



Effect of Globalization on National Sovereignty, Including the Role of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Ethnic Identity: (Turkmen Tribe in Golestan Province)

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Abstract:

The main purpose of this research is to explain the role of globalization on the relationship between the sovereignty of the country and the identity of the Turkmens. This research is a developmental and applied goal and is qualitatively based on the nature of the research. The statistical community in the qualitative section is a social sciences and political scientist. Experts were identified by purposeful sampling and snowflake sampling which, according to the adequacy of the data, was interviewed in total with 20 experts. The analysis method was the theme analysis based on Clarke and Bron's approach (2006). The data gathered through an in-depth interviewing. The results indicate that the recognition of the existing gap in the society has been identified in the context of the effect of globalization on the capacities of the Turkmens, the criteria for the formation of the virtual ethnic communities, the collective identification of the Turkmens, the development of the inside ethnic Turkmen interaction, the recognition of the rights of the Turkmens. In the area of solutions to the emergence of national sovereignty, globalization problems including cultural and social, and political strategies, economic, and legal solutions were identified.

Keywords: Globalization, National sovereignty, Ethnic identity, Turkmen tribe

Introduction

Considering the contemporary theories and the specific orientation in the technological developments and the rapid development of

communications, which is the basis for the creation of a world with widespread communication, the theory of globalization is considered an accepted theory nowadays.

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(Baibordi, Karimian, 2014: 78) Globalization refers to a complex set of processes in which national governments are increasingly interconnected and interdependent. And it is the same affinity and connection that creates problems for the concept of national sovereignty and national government. (Story, 2009: Ameli and colleagues, 4) These ideas and principles related to governance play a vital role in shaping the prevailing geopolitical architecture within the boundaries of the countries, borders and national boundaries. (Badiei Aznadahi and Hosseini, 2012: 152) Today, the national and political boundaries of countries are not functioning as barriers to communication within societies, like before. But by the process of globalization, different communities have wide connections together. (Ansari and colleagues, 2014: 133) In the meantime, Iran is not an exception to this trend of globalization and is engaged in issues related to globalization in different situations. Globalization can act as a double-sided social-political debate, because it can be an opportunity to integrate the ethnic groups into national goals. On the other hand, in the absence of proper management, it can create a serious conflict between ethnic identity and national identity. This can be considered as a threat to countries. In fact, globalization, if faced with a passive response from national sovereignty, could be a threat, especially for countries with many ethnicities. Each society, according to its social, political, and cultural conditions can provide different definitions of ethnicity at different times. For this reason, globalization highlights ethnic identities and may turn it into ethnic movements, and ultimately lead to the replication of subcultures in the dominant culture. (Golmohammadi, 2007: 53) With the influence of

the phenomenon of globalization discourse on ethnicity, some believe that with the increasing growth of this phenomenon, ethnic identities will inevitably be transformed into a single global culture. But another group believes that the discourse of globalization will not only eliminate ethnicity, but will also provide a means for boosting self-awareness and strengthening ethnic movements. (Vaezi, 2012: 18) Among the Third World countries, the Islamic Republic of Iran is at greater risk with ethnic diversity and its neighbors with neighboring countries. However, these ethnic groups have always been able to maintain their national cohesion through two factors of Iranian and religious identity (Islam). However, the sense of the ethnic nationalism and the love of autonomy or independence in the form of ethnicity in some parts of Iran's political history as a centrifugal force have challenged the ruling system. This has led to more focus on the issues of globalization and capacity building of ethnic identity. Regarding this, one of the great tribes of Iran is the Turkmens, who live in the Turkmen Sahara in three provinces of Golestan, northern Khorasan and Razavi Khorasan, due to the border with Turkmenistan. Considering the history of the existence of independence struggles in this region in the early years of the revolution. Investigating the concept of globalization and its effect on Turkmen identity can empower national sovereignty by building existing capacities to establish a proximity to Turkmen ethnic identity and national identities. This research is not looking for ethnography, but in the context of theoretical and political discussions it seeks to find out the relationship between the effects of globalization and the linkage between the sovereignty of Turkmen in Golestan province. And also

find out some of the factors that globalization may lead to changes and developments in the sovereignty and ethnic identity of Turkmen. And then examine the effects of globalization on social solidarity, the cultural of the Turkmen. And describe ways to reduce the negative effects of this phenomenon.

