The Impact of Globalization on Futurism and Major Drivers: A Survey

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Abstract

The Enlightenment and emergence of modern schools of cultural, economic, and political thoughts caused new ideas to be shaped in the world. A few centuries later, as soon as the knowledge spread and the information was disseminated in all stages of human life, a new phenomenon made different nations to have closer relationship with each other. This transformation of discourse and life style, called globalization, continued to have impact on all fields. Therefore, policy, economy and culture fell under the impact of The Global Village. It is a long time that the futurism as multi-dimensional, holistic line of thought has reinforced such a trend in its assumptions. The relationship between future studies and globalization has been examined by different scholars and many contrasting and supporting viewpoints were expressed about the impact of globalization on and its function for forecasting the future events. A large number of findings suggest that the dissemination of globalization makes people not to be concerned about time spans and geographical distances. And, the future events are not significantly affected by economic, political and cultural infrastructures since the meaning distinctions among these infrastructures are blurred by their overall convergence resulted from Globalization.

Keywords: Futurism, globalization, culture, policy, economy.
1. Introduction
The concept of globalization, which came into existence in 1980 as the result of Mcluhan's *Global Village* introduced in the book *War and Peace in the Global village*, created a new line of thought. The massive coverage of media, the great storage of data, and the increased flow of information caused the most trivial incidents across the world to be reported to all people in a few seconds in the contemporary period. This transformation changed the stages of human life including policy, economy, culture, and life style so far as consistency in 17th century is substituted with rapidness in 21th century.

In the economics community, enormous changes in business affairs were brought about. The countries such as India and China achieved double-digit economic growth through more enormous foreign investments. The countries engaged in e-commerce won the competition from other countries. As far as the politics was concerned, the countries enjoyed close international relationship with each other. Governments gave their absolute power to democracy so far as the paradigm of good governance was replaced by the paradigm of good governmental management. The traditions, also, were broken and more intimate relationships as well as shared values were encouraged among cultures. A greater mutual recognition was obtained by countries of each other. All these trends were created by a general concept i.e. globalization or global village.

These infrastructures of future are of very significance in The Futurism which as a science attempts to consider the most promising future for human beings among a large number of foreseeable futures and develops the ways as a map of road by which they can face it. All the available sciences, in this regard, are required to be examined. Even, the variables such as drinking water and meteorites can put forward new viewpoints. They are affected by globalization too. Therefore, the study on the impact of globalization over these infrastructures and on The Futurism is regarded important for the related future studies.

2. Principles of Globalization
The word *Globalization* derives from two morphemes including *globalize* and –ization which mean *surrounding the earth planet*. It differs from Universalism which focuses on the universality of the nature of life. The word *globalization* was first taken into consideration in 1944. Some other beliefs were encouraged as well, in accordance with which the globalization began with persons' trading travels to other countries. The cultural relationship, therefore, made advances in technology, science and philosophy (Pitters, 2000). The third group believes that globalization commenced from Modernism 400 years ago. This concurrent emergence is encouraged because Universalism or Globalism as one of Modernism parameter is an irrevocable course of actions. Indeed, Modernism is regarded a global revolutionary spread in the world and cannot be crushed or reversed (Rust, 2002).

The word *globe* was first utilized in England in 1980s (Shevlet, 2003). It was, then, was considered by The Economist Journal in order to emphasize Italy's increased role in the automobile manufacture across the world. It was defined first by Webster's Dictionary. The Journal of Spectator in 1962 called it a nebulous concept. In 1990s, the concept of globalization was considered seriously and its great literature was introduced. Many significant works were published on globalization in 1990s, including *The End of History &The Last Man* by Fukuyama, *The Clash of Civilizations* by Huntington, *The end of the earth: From Togo to Turkmenistan, from Iran to Cambodia--A Journey to the Frontiers of Anarchy* by Robert Kaplan, *End of Nation-State* by Jean-Marie Guehenno, Westernization of
World by Serge Latouche, and the book by Alexander Dumas. These attempts succeeded in spreading the globalization and entering it into the public discussion.

Today's technologies are, from philosophical point of view, based on thoughts of Descartes and Bacon. As far as the scientific aspects are concerned, they are resulted from Galileo's and Kepler's works. Herman and Darwin in biology, Newton in Physics, and Freud in physiology announced other important, preliminary findings. They and their followers indicated that no finding could scientifically be verified unless it was measured and observed, thus introducing the school of Positivism. In the applied and industrial sciences, unsubstantiated claims were not, similarly, regarded scientific and were, instead, known hypotheses. Later on, knowledge and science were considered distinct concepts and only the experts in the field of empirical and natural sciences were called scientist.

