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## A Philosophical Look- Is Past Present in Future?

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### **Abstract:**

*The dispersion in human societies is caused by the behavioral complexities making the prediction and control of abnormalities impossible. Hence, considering the question "Is the past present in future?" as a basic issue is necessary to harmonize and improve the people's behavior and actions.*

*The standard research method has not solved the present crisis in the world and has not been much successful to predict and control the future. Therefore, this article aims at preparing the generalities of a comprehensive plan on the basis of present definitions used in this essay. Instead of presenting an analytic essay, a specific research method has been designed and applied.*

*The outcome of the present plan introduces theories of past and future and their effects on each other. The study also suggests to conduct field studies through various stages for recognizing the efficiency of each outlook towards the issue and identifying their roles in past and future that will be further achieved through practice.*

*A thorough study is necessitated for determining the outlook that can offer an answer for a larger number of social issues, and consequently possess a higher efficiency in the development process towards the issue of past and future. Executing these stages need a comprehensive plan that cannot be offered in an essay, or article.*

*Hence, it can be concluded that answering the question, according to any of the 36 outlooks, before testing that in practice and examining its ability in predicting the future and harmonizing the process of development, is an inadequate and incomplete answer.*

**Keywords:** Past and future, human societies, behavior, process of development, philosophical look

### **1. Introduction**

According to the UN annual report and other international documents, various crucial issues have engaged the world until two decades ago, such as widening of gap between the rich and poor, consumerism, ethnic contention, cultural generation gap, climate change and its impact on human lives, etc.

At present, the issues and subjects of concern seems to have completely changed, by nature and essence. However, this does not rule out the earlier issues and problems. The attention is focused on subduction of issues under the influence of some fundamental matters that seems to threaten the very existence and balance of human society. The emotional essence known as extremism seriously challenges the personal, group, and social "security" of nations all over the world regardless of their geographical and strategic locations.

Although some regions like Middle East, may appear as sites of ideological wars, other parts of the world, i.e., the western nations show up various forms of crimes such as racial discrimination, non-standard humanistic conduct with refugees, etc. However, the common fact in both regions includes the fear of propagation of particular attitude and thought or religious belief.

Moreover, the contemporary world has witnessed various kinds of opinions, thoughts and behaviors, some with dominant presence over a period in the history. But for the time being, they have changed forms and have been muted or completely disappeared. The fundamentals of these (normal or abnormal) behaviors have either existed in history or may have appeared in a specific period of time.

To better understand the ratio of relation of past to future, one can observe a spectrum of opinions and ideas reflecting its outcome. One opinion is that the present and future events have their own qualifications and independence that necessarily may not be under the influence of each other. On the other hand, is the view that observes the past history (including literature, concepts, art, customs, etc.) as an important factor affecting the newly formed concepts, concerning human life. There are some other ideas and opinions inside the spectrum, considering partial effect of the past on future, each having different bases, definitions, and issues.

So, any idea concerning the relationship between the concepts, from past and future should be able to express its degree of efficiency in the process of development, in order to predict the future events. One common point in most of opinions and ideas observed throughout the history is the belief in evolutionism.

The paper includes six parts, each identifying the major points of view that include: The background of project analysis; Generalities of the plan; Definition system; System of issues; System of indices; and Education system.

## 2. The Background of Project Analysis

### 2.1. Necessity and Goals

The crisis in the contemporary world has caused intricacy in the behavior, actions, and opinions of people, especially among the young generation. This has led to unpredictable reactions and diversity of opinions in societies.

Moreover, certain significant theories and ideas have been developed concerning the future life of human beings in the society. The most known of these theories are the “clash of civilizations”, “globalization”, “pluralism”, “dialogue between civilizations”, etc. Although the main goal of the most scientific and philosophical viewpoints was to predict the future status of events, they have failed in their mission even with a large amount of political and economic global support (by governments and private organizations).

The reason for inability to foresee the future outcomes may be due to the dependency of almost all theories on the personal thought of one or few persons as founders of the theory, or the existence of the theoretical gaps in different fields of science.

The theoretical gaps may be due to the way science is looked upon, and more recently, the argument of relation between science and values. Science has been divided into numerous branches, because of which the scientists have been forced to categorize science into various detailed areas and segments. Therefore, the focus naturally goes on to the products and results of each separate section and the philosophical foundation is neglected. These foundations may have roots in the past and can affect the future (Al-Hashemi & Mnyraldyn, 1368).

