalization on the civil right and conceptual evolution theoretically, as contemporary theorists have theorized it. Research findings indicate the "global citizenship" as a concept is emerging in the era of globalization as the result of rethinking of citizenship in the modern age. The methodology of study is analysis - descriptive, this means that the concept of civil right is described and then the theoretical changes in the era of globalization will be analyzed.

*Keywords: Modernity, the National Government, Civil Rights, Globalization, Global Citizenship*

### Introduction

Most important concern or purpose of the present study is to investigate the theoretical effects of globalization on the civil rights. civil rights has both theoretical and practical aspects, so that practical aspect lies within the framework of indicators such as the volume of government intervention, the authoritarian or democratic and independent research is needed to review it and different countries should be compared together which is not included in this study. But, the theoretical aspect is civil rights that have attracted the attention of philosophers and political theorists in the history of political and also is considered in the present study. Hence, the present study will focus on the theoretical aspects of this issue in the era of globalization.

It seems that the theoretical aspects of citizenship phenomenon are ahead of the practical aspects in different communities. So that, in the majority of world civil rights still in its infancy practically, but theoretically many theorists talk about the concept of global citizenship. However, the concept of "citizenship" is one of the old key concepts in political philosophy and has been reproduced since the formation of classical political philosophy (especially in the ideas of Aristotle) up to modern age in various forms

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within the theory set forth in this type of theoretical philosophy. Theories of citizenship include "pre modern", "modern" and "postmodern". In ancient times, humans were known as an obliged not rightful creature in term of normative situation after birth or entry into the social, but modern humans seeking to understand and discover their rights before seeking to understand and recognize its obligations,. It can be said in the modern age due to changes within the human thought; the citizen concept was emerged and replaced by vassal. Citizen is a social human with rights and at the same time a duty and responsibility to the community. In the words of one of the scholar, "the concept of citizenship in total includes new concepts that is mixed from modern life and its culture and is affected by the talent of adolescence, its ability and how to participate and share in the state and the fate of personal life." (Ghaderi, 46: 1999). However, the concept of citizenship which governs the right of modern man is an idea that was emerged in Western Europe and was spread in the new era. Accepting Legal and political rights and duties raised by citizenship status is main foundation and the basic idea of the concept. Necessarily, Citizenship is the result of modern politics and social consequences of the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution. Citizenship means the transformation from a traditional society to an industrial society.



In the contemporary world, citizenship has been interested in other societies. The question here is to investigate importance of the project and found that citizenship rights in the era of globalization faced with that situation? Globalization is a process influences on all aspects of human life including political, economic, social, private and even spiritual. Globalization process is investigated in four areas such as economic, political, cultural and technical. Nowadays, the concept of globalization as one of the important products of social and political life has become as one of the major issues in the social science due to the growing influence in different areas. Accordingly, in response to a question, it can be said that "globalization growth caused to loss the concept of citizenship in simple form that was enclosed in the geography of the national government and civil right is embodied in the outside the legal access of government."

Given the importance of citizenship, this study is trying to explain the theoretical aspects of the concept of citizenship to analyze the effects of globalization on civil right in view of some theorists. In view of such matters, organizing this study to verify the hypothesis discussed and points of view is that first, the literature which comes from the theory of citizenship, "Thomas Marshall" is analyzed, then the concept of civil rights and its historical background as the dependent variable is checked. Following, the globalization processes as the independent variable is described, eventually the main theme of article i.e. the effect of globalization on civil rights is discussed. Presentations will be ended by conclusions.

### Theoretical Foundations

The concept of citizenship has always been at the center of intellectual debate. This concept of semantic field is the result of a series of fundamental changes in institutions and theories that have been offered several meanings. The present study focused on Marshall's theory of citizenship to theorize the concept of civil rights. The division reported by Thomas Hampry Marshall in his book, "Citizenship and Social Class" about the instances of civil rights was the most important and most visited division in this field. Marshall Historical - sociological analysis is the perfect starting point for discussion of citizenship. Marshall defined citizenship as a set of rights is spreading and be granted to a growing number of people. He believes the civil rights have three rights: civil, political and social. Civil right

concerning the protection of citizenship rights, personal freedom, freedom of expression, thought, conscience, the right to private property and the right to justice.