The rest of theorists indicate that globalization is the stage which begun from the past, but led to new formation today. Such a transformation is resulted from the technology of information, being reported by Toffler (1980) in the book *The Third Wave*. We, undoubtedly, live in the global village today as foreseen by him (Dahlgren, 2001).

The globalization might stem from modernism but it as a new trend does not steep in history. Therefore, its peculiarities are required to be well defined. The globalization transforms the world into a new community in the same way as revolutions subsequent to Modernism and 16th century changed the world. Therefore, as it makes enormous impacts on private, social, scientific, and cultural dimensions of life, we are required to be well cognizant of this movement. Otherwise, serious disadvantages are not avoided.

### 3. Theories of Globalization

Some believe that globalization is a process by which a course of actions is by itself taken and continues to take advances through information technology, like a ball being run down and the seeds growing by themselves under normal operating conditions. Globalization, as asserted by them, offers the poor countries opportunities for ending governments' absolute monopoly in travel, business and education, making international division of labor, winning through against the incompetent, unqualified persons, comparing the world citizens with each other, and lodging objection against weak governments. According to advocates of globalization, the opponents share a belief of holistic epistemology which is based on encouragement of the collectivist values and rejection of universalistic, individualistic values. Marxists look at the world from proletariat's point of view, and are nationalists being involved in national concerns. They, furthermore, consider themselves religious forces in a religious community. They only advocate peace and environment, without any concern on the humans and the next generations. But, none of them speaks out personal rights and values.

The second group presents a contrasting viewpoint and regards globalization a project through which a number of countries colonize others and scheme to dominate the world. They think that the west countries are faced with energy crises and they should be provided with the energy resources of other countries. They, as a result, established World Trade Organization (Ameli, 2004). This scheme is designed in a way in which the culture is maintained in compliance with the west. It, in addition, is partly conducted and the remaining stages are probably operated in the near future. The more it goes ahead, the more the West dominance is revealed. The thinkers in this group such as Ignacio Ramonet, Hans-Peter Martin, Harold Sherman, Hassan Hanafi, and Mohammed Abed Al-Jaberiare classified under Neo-Marxism, Radicals, and Nationalism and speak out globalization rather than the globalized nations. As
they point out, Cultural-national Homogenization of the local cultures, creation of a new international system on the basis of developed countries' interests, the violation of governments' sovereignty, operation of multi-national companies, and bankruptcy of small national companies are of unfortunate consequences of globalization. From 1948 to 1998, the assets of rich countries appreciated twice as high as the previous values. This statistics demonstrates a widened gap between rich and poor, which makes a terrible threat to prosperity and democracy. In other words, rich countries, which market 86 percent of the world gross domestic product, and in which the assets of a few numbers of their rich citizen amounts to the properties of 40 poor countries, are the winning parties. The ordinary people, conversely, are the losers of this trend (Clarke, 2003).

The third group is neither proponents nor opponents. They regard globalization a double-edged sword or Glocalism i.e. a combination of Globalization and Localization. They, failing to develop a scientific approach, announce that The Globalization by itself does not hold value, make potential impacts, and create any trend. Therefore, the accepted global units are required to be characterized. For example, Malaysia was pleased to globalization since it gained financial and cultural benefits. Soudan, conversely, was not absorbed by this trend. Instead, it suffered the resulted crisis (ibid.).

Each of these groups is divided into subgroups. The group of opponents consists of three small groups. The members of the first subgroup simply deny the phenomenon of globalization and regard it a propaganda purpose being broadcast by journalists, politicians and directors of multi-national corporations. Some others define globalization the occurrence of westernization, a political, economic and cultural scheme designed by developed and imperialistic countries in order to foster materialistic and Capitalist Liberal culture of West. The third subgroup, which its members are of Muslim scientists and thinkers as well as of Marxists and Socialistic followers, interpret globalization and the globalized nations as the same. According to them, globalization and globalized are the modern formations of colonization.

The proponents of globalization are under two subgroups. The first one believes that globalization is an inevitable stage of global rise of Capitalism. Its parameters are formed by: Humanism, Individualism, Liberalism, compliance with rules of law, Human rights, equality between men and women, Democratic policy, Secularism, free market, and interests-based economy. The second one views globalization as one of formative stages of Modernism. They indicate that Modernism is inherently global and knows no bounds.