Theoretical Foundations of the Research ***Globalization***

Globalization is not a single-dimensional concept so that we can provide a single definition of it. And this has led each thinker to provide a specific definition in this regard. So, if you want to give a definition about globalization. It must be said that globalization is considered as an entirely creative concept because of the wide range of opinions which it surrounds. But about its history it can also be argued that this concept has entered the world's vocabulary since 1961. And was the first used to link social events and the relationships between them. Meanwhile, Samuelson has described globalization as a double-edged sword that can grow in various dimensions (economic growth, sales growth, healthy growth and many more), as well as undermining national sovereignty, native culture and traditional culture. (Simsik and Eagaz, 2010: 191). Also, in another definition by David Held and Anthony McGraw, globalization can be seen as an understanding of a phenomenon in the extended space in a local and global chain. This is evidence of a change in human organization and continental and inter-regional activities and their interaction and enforcement. (Barber, 2010: 210)

The concept of globalization has different effects on the surface of this planet. And you can see its effects in any spot on this planet. This is evidence of a specific plan to take advantage of the positive aspects and manage the threats of this phenomenon in the world.

Many advanced countries that value their national culture and national sovereignty, while accepting the concept of globalization and benefiting from its positive points are trying to manage the negative phenomena the best way they can. (Ghezelsofla and Habibi Rezifabad, 2016: 980) Positive opportunities or privileges in the field of globalization are issues like health and economy. Also, in social and cultural discussions, they have organized systematic plans to manage the negative phenomena and threats of the advance of national sovereignty. Trade in Eastern Asian countries can be one of the most important ways to manage threats in social and cultural issues. (Torabi Nejad, 2005: 3)

Globalization and national sovereignty

The discourse of globalization and the issue of national sovereignty in contemporary decades has become one of the topics of interest in social and political studies in the field of political sociology, international relations, and strategic and security studies. And has always been an objective and concrete influence as an inevitable social and political reality. (Parvin, 2010: 42) In this way, the discourse of globalization as a social and political phenomenon is considered fluid, transformable and changeable which, despite its built-in character and fluidity, is a reality with objective influences that cannot be neglected. For this reason, political, strategic and security studies have to be dealt with in order to gain a deeper insight into the social, political, economic and security realities of the national and local government. (Ezati, 2007: 33). In the meantime, what is important for national sovereignty is the importance of politicizing ethnic, cultural, linguistic and other identities within national frameworks, for various reasons such as:

- 1- Challenging the ideological and ideological model of modern life in various social and political spheres by postmodern intellectual movements and their effect on new social, cultural, ethnic, and linguistic movements.
- 2- Under-questioning the pattern of modern national sovereignty, in particular, to apply identical identity policies in terms of culture, religion, language and ethnicity.
- 3- The occurrence of communication revolution and the formation of the virtual space environment and its implications for political and social changes in the national and global levels.
- 4- Finally, the collapse of the former Soviet Union and the formation of new national governments have been based on identity, ethnic, linguistic and cultural standards. In this way, identity, identity, identity, political conflict and political identity have come to the fore and have entered the field of investigation of political forces at various national, international and global levels. (Badiei Aznadahi and Hosseini, 2012: 153-154)

In general, there are various threats to globalization and national sovereignty. Briefly, we can mention the following:

- 1- The decline in the efficiency of national authorities in national societies is due to the globalization of the world.
- 2- Increasing public awareness and increasing demand for national sovereignty.

- 3- Change in the nature of state security, equality of citizens' rights.