Political rights include the right to participate in the exercise of political power as a member of the institution of political authority or as members of such a body as the electors. Finally, the welfare citizen is the right to enjoy the initial standards of life. Marshall definition about social right is more abstract than the definitions of civil and political right. He believes that social right is a broad range of rights include the rights to enjoy a minimum level of economic welfare and security to the right to the full enjoyment of social heritage and the right to live as a civilized being according to the norms prevailing in a society. (Marshall, 1992: 8) Marshall considered a kind of evolutionary chronology in division of citizenship rights. In other words, he defined the spread of civil right to political rights and to social right as product of capitalist development. According to Marshall, civil rights began to develop due to modern needs of civil and criminal courts in the eighteenth century. Then, in the twentieth century with the spread of universal suffrage to all adult individuals, political rights continued to rise and social rights was developed in this century with the creation of the welfare state institutions including the national system of public education and health and social services. (Nash, 193: 2005)

### Historical background and theoretical aspects of the concept of citizenship

Citizenship concept is derived of «City» from the Latin word "Loytas". Loytas is equivalent to police word in the language and culture of the Greek, so city is not only set of residents of a given area, but also conveys the notion of an independent political unit. From here, deep differences between the citizen and vassal become apparent. While citizens as much as present in the city physically has political participation, but vassals have just physical participation.

Vassal only obeys the law and ruling, but citizens setting quotas in the ruling and then obeys, obey for their self benefit. Concepts, principles and institutions of citizenship developed over the centuries and have a long history. History of the concept of citizenship returns to ancient Greece to the state and thinkers like Max Weber believed that such a concept was absent in other civilizations such as China, India and the Middle East. (Kymlicka, 2000: 8)

From this perspective, the first experience of citizenship in the Greek city states is understandable. In this sense of citizenship, the dichotomy such as state and society was not public or private use. In other words, citizenship and city-state were the same and citizen engagement was contagious in all aspects of current life. (Falks, 27: 2002-29) Individual at birth, according to a freehold affiliation, was citizenship at a city-state. In the classic sense, the first systematic effort to promote the concept of citizenship has done by Aristotle. Aristotle defined a citizen must obey the rule of delusion, although citizenship in the cities was largely proprietary and were not included women, slaves and foreigners barbarians. In this historical evolution, the importance of citizenship in the middle Ages was decreased, because medieval view knew politics as a field for understanding the hierarchy of the church and empire both. Therefore, in this period a citizen became the hierarchy. But in the modern era due to the paradigm of hierarchical legitimacy of the rotation prior to the legitimacy of his subjects, changes were made in the area of citizenship.

Gradually in the 18th and 19th centuries with the development of modern liberal thought, the foundations of the formation of citizenship rights have been expanded. (Shiyani, 11: 2002) So before taking the initial ideas of the French Revolution and democratic revolutions of modern times, could not expect to find ethics and civil rights a possibility of organized thought. It emerged a few important events possible: America Revolution and the constitution of the Liberal, the French Revolution and the formation of the Declaration of Human Rights, the formation of the nation - state in Europe and its expansion in other regions of the world (Fakouhi, 79: 2004 -83)

From Anthony Giddens's view, the development of the concept of citizenship by expanding the national government or the construction of administrative power is related to the late sixteenth century. (Giddens, 1985: 219) In this regard, Montesquieu as a modern thinker defined the concept of citizenship as a set of moral mechanisms - civil society in the context of relations between the citizens of the ruling. Montesquieu knows citizen as a legal to establish the order. Also, Jean-Jacques Rousseau defined citizen as the individual constantly looking for a sense of community and wants to be active in the affairs of his community. According to Alexis de Tocqueville, the citizen is a self division caught in isolation and common goals. (Moeini Alamdari,

87: 2004) Nevertheless, the concept of citizenship and the rights and obligations arising from it, though possessing the characteristics of a historical constant effort, but by the mid-1960s, little attention was considered. To this point, the concept of citizenship not as an independent area, but the following discussion are presented in the form of political and policy development issues were discussed. But from this point, citizenship issues independently considered and coherent.