As a result, the international organizations under the influence of research findings based on known principles, have necessitated the importance of seeking ways to confront the theories which are wrongly thought to influence disharmony or intensify them (such as fundamentalism).

In the present times, the first priority should be the necessity of coordination and improvement of behaviors in the process of development that demands for vast future research work.

One important question that needs to be answered is: How is the effectiveness and predictability of each theory measured?

The above question along with the diversity of opinions persuaded the authors to explain the best answer through a new methodology, which has been devised by few researchers, in the Department of Women Studies in the Institute for Humanities and Cultural Research (IHCS), Tehran.

The best way to understand the relation between several details of a subject and the main theory, requires particular methodology that has minimum integration of personal opinion.

In this paper, the principles of current methodologies have been analyzed. The aim is to prove whether the past programs and theories affect the post-modernized technologies or not.

In this method, globalization and unity of cultural, political and economic scopes, and multiplicity of schools of thought and objectivity, have been taken into account, and justified. This method will enable professionals, theorists, political decision makers, and philosophers to have a more precise instrument of predicting future phenomenon and events (Guttman, 1996).

The major goal of this paper is to achieve a device to harmonize the human community. The minor goals include:

- Avoiding hesitation in answering.
- Identifying and revising all the outlooks and choosing a theory, which is able to cover all the viewpoints.
- Presenting a comprehensive research model to evaluate the efficiency of the field studies in the prediction of the world events.
- Identifying different theoretical principles regarding the subject.
- Accessing the complete range of issue related to the topic of article.
- Accessing a theoretical framework (equations and indices) to perform field studies; preparing a plan to choose the most efficient and practical answer to the question.

This paper expresses two points: Deliverance of the future from the past or their dependence upon each other. The identification of these points is necessary for programming in the process of development. Every person whether believing, or deterministic has to take up a position, and this is necessary for the identification and programming of an issue. Taking up a position may be based on a special belief or can be announced by looking from a higher horizon, including all the beliefs within. Two positions can be predicted propagandistic confrontation and research confrontation:

Propagandistic confrontation, in which the issue is considered from a special point of view accepting only the expected results due to this attitude. The results are publicly confirmed and prepared for the public organizations. This sort of analysis cannot lead to summing up of all the theories or reach a major solution, so this will lead to a source of mistake in the results. As long as the issue is not considered, the solution cannot bring a major change in the behavior of man, society or cultures. Besides, the propagandistic method, the pre-judgment towards the issue is not very effective in improvement of the theories and decisions. Its result can only be a propagandistic- political commotion with little success.

Research confrontation, is enabling research to reach the true answer without any pre-judgment towards the issue. The advantages are:

- The constitutional and collective way of research (not an individual one) with detailed plan and program.
- The comprehensive theories and assumptions of the method including all the related theories.
- Harmonious conclusion of the subject.

A comprehensive research plan has to be devised for the evaluation of the development process that consists of the following stages:

- Analysis of the origin of the question and the definitions.
- Presentation of all the possible assumptions according to the suggested model; prediction of the most suitable answer according to the reality; and suggestion of producing the harmonizing coordinating devices.
- Access to issues according to the research assumptions.
- Access to research indices and equations.
- Suggesting field studies.

The above stages explain the authors' belief in Freedom of Thought in Research in a comprehensive manner by exploring all the theoretical practical subjects, and considering their "relations".

### 3. Generalities of the Plan

#### 3.1. Analysis

In order to harmonize and compare the different views, a thorough research is presented in two levels:

1. The preparation of the research method for all fields of science.
2. Its application in development evaluation as one of science fields.

This method has got worldwide acceptance for the identification and evaluation of all fields of science. This paper explains about the formation of stages of the method and its application. The authors' belief in scientific freedom has suggested the avoidance of any prejudice and fanaticism from all parts of the research to be the best way to deal with the issue, as its necessity is clearly felt these days.

#### 3.1.1. Characteristics of Setting Method

- The method provides a new regulation of the facts or accepted theories of sciences.
- It is a coordinating device, which regulates the relation and ratio between the introduction and results.
- It covers the different outlooks and offers a way to lead and harmonize them.
- It has the ability to explain the quality relations in the subject and the quantity proportions of the characteristics. It is able to offer priority to the issues.
- It has the necessary ability and efficiency to analyze the inner and outer relations of the issue.
- The method can identify the issues after specifying the hypotheses and then predict the way to expropriate it by presenting equations (in the detailed plan).