Globalization and Ethnic Identity

Ethnicity and ethnicity are based on mental dichotomy (we-them). In fact, one thing is about how they perceive within their people, and on the other is how others think about the members of the people. For this reason, ethnic groups have always been surrounded by two dynamic sets. (Khalili Ardakani et al., 2012: 4) The globalization of identity platforms can generally be affected. In fact, globalization, as we have said in the context of national sovereignty, can increase public awareness and improve the recognition of citizenship rights. An issue that has always been one of the tribal problems in the Third World. A group believes that the expansion and deepening of the globalization process has exacerbated ethnic and linguistic loyalty and, as a result, undermined national identity. Occasionally, the resistance of ethnic groups to this phenomenon has emerged as cultural Renaissance. But against another, they believe that strengthening ethnic identity is not in conflict with national identity and cohesion, but can lead to its strengthening. (Held and McGraw, 2003: 53 Karbassian)

In this research, the researcher is concerned with this view that globalization, due to the expansion of relations between different ethnic groups, improving awareness of the rights and the sense of discrimination between the central government and the suppression of ethnic identity leads to widespread conflict between national sovereignty and ethnic identity. This could have devastating consequences for society. (Navabakhsh et al., 2011: 115) Therefore, it seems that the process of discourse of globalization does not

mean the oblivion of indigenous, ethnic, and regional cultures. But also reinforces the emergence of non-national collective identity frameworks, the most important of which are ethnic identity. And in the third millennium, ethnic, racial and linguistic identities became more and more important. And it can be said that almost all countries in the world, including Third World countries, are faced with divergent ethnic movements. (Solgi, 1392: 5)

All in non-Western societies, many of today's conflicts are rooted in traditional ethnic and cultural loyalties. (Kappher, 1988). In these countries, governments have failed to diminish these distinctive identities by shaping national identities because of their lack of respect for citizenship. And thus provided the platform with anti-freedom policies and escape rights for the continuation of ethnic tensions and instability. This is why the capitalist system never came to its western notion because of the instability and lack of national identity and the absence of national sovereignty and the weakness of repressive and controlling governments. And the ruling economic system is inefficient and within the framework of feudal values. The Islamic Republic of Iran is also a transitional state that has gone from pre-modern status to a new stage. But it has not yet fully realized, as is the case with countries such as Turkey, China and Russia, for its national sovereignty in terms of domestic authority and foreign independence. Naturally, the massive volume of waves, events, obligations and contracts in the form of the transfer of ideas, the arrival of phenomena, the imposition of pressures and international legal requirements cannot be dangerous. This issue, especially because of the multi-ethnic state of the country, subcultures, the same perimeter environment, and conflict and unstable, and the non-transition to post-crisis situations of identity, nationali-

ty, authority, distribution, integration, etc., are extremely dangerous. (Hashempour and Zarei, 2018: 106).

Hence, it can be summarized as long as the exact study of how globalization is managed and its effect on ethnic capacities, especially the Turkmen people, is not being considered. We cannot expect to have a prominent role in addressing the threats we face with globalization in our country. Because failure to identify threats and manage them can cause unexpected incidents of national sovereignty.

The threats of globalization about the identity of the Turkmen people

Globalization, as one of the industrialization outcomes, prioritizing sub-identities compared to national identities, enhances centrist or extremist orientation in multinational and multi-ethnic nations. Surely, globalization, not only in the context of the expansion of communications and information technology, was not going through its fast and current process. Due to the fact that technology has not been equally distributed in the world, different countries have faced various impacts. But in terms of identity, the negative effects of globalization have put pressure on both the northern and southern countries equally. In traditional societies, people was not in a difficult position in identifying themselves due to the identity of identity elements and the role of elements such as tribal or ethnic feelings. But the process of globalization, by breaking the stability of identity elements and the collapse of the various boundaries of social life, severely shakes and even destroys these components.