In general, the prevailing theories in this field defined citizenship as contiguous concept of civil rights and civic duties, social and political that as a base and their social membership is granted to all members of society regardless of class, race, ethnic, religious, economic and everyone assumed equal and it has the right to all the privileges and advantages obtained from sources considered community and finally are considered the obligation and responsibility to participate in the community in which they live. (Manouchehri and Nejat Hosseini, 3: 2006)

Here's an issue that comes to researcher mind is that, in the modern era citizenship issues or faced with what dimensions and shortcomings which now in the era of globalization are challenged or reviewed? In response to this question, argues the author of this letter is not to discuss the shortcomings of civil rights, but to discuss developments in the area of citizenship.

in the modern era emphasis was mainly on individual rights, the rights of the citizen are awarded on the one hand and on the other hand, given that in a common life and as a member of a government - people who share a common environment and for the public good and establishes relate other institutions, should also have responsibilities.

In other words, in the modern era citizenship is the relationship between the individual and the state that they are committed to each other through mutual rights and obligations. Basically modernity by focusing on the individual considered it as a measure to assess the behavior of political, economic, social and thinks. (Heywood, 2000: 119) But the claim of the present paper is the result of globalization, citizenship process of the modern era, the relationship between the individual and the state has changed and backgrounds to create a pluralistic citizenship, more equitable and more universal is provided.

According to "Kate Nash" of contemporary political sociology, globalization assumes the traditional model and citizen modern as a cultural



homogeneity among the citizens of the nation, in contrast, put a question mark. (Nash, 189: 2005-249) All efforts and our goal is merely to show the evolution of civil rights from the modern era to the post-modern era and globalization. Considering the importance of such issues as the effect of globalization on civil rights and are considered worthy project. But before examining this issue it is necessary to analyze the globalization processes and the size and dimensions of this phenomenon.

### Dimensions of globalization processes

The term "globalization" for the first time in 1960 as the economic process entered the Oxford Dictionary to this day many of the theories globalization has economic nature. But this concept is not limited only to the economic dimension and almost all experts know the fields of culture, politics and other aspects of global communications. (See Salimi, 2005)

About the concept of globalization and process have been proposed different definitions by theorists, that in the meantime, "Roland Robertson" has a special place. He was among the intellectuals who did not attempt to put globalization at the service of a trend or a political ideology, but tried to theorize in this context to create a different way of understanding the political - socially phenomena and to transform the attitudes toward the social affairs.

Robertson believes that "globalization is a concept to explain the current reality in the world and also represents a kind of awareness and perception of the world as a whole. »(Robertson, 1992: 6) Also, "Martin Albero" such theorists is that his theory is specifically about globalization and this process in his view is substantial change have changed the basis of human life. Who by some experts considered to be postmodernist knows himself not a postmodern, but realized his theory of modernity and modernism.

Albero believes that globalization is not a logical consequence of modernity, or the global expansion of modernity, but believes globalization and global era are associated to end the modern world and modernity history. (Solomon, 288: 2005) He believes that we need to develop a new theory that beyond certain ages and cultures. Modern theories belong to a particular period and a particular culture that cannot reflect the reality of global era. Therefore, for a better understanding of the global age we need to change the concept. (Ibid: 296)

In this regard, "Malcolm Waters" defined globalization as a social process that led to the

weakening of the geographical, social and cultural conventions, so that people become more aware of the weakening of the border. (Waters, 12: 1999) However, according to the classification about globalization, four categories of the theory of globalization can be presented:

A) Liberal theories that believe in globalization and universality of liberal democracy in the world and the politics that Didier Held and McGraw are the theorists who are also believed to weaken the national government.

B) Realists like Kenneth Waltz and Robert Gilpin who believe to reject the globalization and the government is the main actor.