Investigation and study of any scientific phenomenon are undeniable. In order to realize the position of the parts of the method, the formation process and positions are briefly explained.

The existing factors in the sciences are either major or dependent variables. The theoretical and proved relations should be defined after variable identification. The interactions between the two, provide the issues, problems, and equations of the research subject.

The factors: The main parts of a "whole" are called factors and are divided in two groups:

- Main variables
- Subordinate or dependent variables

The Relations: The relations between factors include the assumed relations (the theory) and the proved relations (the principles). Theory is the primary mental estimation about the phenomena, showing difference in the effects, characteristics, and factors' relation (Bigelow, 1996).

The principles are the rules, gained by reasoning based on the postulates. In this method, the position of all factors is considered as the variable and rules, and relations as the theory.

The effect of factors and relations: The relations between the factors in compound form are gained by multiplying the factors with their relations.

The relation between the theory and main variable is considered as the primary hypothesis or the primary level of definition in sciences, without which the identification and control of the issue is not possible.

The effect of the theory on the defendant constitutes the assumed relations of every science or the postulates. Any change or deletion in the first level leads to the same effect on the postulates.

The effect of the principles on the main variable presents issues based on the primary level, known as the problems. The problems are used to estimate the characteristic relations of a subject and establish the first relation between the researcher and the issue. The problems are related to each other, and each determines and affects the position of the other.

The effects of the principles on the dependent produce the results and the equations. The rules are extracted from the problems, and the postulates (the principle system of a science) from the equations.

#### 3.1.2. Regulating Method of the Development Evaluation (Application of the Method)

The developmental evaluation of each issue is a scientific research in itself. By categorizing the parts of the question, the paper claims that this subject is a compound and collective one. The relation between the parts of the whole, the variables, and their proportions must be determined in order to reach the issues related to the main question. For this purpose, the generalities of the regulating method and their special definitions have been put into use in order to answer the question and present a detailed framework of the program.

The belief in evolutionism forms the common point for evaluating various outlooks. By using the evaluation method of development, it will be finally determined which outlook is more perfect in reality and has a more efficient position to answer the question.

### 3.1.3. Levels of the Meaning of Evolution

- A subject becoming more perfect and complete; the specific subject obtains a position that lacked before.
- Induction of more members, developing more organs, stabilizing relationships, and certain other effects compared to the previous situation.
- The highest level of its meaning is the quality improvement of the issue, relationships and their effects in the new direction. Here, evolution is considered equal to development.

### 3.1.4. Meaning of Development Evaluation

There is a need to know about each phenomenon and studying its situation, in order to observe its effect on the development. Hence, an evaluation of the related subjects and their final results are necessary aiming at its improvement.

The leadership of the development depends on the required ability to identify and evaluate the position in the process of development. The more harmonious this perception is with reality, the better is the programming of the transaction.

Therefore, practical evaluation is required to define a strategy for improving the social evolution. In this paper, the evaluation method for the sciences has been practically used to evaluate the development process.

### 3.1.5. Definition System

The terminology of each science field is interlinked, and have an impact on each other that gives rise to a new definition. Gathering all the outlooks in the present project, the definition system will be at the primary level of the evaluation (Table 1).

### 3.1.6. System of Issues

In the model of the development evaluation, the system of issues depends upon the definition system and has the same position as the postulates and method. So, defining issues does not always follow a uniform pattern, and a change in their position may also change their meaning (Table 2). In other words, the definition of any of the social issues depends upon the specific outlooks, collected in the system of definitions.

### 3.1.7. Indices System

The proved titles, gained from the definition system are used to evaluate the issues in practice. The indices system has the same position as the problems in the table of scientific method.

### 3.1.8. Equations System

An equation in simple words proves an if-then premise (a conditional state). The relation between a conditional statement and the result is called the equation. The system of equations is in the position of conclusions and the obtained results.

#### Analysis of the Question

To obtain a definition system, we divide the title of the question into two parts: Philosophic hypotheses: The Past and the Future and Value hypotheses: Deliverance and Dependence.

The analysis of each issue may be on the basis of value or philosophic hypothesis, one evaluated upon the basis of the other. Because of the pre-judgments, this kind of investigations seems to be inefficient and incomplete, failing to offer a comprehensive theory. For the evaluation, a judgment of the issue based on both the philosophy and value factors and their relations are considered.