Meanwhile, the Turkmen, as one of the great tribes of Iran, have been considered. And it attempts to illustrate the existence of minor differences by mounting on the wave of the process of globalization, which could

lead to increased divisions and divisions between the sovereignty and Turkmen identity. Indeed, globalization, on the other hand, sees the Turkmen as a central feature of national sovereignty, and, on the other hand, the Turkmen lead to the marginalization of that people. With this type of activity, the link between the world cultural identity and the local identity of Turkmen through dominant cultural efforts has led to the elimination of some traditions. Transnational spaces are known to us by globalization, and these resources give us another definition. In the old society, the Turkmen were intimately linked with time and place, and the land was well-equipped for identifying needs. And people easily achieved their identity and meaning in their small, limited, sustained, and coherent world. But the process of globalizing the electronic media of the universe, global markets and transnational institutions complicates the relations between the land and identity, and through the penetration and collapse of the various borders, the social life of those worlds is severely shaken and even destroyed. (Barry Oxford, 2007: 208) Considering the impact on the Turkmen ethnic identity and the creation of variables such as their awareness of the bad economic situation, dissatisfaction with the environment, dissatisfaction with the individual situation, lack of satisfaction with the state cooperation, and the low level of their needs. Families in the border regions have always been at the forefront of the activities of the Islamic Republic's clans. The living conditions of border residents, especially in provinces such as Golestan, Sistan, and Baluchistan and Khuzestan, are alarming because of water scarcity and trafficking in weapons and narcotics and moral corruption has spread in some areas,

which is considered as a threat. This, in the identity of any ethnic Turkmen, could lead to an increase in challenging national sovereignty.

Background

Ghezelsofla and Habibi Rezifabad in 2016 examined the impact of globalization on an ethnic specialty in the Middle East. According to the findings of this research, the answer to this question is categorized in these three sections:

- 1) weakening national sovereignty
- 2) intensification of political and ethnic tensions
- 3) cultural hegemony - cultural orientalism

Saeedi and colleagues investigated the topic of globalization and its impact on ethnic identities in 2015. The world enters a new field of economic, political, cultural, social and ethnic interactions, which is characterized by the squeezing of time and space, the growth of demands for identifying trends, economic integration, collapse of cultures and weak subcultures, and the diminution of national boundaries. Badiei and Hosseini investigated the globalization and the evolution of the concept of national sovereignty in 2012. The results of this study show that, despite all the pressures and limitations created by the freedom and the performance of a country, globalization has not succeeded in destroying national sovereignty, but has been able to dispel the conceptual and territorial scope of national sovereignty. The advancement of communications technology and the spread of mass media are among the most influential factors. Tavassoli and Gholipour conducted a study entitled Globalization and Cultural Peoples of Lak in 2007. The research results indicate that, despite the cul-

tural differences that exist among themselves, the Laks have some common cultural features that clearly indicate their ethnic identity. They rebuild a part of their cultural identity in a generic way. By adopting modern and universal elements along with the local and old elements, they have created a subtle combination of local and global. All cultural elements among this people do not have the same identity. The elements that are within the strengths, differences, and resistances have a higher degree of authentication.

Methodology

The purpose of this study is application development and in terms of data collection according to the nature of the research, it is qualitative. In this research, a theme analysis approach was used. Two types of open and axial encodings were used for data analysis. Semi-structured interviews with experts in the field of political and social sciences were used for collecting data that were selected through targeted sampling and snowball. The statistical population of the study consisted of all the experts in the field of ethnic identity of Turkmen and familiar with the concepts of globalization as well as university professors. Sampling continued until "theoretical adequacy" was achieved. Theoretical adequacy refers to a situation in which no further data can be found that the researcher can develop the characteristics of the category. In this study, 20 interviews were conducted in which 15 to 20 people did not receive any new code during the interview process, so the researcher closed the interview process according to the concept of theoretical competence. In this research, the "proportion" and "applicability" indicators were used to measure reliability. In the proportion index, the results of the research should be acceptable to the participants. In the dimension of applicability, re-

search findings should also add to the knowledge available in the field of study, and can be used to grasp and manage the practical situations in the relevant field. To this end, after the completion of the research, the results were confirmed for two participants and their comments were approved.