C) Marxist and neo-Marxist such as Samir Amin, Wallerstein and Habermas are also among the opponents of globalization, who argue that the globalization is assessed in line with capitalist exploitation.

D) Sociological Attitude: thinkers like Giddens and Robertson that investigated the globalization in term of the social aspect and believes that the challenges facing the national government in the era of globalization. (See Salimi, 2005)

The most important note in this study is that in which of the lens of one of the four Schools of to consider the above theoretical the phenomenon of globalization. If look through the lens of realism that the national government remains the main actor, the issue of citizenship in the era of globalization will not have any change, but if the theoretical foundations of globalization look is considered, then we will find that as a result of the collapse of and challenge against the national government in the era of globalization, citizenship also faced with major changes and the emergence of concepts such as "global citizenship" is noted.

Overall it can be said that the concept of globalization refers to the complex set of processes whereby national governments are correlated increasingly and the same dependency and relationship creates problems for the concept of sovereignty and the nation state. Globalization processes usually is investigated in four areas: economic, cultural, political and technical area. In economic area, globalization has ruled out the possibility of implementing Keynesian economics. Other financial and economic processes at the national level cannot function and decision-making internal mechanisms of the government.

At the cultural level, we can speak of the emergence of global civil society. International social and cultural movements are part of the global civil society which concerns the issues and

topics that go beyond the limits of ability and see national governments. From a political standpoint also by expanding the powers of the political institutions of the world, significant changes in the nature of power and sovereignty of national governments and the international system has occurred. In other words, the areas of political decision-making have been growing over national governments.

As a result of globalization processes, the main features of the nation-state is in decline, and in addition emerged new social forces and groups (NGO) who are more concerned with cultural identity. In technical and technological fields, the third industrial revolution is concerned. Third Industrial Revolution at the end of the twentieth century has brought a fundamental transformation in the field of communication and information consumption. This is what some writers call it "global village". The emergence of new technologies in the field of technical communication such as the Internet, satellite, mobile, social networks noted as the consequences of globalization.

One of the main benefits of this technology is to exchange ideas and beliefs that can be done easily. The distance of time and space because of communication technologies have lost their importance. Internet is the most important example for this fact that how the world is going to get smaller. (Bashiriyeh, 1999: 10-13) As it was analyzed, globalization has different meanings and is not consensus to explain the definition of this phenomenon, because this phenomenon has not yet evolved to the border as well as new dimensions changed and over time it becomes clear.

After understanding the characteristics of the globalization processes in its various dimensions, research claim is based on this axis that globalization processes and its dimensions could create major changes in the field of civil rights. As a result of the design aspects of globalization can be drawn is that the phenomenon of globalization in different ways has been shaken sacred concept of the modern era of the "nation-state".

There is no doubt that as a result of globalization processes, the sovereignty of states has been lost and the sacred concept of the modern state is faced with serious challenges and that provided changes in the civil sphere. The era of globalization with different strength and weakness of the national government's position has changed, elements of the nationality, land, government, sovereignty and the interactions between them has changed.

Under conditions of globalization, relations between citizens and the state cannot be based on past relationships and traditional loyalty as explained. Because elements such as identity, responsibility, rights and participation that once were considered as an integrated whole, now decomposed and is examined relationships between components such as the past. Analytical review of these issues will be continued the primary goal of this study.

### **The effects of globalization on citizenship rights**

For more than three centuries, the Westphalian model of state had legitimacy. Accordingly state of government had authority to control and enforce laws that benefit citizens and the situation. Modernity granted originality to the nation-state, under the conditions the rights of citizens as well as economic, political, social was enjoyed and this is a long process in terms of race, class and religion. Although in the era of ancient Greece were certain people benefit from these rights, but in the new world citizenship was democratized and involved all members of the government.

Under these circumstances, a citizen is a member of a political community that has rights and obligations, which has its roots in the political thought of the eighteenth century to the contemporary world within the framework of natural law and the teaching of human rights in the twentieth century. (Ghavam, 51: 2005) It can be said that the most important event of the French Revolution are the Treaty of Westphalia and the modern citizenship rights.