In accordance with the above-mentioned, a number of questions can be framed as illustrated in below table. They help in developing a model for forming groups and subgroups of opponents and proponents.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Proponents</th>
<th>Opponents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is globalization a self-developed phenomenon?</td>
<td>It stems from technology of information</td>
<td>It stems from the west scheme designed for modern colonization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did globalization commence before Christianity?</td>
<td>Trades and cultural relationship helped the people with science, peace and friendship.</td>
<td>What is called globalization is resulted from the second half of 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is globalization beneficial?</td>
<td>As indicated in Toffler's <em>The Third Wave</em> (1980), humans' life has been improved from industrial to post-industrial period of transition</td>
<td>Globalization results in war efforts, more misuse of limited resources, severance of family ties, and the collapse of cultural values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the speed of globalization increasing?</td>
<td>It, as a snowball, is getting heavier and advances rapidly.</td>
<td>The speed of globalization depends on us. A past-based and technology-deviated approach is required to avoid its disadvantages and to maintain territories, governments, and cultures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is globalization beneficial for economic affairs?</td>
<td>The modern, e-commerce-based, and IT-based economies came into existence as the result of being-globalized. The countries, being involved in such activities, built healthy economy. Economic justice is still exists, despite that business rules have been changed.</td>
<td>The globalization boosted only the economy of some countries. But economies of the rest were wrecked.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does globalization enhance cultures?</td>
<td>The new developed culture is based on further attitudes of governments towards democracy. People's welfare and personal freedom are provided at their best for different races and women</td>
<td>Cultures and traditions are limited to territories of related countries. Otherwise, cultures, nations, and their histories do not exist. Therefore, a gap is required in order to separate nations from each other.</td>
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4. Globalization & Economy
Globalization commenced from the remote past, but the emphasis on it has been moved away or moved to in periods of transition. The modern globalization was, perhaps, formed after The Cold War and after Union of Soviet Republics. Later on, nothing has been limited to territories of countries. For instance, an Indian citizen in a remote village can purchase the shares of a company in Washington through modern means of technology. In the absence of
globalization, the created barrier in the business and the trade causes conflicts between developed and less-developed countries. It is the less-developed countries, at the present time, that are inclined towards the continuance of globalization. Failing this, the supportive tendency and the new boundary lines place them at a number of disadvantages, as observed in the second-stage negotiation on the trade liberalization of agricultural products. At the present time, a considerable number of less-developed countries mainly come on the markets of developed countries. Preventing the exportation, as the result, creates large-scale unemployment in source countries (Clarke, 2003).

The first chronology of studies on globalization is economic-based dimension which can be examined in terms of: (1) the impact of technology of communication and information on globalization, (2) the financial and monetary policies, and (3) the modern capitalism being raised in World Trade Organization. At the age of globalization, economic issues including manufacture, distribution, market, supportive and credited policies, commercial advertisements, and financial and monetary policies is not limited to territories. In other words, the significance of time spans and geographical distances is played down. The governments cannot make decisions on the national economy unless they take international considerations. They are not capable of breaching international economy rules when they fix interest rates, interest rates of bank loans, commercial tariffs, taxation, joint contracts of cooperation, etc.

In today's world, a great number of causes are regarded in relation with development and completion of globalization. The most significant are as follows:

1. **Industry of communication**: It as one of considerable industries has been speeded up in recent years. The books of a large library saved in a hard disk are uploaded and downloaded. They all bring about exact transformation in the transmission of information, voices, and videos. Therefore, nations build awareness of each other. A letter, for instance, is sent to all parts of the world just in a few seconds.

2. **Multi-national Corporations**: As soon as multi-national corporations were formed, the dependence on particular states was decreased. Even, they are gradually dissolved. Instead, transnational companies are being founded, which manage the mainstay of the world economy. Microsoft Company, for example, as one of largest companies of modern technologies owns 100 billion dollars of equity. This equity may cause other companies to lose the economic competition.

3. **World Financial Markets**: The Colonialism has passed through three stages up to now, which are as follows: commercial colonialism, industrial colonialism, and financial colonialism.

4. **Increase in International Measures for Human Rights**: One of issues making considerable impact on globalization is human rights. Therefore, a great number of non-governmental organizations were promptly established. They exercise enormous power, as compared with states. In other words, the communication between people and these organizations is more facilitated, and makes states run into some difficulties.

5. **Environmental Issues**: Another cause on speeding up the process of globalization is environmental issues. Earth warmth, acid rain, and thinning of Ozone layer are issues that the
people in the world are concerned with. These concerns cause international cooperation of states.