Research findings

As we said, the analytical approach in this section is the analysis of the theme. The basis for using this approach is the Clark and Braun method (2006). There are six main steps in this section where the researcher explains the actions in each one. The first step is to familiarize you with the data. The second stage is the creation of primary codes, the third stage of the selection of selective codes, the fourth stage of the formation of sub-themes, the fifth stage, the definition and naming of the main themes and, finally, the preparation of the report. (Clarke and Braun, 2006: 78)

First step: Understanding the data: In order for the researcher to become familiar with the depth and breadth of content, it is necessary to immerse themselves in them. Data immersion typically involves frequent reading of data and reading data actively (searching for meanings and patterns).

Step 2: Create Primary Codes: Primary coding is an analytical process through which concepts are identified, and their properties and dimensions are discovered in the data. This step involves generating the initial code of the data. The codes describe a data feature that the analyst finds interesting. The coded data are different from the analysis units. In the following, we will cover a collection of codes extracted from the first interview.

“Globalization in the general sense means that political boundaries are eroded, and individuals, through high-speed access to infor-

mation, are rapidly transferring information about their people. This will have the consequence of exchanging regional information in social networks and online space, as well as creating awareness among the youth of Turkmen among the people of Turkmen.” Selection of the first interview text.

First Code: Increasing the speed of data transfer on the Internet.

Second Code: Exchange regional information in social networks and online space.

Third Code: Increasing recognition of Turkmen folks.

“On the other hand, Globalization makes citizens aware of issues such as the importance of citizenship in modern life, the right to education in mother tongue, the right to organize, gathering and marching and the right to freedom of expression. Which could be considered an important crisis of national sovereignty?” Selection of the first interview text.

Fourth Code: Importance of Citizen's Opinion in Today's Life.

Fifth Code: The right to education in native language.

Sixth Code: The right to organize gather, and rally.

Seventh Code: The right to freedom of expression.

This coding process has been performed in all interviews and all the code has been categorized. It should be noted that 209 primary codes have been extracted. It should be noted that some of these codes may be incomplete or that they are in trouble. We will

continue to look for selective codes to remove them.

Given that we have two main categories of questions regarding globalization and the impact on the capacities of the Turkmen, it has been a way out of the challenge of dealing with ethnic identity and national sovereignty in the age of globalization. The researcher was extracted with specific reference to the first question of 125 primary codes. 84 The initial code was also extracted in relation to the second question.

Selection of selectable codes: This step involves categorizing different codes in the form of selective codes and sorting all the data of the encoded data. In fact, the researcher starts analyzing his codes and looks at how different codes can be combined to create a general theme. At this stage 118 coding was achieved by the researcher (in both parts). At this point, the researchers have abandoned incomplete or irrelevant codes as well as repetitive codes to achieve this selective code number.

The formation of sub-themes: The fourth stage begins when the researcher creates a set of themes and reviews them. This stage involves two stages of reviewing and refining and forming sub-themes. The first stage involves reviewing, refining and shaping sub-themes. The second stage involves a revision at the level of the encoded summaries. In the second stage, the validity of the sub-themes is considered in relation to the data set. At this stage, the investigator found 22 matching themes with the proposed settlement approach.