Philosophic Hypothesis: Liberating the future from the past gives the impression of an absolute acceptance of the future (Futurism); liberating the future from the past means the absolute acceptance of the past (Historicism). A position opposite to absolutism claims the effect of past on the future or vice versa. The concept of Relativism comes into play that refers to the belief in the relativity of the views towards the future and the past. Both absolutism and relativism (with their own subdivisions) have different philosophic roots.

Value Hypothesis: Liberating the past from the future or the future from the past, or their dependence presents the base and motive that represents the value position. Apart from the acceptance of relativism or absolutism, a question may evolve such as upon which motives and base of thoughts the above theories are chosen? What is the effect of the Weltanschauung in choosing a theory? Is the world assumed absolutely physical and is nature the foundation of past and future? or Are metaphysics and creation involved in the existence of the world as well? or Is a part physical and the other non-sensual?

On the basis of these value hypotheses there are three levels, which are the results of three types of man's attitudes towards the world around him throughout history. Choosing future or the past for judging the society and history may be either absolute or relative. Absolutism or relativism have two different philosophies and are affected by different motives or value-beliefs.

In this stage, it is necessary to explain more about the absolutist and relativistic outlooks towards social development, so that in the next analyses and theoretically multiplied outlooks, the position of each theory towards the question can be studied in a better manner.

### 3.1.9. Absolutism

Accepting the fact that the society and its issues are absolute and unchangeable, absolutism expresses the philosophy of "to be". The past and the future are considered as separate entities with separated events and affairs. From this point of view, the society presents a provisional credit form and its definition states the gathering and adding of the quantitative number of people according to specific aims. According to this outlook, the philosophy and base of thoughts are fixed by not allowing any new thoughts, and also are the tools and practical equations (the tools and its product). In other words, absolutism rules the direction, structure, and the product as well.

In absolutism, the meaning of development is not clear. Its duration is same as the life of the individual or society. It states that a man is created, becomes complete and dies, and the cycle continues. This process of changes is called circular development. With such an outlook towards the man and society, the history can never evaluate or identify the main variable in the development process and cannot have principles, to which different models of various stages of development can be referred to.

Absolutism can be formed with focus on materialistic and spiritual values. The materialistic absolutism is the belief in the fixed materialistic issues, rules and concepts in the society. The spiritual absolutism believes in the fixed rules and concepts, and the obligation to these concepts in the religious realm (Markosian, 2012). Those who believe in absolutism in both outlooks cannot have major pivotal roles in the society. They do not consider the development process and effective factors in a connected way. Their role and effect on distribution of power, information and world wealth is a limited and subordinate one.

Therefore, absolutism in philosophy or value cannot result in motion or changes. Whenever the philosophical definitions are considered absolute, the definition of development will be imprisoned in the past, and whenever the value definitions are considered absolute, the related rules do not have the ability to organize the relationships and meet the social demands. As a result, man's interests, which should grow along the development issues in the evolution process, would cease.

### 3.1.10. Relativism

Relativism expresses the philosophy of 'to become'. The main difference between relativism and absolutism is their view towards development. According to the absolute outlook (accepting the past or the future absolutely), development cannot be meaningful, but according to relative outlook the gradual development in all phenomena from mankind to society is acceptable. In other words, relativism is similar to evolutionism, which considers the stages of development to happen gradually in case of man and society. In this outlook, the relationship between the man and society is a reality. Hence, the life of evolutionism is proportional to the life of society, and the life of society will be as long as the life of history; the society will exhibit a continuous development.

According to the relative outlook, the society is a reality that forms in the process of history and is never separated from the historical events of the past. Evolutionism is defined with both the divine and materialistic basis.

Divine Relativism: According to the divine beliefs, with new subjects and issues, Divine relativism considers a new capacity for the society, believing in a constant direction for the development. The motion observed in the philosophy to the methodology of sciences, controls the process of to become. This is followed by a change in the executive models and social structures. This ability to change equals the ability of mind and continues with an elevation of direction in different areas, through governing the political, cultural and economic events. Therefore, in divine relativism the religion inquires to gain the dominant trends in the development. The basic issues like history, society and conception of the world would be the source of development. The approaches to each of these issues will also change and develop.

Divine relativism considers the relationship between people as the origin of development. So, the improvement of the people's behavior will be the origin of social comprehension based on morals. The understanding of moral and emotional definitions, change along with the development. In divine relativism, the moral is the base and the determiner of the direction of thoughts, technology and the definitions of justice, injustice and others. The acceptance of the divine moral (legitimacy), rational acceptance (rationalism) and the social acceptance (approval) are effective in divine relativism.