But in the current period as well as the phenomenon of globalization and the collapse of communism in terms of demographic change and the doctrine of human rights and post-modernism, epistemological and ontological transformation in terms of challenging the foundations of the Westphalian and modern citizenship in a nation - state and analyze the components of it, caused a new kind of citizenship have transnational nature, timeless and roaming in an area the size of the global space.

In the post-modern era, the concept of citizenship undermined as an aspect of state - nation and by the process of globalization, citizenship in contemporary society extends beyond the nation-state. Many researchers now argue that globalization cancels the civil rights especially the pro-government - the nation. (Nash, 236: 2005-238) Nowadays actors such as transnational groups are increasingly concerned that the world today

cannot ignore them. But the more important question is whether state or non-state actors and transnational, because it is obvious that the governments are the most important actors.

Issue is that in the era of globalization, complex coalitions of actors affect on the results of policy and issues such as citizenship rights. (Zahiri, 130: 2013) Overall, the gradual collapse of modernity witnessed the emergence of new concepts of citizenship. Reduce citizens' loyalty to the national government and transfer their loyalty to supra-national and international institutions changed the relationship between citizens and government. As a result of these developments, the latest theory was proposed as "global citizenship", which was first theorized and raised by David Miller.

Miller, in one of his articles called "civil commitment" studied the possibility of citizenship with world-class assignment. A kind of citizenship that involves the recognition of ethical obligations is beyond the national average. (Gholizadeh, 30: 2006) Falks believes that what is in the current period will be withdraw from citizenship in the era of globalization must be characteristic of the postmodern. In his view, maintaining the link between civil and political society, the government is closed and proprietary, it was not possible, whether it be national or regional government.

Accordingly analysis of modern citizenship in the framework of global citizenship is necessary. (Falks, 204: 2002) Globalization is one of the most important indicators of the human condition in the world today that the sociological context and global citizen. Four dimensions of globalization were involved in the development and expansion of the concept of global citizenship. Globalization citizen is affected in different ways. This impact can be explored in three major directions.

The first aspect is that globalization undermined the concept of relative autonomy of the state - nation and interrupts the territorial element of the link between power and space. The second aspect of globalization is weakening the supporting ideology of national culture distinct and relatively independent. The third aspect of the effects of globalization is that globalization entails the increasing migration and displacement of people during the national taste as a result of this migration, more gross and culturally diverse populations are also affected. (Castells & Davidson, 47: 2003-52)

Globalization that is very relevant nowadays has challenged modernity behavioral patterns and is deconstructed in different parts of the political,

economic, cultural and security life. Some believe that in these situations, past attitudes to government, society, development, security, identity and citizenship were analyzed, so that this process of social change worldwide is creating opportunities for the development of postmodern citizenship. (Ghavam, 179: 2005-212)

Some believe that the globalization process put people at risk of re-socialization that does not lead this process, but tens of institutions, organizations, groups and non-governmental actors involved in the formation of global civil society membership and has strengthened global citizens. (Falks, 196: 2002)

So we must say that the conditions of citizenship belonging to one nation-based is eroding and declining. Hence, a type of citizen is growing and developing at least as much was new and fresh as the citizens of the form of government - nation in modern citizenship, new and fresh to this type of citizenship has been named the global citizenship.

#### **Global Citizenship**

Global citizenship theory asserts that it can be for people to be global citizens and international law and internationally recognized arrangements. This idea should be named David Miller. He studied the possibility of citizenship with world-class assignment. A kind of citizenship recognizes ethical obligations beyond the national average. One of the most prominent thinkers of global citizenship is David Held.

His theory of cosmopolitan democracy is a great effort to provide for the possibility of democratic sociological and political institutions beyond the nation-state. According to Held, the global interconnectedness creates chains that political decisions and outcomes between governments and their citizens are stitched together and change the nature and dynamics of national political systems. (Held, 1995: 276)

Yasmin Sosial in "limited citizenship" provided different concept of post-national membership. He believes that the traditional formal government order - nations and its membership does not work anymore. Accordingly, he argues that the state is not autonomous and independent organization that has surrounded the national specific population, but in front of military control of the government that legislation is interconnected with multiple memberships.