Table 1.
Selectable codes and sub themes

Research question	formed Sub themes	Identified primary codes
Globalization of the development of Turkmen's capacities	Increasing the recognition of the new generation of ethnic values and beliefs	A better acquaintance with the genuine Turkmen folk values of the past. Familiarity with the new generation of Turkmen with the old tradition. Insisting on reviving traditional traditions in the Turkmen. A better understanding of Turkmen tribal cultural positive places. A better understanding of Turkmen's history.
	Strengthening ethnic group gatherings in social media	The use of virtual communication channels for further understanding among Turkmen. Development of virtual groups with ethnic goals in social networks. Increasing the level of co-determination in the Turkmen ethnic groups, implementation of the goals of the gathering in Turkmen Sahara. Creating a clear understanding of the nature of the same. Increased awareness of ethnic participation.
	National heroism	Increasing awareness of Turkmen folks. A better understanding of the current leaders of the Turkmen. Recognition of Turkmen folk history. Recognition of the Turkmen national hero. Create a national hero. Support and support more than national heroes.
	Fast information exchange in online space	Exchange of regional information in social networks and online space. Increase awareness of the latest incidents of the Turkmen. Increasing the speed of online data transfer and exchanging views in the online space.
	The spread of extremist views among the Turkmen	Increasing separatist approaches among the youth of the Turkmen. Stimulating the morale of ethnic hostility and without regard to nationality in the country. Increase your lying and hatred. Lack of participation in national challenges and channeling and undesirable intellectual orientation among Turkmen youth.
	A better understanding of the citizenship rights of ethnic groups in the country	Increasing perceptions of their rights in society, increasing understanding of the duties of the government towards the people and the individual. Better understanding of human dignity and equality, the right to freedom of expression. The right to organize, gathering and marching, better understanding of the right of citizenship, residence and freedom of movement. Right to mother tongue education. The right to a healthy environment and sustainable development. A better understanding of the right to quality of life.
	Develop a cooperative spirit	Increasing the spirit of cooperation among the Turkmen. Development of trust in social relationships. Creating greater integrity among Turkmen. Developing collective participation in issues and problems.
	More empathy in ethnic	Reduce intra-ethnic differences. Increased aid in times of

		crisis in the Turkmen. Increasing the sense of being one in trouble. Improvement of inter-ethnic coherence among Turkmen.
	Better understanding of economic inequalities	Increasing recognition of the unequal distribution of wealth in the country. A better understanding of the existing inequalities in the economic development of the Turkmen Sahara. Understanding of investment barriers in the Turkmen Sahara region relative to other regions. The focus of industrial centers in the center of the country. Awareness of government's low-level economic development in the region. The old economy of the country. The widespread welfare indicators in the Turkmen Sahara region relative to the central regions of the country. The lack of favorable welfare infrastructure in the Turkmen Sahara.
	A better understanding of the status of citizenship in society	Important Citizen's Opinion in Today's Life. The absence of a second citizen in the citizenship law of the world. The right to self-determination in society. Possibility of unlimited limitation. The right of access to the information required by the citizen. The right to privacy of a citizen.
	A better understanding of social and cultural inequalities	The lack of proper observance of Sunnis rights in the Turkmen Sahara. Unable to study in native language. Not paying attention to the values of the Turkmen in the province. Failure to fulfill meritocracy in the region because of the people. Lack of social equality among different ethnic groups in the region.
	Better understanding of political inequalities	Disability in the field of influence in the macro management of the country. The focus of political power in the center of the country The impossibility of selecting people for the fittest for political reasons. The inability to circulate power among the elites, especially the elite of the Turkmen. Inability to decide on the resources needed by the Turkmen. The lack of selection of suitable people in the Turkmen desert region.
Outputs or Solutions to the Challenges of Globalization	To recognize the education of the native language of the Turkmen	Compilation of correct books in the language of the tribes, especially the Turkmen language. Use of Turkmen language teachers in schools. Permitted to study in Turkmen literature in high school. Allowing the design of the Turkmen line. Developing regulations for respecting mother tongue in educational and administrative settings.
	Decentralization in the economy	Removing economic barriers to investing in Turkmen Sahara. Increasing investor support for investment in