All the above-mentioned stimulate globalization being created in the western countries and widespread all over the world.

5. Globalization and Politics
James Rozenau (2003) called the developments occurred in the world of policy the chaos of the policy world. The underlying causes of this chaos, as indicated by him, are as follows: (I) transformation of industrial system into post-industrial and micro-electronics system, (II) new emergence of transnational issues including air pollution, terrorism and drug trade, (III) the undermining of states' authority and legitimacy because the new issues cannot be settled by their powers, (IV) the extension of subsystems' functions, (V) creation of decentralizing trends, and (VI) improvement of skills and creation of various orientations in humans.

Nevertheless, globalization is capable of producing appropriate responses to questions related to the dimensions of the transformations occurred in politic, economic and social issues of the world. Globalization is of significance first because it made a large number of international-relations theories transformed (ibid.). In other words, the conducts of governments as the key actors within international relation system are taken into consideration in many of these theories. If globalization causes the states not to play a crucial role in this system, then they are required to be revised. Second, if globalization restricts the scope of states' powers and authority as the great actors of the world policy, then it by itself bridges the gap between the domestic policies and international policies. Or, the gap gets narrow at least. Failing this, globalization is devoid of parameters through which its proponents make their claims (Clarke, 2003).

Third, the wider policy issues are raised that the states are not capable of their settling. However, in years ago, the world politics issues were decided by their interaction. As indicated by Rozenau (2003), these concerns are: environmental pollution, currency crisis, drug trafficking, terrorism, HIV infection, and large flow of refugees. They all require the cooperation between unofficial and transnational institutes, along with the official corporations to be settled. As the result, a variety of international actors were added to the world policy. It was emphasized by Haywood (2002) as follows. In 20th century, a combination of conflict and cooperation emerged among states and international organizations and was widespread in the world, which casted doubt on distinction between domestic policy and international policy. This transformation, moreover, stimulated the process of globalization.

The Liberalism followers, similarly, believe that governments are no longer absolute actor of the world society and globalization results in long-term changes (Baylis, 2003). Realists, conversely, indicate that globalization makes societies and economies interdependent but not to the extent that the most significant feature of the world policy i.e. the territorial divisions of the world cannot be defined by states and nations. However, it makes economies and societies more interdependent. It cannot resolve the conflicts over power between states, yet it makes impacts on social, cultural, and political life.

To sum up, globalization decreased the role of states as follows (Clarke, 2003). First, they could not do management of any kind especially in economy. Second, they were required to
make competition with new actors of the world politics. Third, they fell from power by impersonal-structured markets rather than by other actors.

A number of disagreements, also, are expressed on the future structure of the world politics. The first group emphasizes that this trend in the world politics changes with the division of political authority into subgroups. The second one indicates that it continues by the competition among power blocks. The third group believes that neither change nor continuance occurs alone, as pointed out by Dahlgren (2001). According to Rozenau (2003), the current structures do not change very probably and it seems unlikely that multi-central world overpowers states-based world or vice versa. Nevertheless, in periods of transition, the tendency may be displayed towards one of them. A similar viewpoint was also supported by (Clarke, 2003) as follows. Since neither the states nor the international community preserve their identity, the order of priority may regularly be reversed.

The above-mentioned show that the world political structure has been changed from the beginning of globalization, being called the development of a global community. Before that, the states played the major political roles on conducting national activities while there was a substantial gap between the domestic policy and international policy (Haywood, 2002). The extension of multi-national corporations and international organizations made the claim about the major role of states and nations rejected, despite that the states-nations interaction was still taken into consideration. The most significant changes are introduced by Clarke (2003) as follows: (1) the concept of states in international relations theories, and (2) the challenging of old perceptions related to politics and international relations.

Some concepts are yet required to be used as substitutes for the concepts of globalization. World policy and/or globalization of policy are the options that can comply with new transformations. As asserted by Baylis (2003) in the book The Globalization of World Politics, the concept of world politics can define the policy widespread in the world as well as the international policy. Such substitutions should be done because the concept international relation does not convey all nuances of meaning related to globalization of politics.