Social also believes that a new concept of universal citizenship has emerged, organizing and legitimizing principles, not on the basis of national

belonging, but on the basis of universal character. (Castells & Davidson, 74: 2003-75)

Castles and Davidson also in the book "Citizenship and Immigration" believe that the patterns of modernity are not able to solve the crisis of modern citizenship and try to provide citizen-centered theory in the international community. Their theory is to separate the state - nation. They believe that global citizenship should left the nation in the nation-government concept, which means a new kind of government that is not formed exclusively on the link between the land and belonging. (Ibid: 89-90)

Accordingly, citizens in the age of globalization are often involved in political activities such as a direct operation and are related to new social movements and have less participation on political activities within the framework of traditional political parties and trade unions and unions. (Ghavam, 55: 2005)

Oxfam, an international confederation of 15 organizations in 98 countries and with partners and allies around the world work to find lasting solutions to poverty and injustice, traits of global citizens is explained and a global citizen have following traits:

- Is aware of the wider world and has a sense of acting as a global citizen.
  - To respect difference and diversity.
  - Have an understanding of that world in terms of economic, political, social, cultural, technological and environmental how it works.
  - Disgusting social injustice.
  - operate in the broad range of global and local level.
  - Calls for action to become the safe and stable world.
  - To assume responsibility for their actions.
- (Sajjadi, 118: 2003)

Altogether it can be stated that along with the erosion of state authority in the era of globalization and with the formation of the developments, we have encountered a phenomenon known as global citizenship. Citizenship has passed various historical developments depending on the different social contexts. Global citizenship is a concept is the result of rethinking in citizenship in the modern age and explains new aspects for citizenship in the era of globalization.

However, the concept of global citizenship is the result of rethinking the components of modern citizenship, identity, rights, duties and scope of action and social media. Conceptual definition and explanation of rights, global citizenship and

describe the duties and functions of the operational mechanisms of global citizenship is the phenomenon has emerged and is still not the true meaning and in the near future the full realization of global citizenship in the contemporary world and the future will be difficult.

Although the idea as a global citizen have been formed in the minds of thinkers in the context of globalization and postmodernism. At the end could be concluded, an incomplete pattern has been merged in the European Communities of global citizenship or citizenship and governments are emerging together. In less developed countries, the rise of identity and values and religious groups and movements, the revival in culture and the formation of the government in that way on the formation of global citizenship has been difficult.

### Conclusion

Present article acknowledges that globalization will have a decisive impact on the civil rights in the contemporary era and have tried to examine the issue. Therefore, the article tried to answer the question, what has changed the civil rights in the era of globalization?

In response to this question, the hypothesis has been tested that civil rights in simple form that was enclosed in the geography of the national government lost the conceptual space due to growth of globalization and the civil rights outside of legal access government is embodied. Research findings show that global citizenship is the result of rethinking the concept of citizenship in the era of globalization. To check this assumption, this paper focused on Marshall Foundations of citizenship in terms of the theoretical basis.

Marshall Historical - sociological analysis is the perfect starting point for discussion of citizenship. Marshall defined citizenship as a set of rights is spreading granted to a growing number of people. He believed the civil rights include three types: civil, political and social right. Citizenship is an issue indicates the relationship between the political individual and society which the components include the rights, obligations, participation and identity.

Citizenship has passed different historical development of traditional, modern and postmodern depending on the exposure to different social contexts, so that in each of these periods, relations and components have been different and variable. The last stage of the citizenship evolution is to achieve a global citizen and in the context of post-modern and globalization.

The era of globalization with different strength and weakness has changed the national government's position, its elements and the interactions between them. Under these new circumstances the relationship between citizens and government cannot be explained on the basis of traditional communications and loyalty. New items show the breakdown of civil discourse and citizenship in a simplified form that reflects the geopolitics of the nation state replaced by the concept of global citizenship in the national space.

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