	Turkmen Sahara. Transferring the rating of large production units in the Turkmen Sahara region. Government Investment in Improving Economic Infrastructure in the Turkmen Sahara. Ability to use more than border areas by the Turkmen. Create a tax-exempt an economic region.
Respect for the history of the Turkmen and the mythology of the people	Existence of National Days to Celebrate Honored People of Turkmen Sahara Region. Naming important urban areas in metropolitan Turkmen towns and cities called Turkmen Sahara Celebrities. Improving the recognition of the community about Turkmen services to national sovereignty. Respect for the values and beliefs of the Turkmen in government institutions. Regular meetings with the Turkmen tribal elders and heroes. Respect for the religious beliefs and religious values of the Turkmen.
Return to the Constitution about the Turkmen	The basic legal implementation in society, the creation of equality among all ethnic groups in Iran, especially the Turkmen. Preventing discrimination in society, the possibility of equal growth in society.
Distribute power fairly	Possibility of the influence of Turkmen ethnic elite in the country. Equal access to the center of power in society. Do not skip the Turkmen ethnic side of the country's important issues. Transferring a number of important provincial centers to Turkmen cities. Decrease of power difference between the center of the province and Turkmen towns.
Pluralism in the country	The possibility and the means of protecting the values of the Turkmen. Attention to pluralism in the community with respect to collective and collective rights. Develop Lean Democracy in Society. Equality of rights in the community between nations. Protecting the various cultures in the community from the responsible institutions. Not accepting excellence between cultures, languages, and so on. The freedom to choose the educational and religious system in the country.
Participation without boundaries in the issues of the region and the country	Participation of Turkmen in the political structure of the country. The choice of governors and governors in Turkmen Sahara. The lack of restrictions on selecting the people of Turkmen folk. According to Turkmen's experts in the country's administration.
Balanced development in Turkmen-Sahara section compared to other sectors	Turkmen citizens get better access to public services. Reducing unemployment in the Turkmen Sahara. Opening of construction projects in Turkmen Sahara. Increasing the quality of urban life in Turkmen Sahara. Decentralization of facilities in the provincial capital. Full transparency in the competitive environment in the

	country. Attracting development budgets to compensate for the arrears of the Turkmen Sahara region. The possibility of investing Turkmenistan without restrictions in the Turkmen Sahara region.
See the position of the Turkmen in the upstream and downstream documents	The correct explanation of the ethnic origin document in the country. The correct explanation of the role of the Turkmen in different structures of the country. Participation of Turkmen in nationalistic goals. The emphasis on the importance of the Turkmen Desert region's potential in the development of the country.

Step Five: Define and name the main themes

The fifth stage begins when there is a satisfying image of the themes. At this stage, the researcher outlines, defines and analyzes the main themes for analysis, then analyzes the data inside them. By defining and reviewing,

the nature of what a topic discusses is determined and it is determined which of the main themes each aspect of the data has. At this stage, the researchers ultimately achieved nine main themes in the middle of sub themes, which could be explained in the context of the research. The main themes are presented in four sections.

Table 2.
Main and sub themes

Research question	Sub themes	Sub theme code	The main themes	The main theme code
Globalization of the development of Turkmen's capacities	Strengthening ethnic group gatherings in social media	B1	Formation of Ethnic Virtual Societies	C1
	Fast information exchange in online space	B2		
	The spread of extremist views among the Turkmen	B3		
	Increasing the recognition of the new generation of ethnic values and beliefs	B4	Collective identity of the Turkmen	C2
	National heroism	B5		
	More empathy in folk	B6	Development of ethnic Turkmen interactions	C3
	Develop a cooperative spirit	B7		
	A better understanding of the citizenship rights of ethnic groups in the country	B8	Recognizing the rights of the Turkmen people	C4

	A better understanding of the status of citizenship in society	B9		
	Better understanding of economic inequalities	B10	Understanding the existing gap in society	C5
	A better understanding of social and cultural inequalities	B11		
	Better understanding of political inequalities	B12		
Outputs or Solutions to the Challenges of Globalization	Recognizing the customs of the Turkmen people	B1	Cultural and social strategies	C1
	Recognition of Turkmen language education	B2		
	Respect for the history of the Turkmen people and the mythology of the people	B3		
	Distribute power fairly	B4	Political strategy	C2
	Participation without boundaries in the issues of the region and the country	B5		
	Decentralization in the economy	B6	Economic solutions	C3
	Balanced development in Turkmen-Sahara section compared to other sectors	B7		
	Back to the constitution	B8	Legal solutions	C4
	See the position of the Turkmen in the upstream and downstream documents	B9		
	Pluralism in the country	B10		

Step Six: Reporting

The sixth stage begins when the researcher has a set of completely abstract themes that are in line with the background structures of the research. This stage includes final analysis and report writing. This will be presented at the end.