6. Globalization & Culture

Beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors of the people which are based on the history and events occurred in countries change slowly. But, when in the second half of 20th century, globalization was greatly widespread, the cultures were promptly transformed. This transformation was even observed in dressing and eating traditions. For instance, Macdonald and Apple Mobile are in access all over the world. It was called third wave by Toffler in The Third Wave (1980). As he foresaw, it came into existence after completion of industrial wave. An improvement in international relations through tourism and broadcast via mass media and social networks helped small and large countries to communicate their cultures and traditions. This trend went one step further and culture-based and tradition-based marketing was done. Therefore, countries attempt to broadcast their cultures at their best and make others adopt favorable attitudes over their values and traditions.

Ritzer (2010) studies three points of view concerning the impact of globalization on cultures. They are cultural differentialism, cultural hybridization, and cultural convergence. In the first one, the barriers of global trends are put into emphasis. Furthermore, the world is regarded a mosaic of different cultures. It does not take a dim view of the impact of any procedure even globalization on cultures. Instead, an emphasis is put on cultures’ attempts to be protected against globalization and other cultures. In the second, the cultures are hybridized as the result
of globalization and new, unique cultural links. This hybridization does not belong to any domestic culture or the world culture. The world processes, instead, are combined with local realities in order to form a distinct hybridization. As the result, the world heterogeneity is allowed to continue. In the third, globalization continues the trend of revealing points of similarity across the world. According to radical point of view expressed by proponents of this group, the global cultural changes and the undermined boundaries of cultures are the consequences of globalization.

Some theorists, even, view globalization as a process through which the world is post-modernized (Smith, 1990). This viewpoint is resulted from transformation of modernism in which cultures and arts were created only for cultural and artistic considerations into post-modernism in which cultures penetrated into all spheres of life (Williams, 1981). Time spans and geographical distances exerted negligible impacts on conducting activities as soon as globalization came into existence (Giddens, 1990; Tamilsorn, 2001). It was more revealed in culture and economy. Any person can purchase his/her favorable products from the stores all over the world, regardless of geographical distances. All that he sees, hears, purchases, and tells are globalized. He himself is globalized as well, yet he and other citizens in his country preserve their own traditions as well. Such interactions are to the best advantage of the globalization phenomenon to the extent that the number of persons inclined toward globalization is increasing. Territories approach to each other and relations are strengthened. But, in the case that this trend continues in an indefinite time, the cultural concerns are not shown and traditions are threatened.

7. Globalization and Futurism

In a very abstract manner, various concepts are grasped from globalization, which are fulfilled in the future normal operating conditions. The features of past and present matters are characterized while those of the future matters are difficult to be pointed out and to be predicted. However, the characterization of remote past is at least as much difficult as that of distant future because its indications cannot be found in the periods of transition and smaller pieces of information can be gathered. Futurism, as the result, is required to use practical methods and powerful techniques in order to study the future at its best, construct the most optimistic scenario for future and to develop ways of facing it. Such methods may be derived from other sciences and then be recreated with a modern structure.

The exact characterization of the past and the present allows the empirical methods to be worked out and the hypothetical-Inferential analysis to be conducted out. Failing this, Futurism was criticized in accordance with viewpoints of pioneers such as Popper and philosophy of empirical sciences in which the scientific value of findings is determined by conducting empirical methods. Therefore, abstract and theoretical concepts were formulated in order to improve Futurism. An alternative approach was, also, adopted by Critical Realism. This school has two basic components in relation to Futurism, which are: (1) accepting the reflected reality, and (2) taking critical, changing attitudes towards grasping that reality. This approach helps futurists reflect the reality and, at the same time, develop critical understanding on it through abstraction and conceptualization (Sayer, 1992).

The globalization in relation to future can be framed by different definitions. In the first group, it is defined as follows: the present events which continue to pass in the future. It is viewed, in the second group, as a process which takes place in the future in compliance with the potential capacities. Scolt defines the phenomenon of globalization as the process by
which supra-territoriality is created and stimulated among world people. As asserted by David Held (1999), it is the globalization of the social life of people and the social interactions among them. And, Giddens (1990) regards it the globalization of social relationships. Some others view it as a global conceptualization that regulates a global community as the most general administrative and social framework of human life. This global community is globalized by a collection of social institutions and relations and is conceptualized within the potential capacities of human societies. The first stages of global community formation, in this definition, were made by its own, and its theoretical features are characterized by abstraction and conceptualization in which the global community is formed in future through potential capacities.

As the result, the emphasis on the potential occurrence of events in future given by globalization helps Futurism with devising an efficient methodology. One of major functions of this methodology is to examine and assess the methods on the basis of which the social transformations in the future are taken into consideration. In this regard, abstraction and conceptualization play the major roles on development of basic concepts for studying the future.