Materialistic relativism has accepted the changes in philosophy, tools and definitions in the same manner and its aim is gaining the dominant trend in the social development. It believes in the better reasonability and efficiency, so it aims at the social comprehension. The efficiency in the materialistic system is the same as the development of technology and the tools for changing. This development is based on the relationship between the man and world, being the origin of the development in comprehension and morals.

The difference between these two outlooks is the shift in position of moral and efficiency, determining the direction of the development. The principles in the materialistic relativism are the development of technology and the social acceptance. Therefore, the morals, opinions, and thoughts will depend on social corporations, having their root in the social needs. The social needs depend on the relationship between the man and world.

The ruling trends (tendencies) of development are achieved from the divisions and multiplication of the social demands in the process of the development. So, anything that blocks the elevation of the tendencies according to the technological development is condemned to vanish. In the materialistic relativism, the philosophy determines the value, and identifies the religions.

The difference between divine and materialistic relativism is that the latter does not consider a fixed direction for the development process, but believes improves according to the goals that have risen from inside of the process of the historical development and the outside reality. It means that the ratio of the relationship between man and the world will be in a new stage with new issues and scale. So, all factors related to the relationship between man and the world is known as its principle, and is positioned in a new stage. The interests, relations, effects of the quantities and their quality of relations, will all change. Hence, a new calculation device is required for the method and logic.

With the change in the scale of production and identification of the device, the scale in logical affairs and human relations will also change leading to consequent change in the value and moral definitions. In fact, the relations to the past will be cut; the past is condemned to vanish, while the future will be presented as the ground for progress in tools and needs along the development process. Attributing any proportional changes in any form needs the sovereignty of laws and fixed rules on the issue of relativity.

### 3.1.11. Multiplying the Expressions

The position of each outlook gained from the two philosophic and value parts of the question, is determined by the method of multiplying consistent expressions (Richo, 2008). It means the effect and relations of each title are not shown separately but as a

whole. By using this method in stages, 36 outlooks were reached towards the question. The strength and weakness of each outlook in answering the question determines the position of that attitude in the society.

#### 4. The Definition System

To investigate on the issue from different views (without prejudice) and to reach the weak and strong points of each attitude in the evaluation process, new definitions must be produced by the definition system. This process is presented as the following stages:

##### 4.1. The Structure

The identified two sets of definitions with philosophic and value bases have different bases and levels. It means that the philosophical definition is defined as the main variable and the value definition is defined according to it (as in the title of the question). The definition basis is the base of opinions and measurement, which is divided into insight (the product of cognitive bases) and the tendency (product of opinion bases). The level of definition expresses the fundamental and the theoretical definitions, used in the subject of the essay. The effect of base and the level of definitions on each other produces new definitions and meanings, covering a vaster sphere of issues, affected by both definitions.

By using the table of the regulating method (Table 1), the position of the philosophy, value, basic, and sub-structural definitions (pivotal definitions) are as follows. The formation of the philosophy is based on insight (origin of theoretical scaling) and the basis of tendency (base of opinions) is formed by the base of value. Insight and tendency include two groups of definitions. First, the definitions arising from the philosophic bases are called the basic, and those from the values are called the sub-structural definitions. The basic definitions refer to the *Weltanschauung* and the sub-structural definitions are formed on the basis of the conception of the human societies and also in accordance to the *Weltanschauung*. Consequently, the basic definitions are the result of different opinions in how to observe the world and the sub-structural definitions are their practical reflections in the reality. These meanings refer to Development & History.

In this design, because of the priority of philosophy, the basic (philosophic) definitions are the defining factors of the sub-structural (value) definitions. It is also possible that in other views the value is the basic definition, forming the philosophy basis. Here, the effects of basis (insight, tendency) and the level of definitions (fundamentals, definitions) produce four definitions, each having a different position in the evaluation model of development process. Table 3 as a whole presents the primary level in Table 1.

Table 3 represents the divisions of the philosophic bases as the absolutism and relativism. The divisions of the value bases of the question are materialistic, eclectic and divine (Wilson, 1999). The effect of the two philosophic and value bases takes the position of the origin of the postulates (Table 4).