Validity and reliability of qualitative data

Reliability is the consistency of the research findings. In examining the reliability of the interview, steps are taken such as interviewing

, copying and analysis. Concerning the reliability of the interviewee, attention is paid to how the questions are directed. (Clarke and Braun, 2006: 79).

Calculating the reliability of coders

To calculate the reliability of cyber criminals, several interviews were conducted from interviews for the selected sample. And within a short period of time, each one of them is re-encoded. The method of calculating the reliability of the encodings in two time intervals

has been done by means of relation 1. (Kuw-
al, 1996: 320)

Relation 1)

Reliability of coders= number of code con-
sents*2 *100

Total number of codes

The total number of code that the re-
searcher and his colleague recorded in two
interviews of 5 and 9 were 82 codes. Among
them, the total number of code consents was
38; the total number of disagreements in
these two times equaled 14, and the reliabili-
ty among coders for interviews was 92%.
Given that this reliability is greater than 60%,
the reliability of the coding is confirmed.

Validity (narrative) of the interview

In the present study, three criteria for reliabil-
ity and validity, transferability, reliability
were examined and verified. (Khastar, 2009:
163). In fact, eight experts were used for cre-
dit. The transferability was consulted with
three social and political scientists and even-
tually in the field of reassurance at all stages
of recording and taking notes.

Conclusion

What we see in the formulation of the dis-
course of globalization and its elements, es-
pecially after the collapse of the Soviet Uni-
on. It is an opportunity to enter the econom-
ic, cultural and political arena through the
globalization of economics and culture. It
also seeks to empower groups to identify
their identity and access to economic re-
sources. Given the permeability of the bor-
ders and the reduction of the authority of the
states, this has intensified the opportunity, so
that the rule of governments on the groups is

reduced, and governments are forced to bar-
gain with groups. The globalization discourse
process, with the development of communi-
cation facilities, the emergence of new actors
such as multinational corporations, interna-
tional organizations and transnational groups
and information networks, has now made
transnational groups, with various media out-
lets, a place of superiority over governments
in acculturation or creating a gap in the
national cultural wall. In addition, with the
diminution of the role of political boundaries,
the distance between groups within and out-
side the political boundaries has also dimi-
nished. This has increased the role of these
groups. Technological advances increase the
awareness of minorities in their differentia-
tion with other groups. When the central
government seeks to expand its cultural in-
fluence in different regions, a hostile reaction
begins. So in this case, some thinkers believe
that the influence of our globalization on the
nation-state will decline, and that a global
state or global civilization will not take
shape. Some believe that the government-the
nations will weaken-they promise that they
will not have much impact on the nation-
state. In this research, the researcher tried to
identify the globalization and influence on
the national sovereignty and Turkmen identi-
ty. The results indicate that. In the context of
the impact of globalization on the capacities
of the Turkmens, the criteria for the forma-
tion of ethnic communities, the collective
identification of the Turkmens, the develop-
ment of inter-ethnic Turkmen interactions,
the recognition of the rights of the Turkmens,
the identification of the existing gap in the
community was identified. In the area of so-
lutions to the emergence of national sove-
reignty, globalization problems including

cultural and social strategies, political strategies, economic solutions, and legal solutions were identified. These criteria were identified based on the interview and based on the theme analysis approach.

Finally, it can be suggested that the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to overcome the challenges of the process of globalization in each of the areas, will pursue its operational strategies for achieving goals and prevent, control and reduce any ethnic challenge. Since the Turkmens in Golestan province have different geographical and population proportions compared to some ethnic groups. This means that they do not live in the center of the province, and parts of their population are dispersed in several provinces or in several cities. On the other hand, the northern neighbor of the Golestan province is Turkmenistan. Currently, it is not willing to interfere in the Turkmen people in Iran, nor can it interfere and provoke Turkmen in Iran. Such a situation for the ethnic minority is considered easy to control by the state. Therefore, with a little more attention to their situation, the concerns of politicians and internal officials will be overcome and there will be no possibility of a Turkmen tribe having a challenge or crisis in the near future.

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