To sum up, the key concepts such as global community are derived from the abstraction and conceptualization and may come into existence in the future. They allow the social transformations in the future to be studied.

The globalization causes economic, political, and cultural sub-structures to be integrated. They play key roles on the possible events of the future. However, their impact becomes more limited because the international media development made time spans and geographical distances intervolved. The intellectual foundation bridges the territorial gap of politics and cultures resemble more to each other. The economy is flourished on the basis of a unified conceptual perspective. The extent to which they exert impact is displayed by dash lines in Figure 1. As illustrated, the relations among them and the mutual impacts were reduced. In other words, Figure 1 shows that the future ahead which is very similar to the present is very affected by economic, cultural, and political changes. But, the more the globalization is strengthened in periods of transition and in geographical distances, the more limited their impacts are. In Figure 3, in which the remote future is displayed, their impacts are marginal. Therefore, it can be emphasized that when all people of the world have a unified culture, the future is foreseen more easily and that culture does not exert a very great impact on the future of its age.

8. Conclusion
Robertson (2002) considers globalization the compression of the world and awareness. In other words, the destiny of humans and the economic, cultural, and political relations among countries becomes more intervolved. Globalization brings about changes to good advantage and at disadvantage. As the result, different viewpoints were put forward by proponents and opponents in this regard. Nevertheless, they all agreed that globalization causes new phases of life and a climate of change in the substructures of human life i.e. economy, culture and policy to be created. This trend was reinforced by development of information technology and mass media. The nations strengthened close interrelationship and the cultures shared many parameters and values with each other. The life in world was more intervolved and the models of economics resembled more to each other. The world organizations made the world of politics more unified. These shared conducts and the concept of global village rest on long
periods of transition in which a large number of attitudes are adopted all over the world. It, which was self-established, was utilized by governments as a positive trend in order to accomplish their objectives.

Globalization as a growing trend makes one of fundamental assumptions of Futurism i.e. the movement which attempted, among the areas of uncertainty, to determine a promising future for humans on the basis of objective realities, scientific methods and other movements. This trend requires a detailed consideration of globalization as one of parameters exerting impact on the future events of the world. Therefore, all futurists discussed it in detail. The concept of *Third Wave* introduced by Toffler is an instance of such attempt, by which the features of the postindustrial world is characterized.

The past and present events of humans are put under three sub-structures i.e. economy, culture and politics. Any change in them made change in all stages of life and in all future events. They themselves undergo considerable changes in periods of transition so far as the cultures of different nations differ from those of past and enormous changes take place in trade. Such changes increased with technology of information in second half of 20th century. Indeed, a more compressed world was developed, in which there was a repaid flow of information and the changes were produced more feasibly. The changes in economy, culture, and policy were interrelated with globalization. Therefore, they were given a new meaning in which cultures, models of economics, and the models of politics were assimilated. The model of modern management, for instance, as a more appropriate model of governing was replaced with the traditional model and the model of online shopping with the old model in which paper money was paid. The culture of fast food, as well, was developed instead of the culture of traditional cooking in which cooking was done in kitchens of homes. They all were widespread in the world. In the case globalization is continued to be stimulated, the more similarity is revealed. This emphasis can be put on cultural concerns as follows: if the cultures become similar to each other, a large number of events happen. The present study, nevertheless, concerned that the periods of transition, the stimulation of globalization, and the more assimilation of cultures to each other resulted in the reduction of cultural impact on the related future events. For example, suppose that you live in a world in which all persons have a similar culture. Then, the future is affected hardly by the culture. Therefore, the futurists are required to rely not so heavily on the parameters of culture revealed from cultural assimilation which is in contradiction with the cultural clashes indicated by Fukuyama and Huntington.

A similar result is achieved in economics and politics. The use of a sole economic model and of a sole political model all over the world resolves the financial and political agreements. Therefore, the findings on economics and politics do not help futurists with determining the future events as much as required. However, the impact of globalization is minimized on politics as compared with two other sub-structures. In other words, it is the last possible variable which can be assimilated.

In the suggested model, the changes last a long period of time and the globalization is considered a growing trend that continues in periods of transition to exert impacts on other parameters. An indefinite point of the model indicates the future is easy to foresee. An optimistic view about the future, like that confirmed by Toffler in *The Third Wave*, is reflected too in this model, in which the integration is supported. This model, in today's age of deconstruction in which the traditions are broken and systems are more complicated, attempts to be in line with the objectives of Futurism as regards building a better promising future in minds of humans of different generations to their best advantages.
References