##### 4.2. Origin of Problems

Since development and its evaluation are explored as a scientific issue, by the help of problems we can practically test the outlooks, announcing which is more complete or more defective. Then, the components of the definitions can be introduced and divided into two general groups:

Basic (philosophic) definitions include concepts that display man's outlook toward his world around (*Weltanschauung*). The meaning is lined to Development & History. History is based on historicism and shows the past events, while the process of development has a futurist trend. In the philosophic bases referring to the question, two bases of absolutism and relativism were identified, which are harmonious with the two basic definitions of history and development.

In fact, absolutism means historicism of the history and relativism means developmental futurism. The reason for the priority of the history to development is that every development is observable in the process of history and can be evaluated; otherwise development will have a detached meaning.

The sub-structural Definitions are formed according to the basic definitions and indicate the value: World & Man & Harmony. By world, we mean the physical world, which has been considered prior to the man and harmony, since harmony is the result of the relationship between man and the world. Less is the harmony in the world, the more pivotal role will be that of the man to play in the society. This will cause value-divine tendencies. On the other hand, less will be the harmony with man, the more important will be the role of the world and nature compared to the pivotal role of man and so the value-materialistic tendencies will increase. The eclectic tendencies exist between the two spectrums.

Since, harmony provides social comprehension its existence is quite necessary. Harmony is defined in three levels. An appropriate relationship between two or more factors is producing a new effect. The harmony exists as an independent entity from the other factors. The presence of a relation is independent from the issue. This relation between subjects is the cause of their characteristics. At this level, a system exists at one side and its outer conditions on the other, and improvement of the system increases the efficiency. Therefore, harmony changes the system by improving the relationship between a whole and the conditions. Considering the whole world as a system, harmony produces all the issues and characteristics of the relativity rules in the world system. Hence, harmony refers to governing of the relativity system, which harmonizes all behavior in the process of development.

The coming evaluations will determine which meaning of harmony is used in each of the outlooks. Following a specific order in methodology, the relationship between the method (generalities and the factors) and the issue can be proved in each stage of the divider. The types of dividers are found by multiplying the basic in sub-structural definitions (Table 5).

#### 4.3. *The Adapted Origin of the Equations*

The conditional theorems (if-then) and their laws have a system. Accordingly, the equations and rules in any science as well as in development evaluation also have a system. The equations can determine the following: For instance, if the past is liberated from the future, then what will happen to the efficiency of history?

The last stage of the definition system presents the outlooks, resulted from the effects of inter-divisions of philosophic-value bases on basic and sub-structural definitions. Therefore, the items in Tables 4 and 5 are multiplied and 36 outlooks are gained (Table 6), which present all the outlooks towards the question. The efficiency of each of the 36 outlooks determines the position of that theory in the society. The rate of its efficiency depends on its ability to cover the social issues.

In the next part, analysis of the 36 outlooks and the judgment about their efficiency are explained only in general and without authors' interference, which again demands further field studies. Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 show the producing stages of the definition system for the development evaluation.

### 5. System of Issues

By analysis of an issue one intends to achieve a higher level of development in that as well as in similar issues. It would help to predict the position of the issue in future, which means controlling the situation of the issue and leading it towards the desired goal.

The main goal of this paper is to prepare the ground for the comparative evaluation of the 36 outlooks towards the past and the future. Another goal is to explore the historical power of theories in practical evaluation of the society. The social issues are explained according to the definition system in form of system of issues, providing the issue system (in the same position of the postulates in Table 1).

#### 5.1. *Society as the Basis of the Issues*

The social issues have practical functions in the society. It is possible to evaluate the efficiency of issues in the society through field studies, based on theoretical outlooks. Each outlook is considered to be the level of definition of the society, which may change the classified position of social issues. Each of the outlooks offer a new definition of society, according to the position of their major and minor variables.

According to the analysis of the issues, society has the following three characteristics. Time characteristics - The main variable and base of the social development 20 shows the movement from one level to another (Frank, 1974). Structural characteristics - This depends on time variables and help to identify the changes in the social structure at different stages of development according to the main variable and is the subject of social development (Dependent). Effect of time and structure on each other - This determines the position of development and efficiency, scaling the effects of social development.

To analyze the society, it is necessary to recognize the related components. Among the variable components, one is the main variable (determining the base and the direction of the main social movement) and others are dependents. In all outlooks, the position of the characteristics of every society is as the above sequential order along with the reasons for the direction in difference in their philosophies.

Considering development as central point, its process, amount and direction can be recognized and predicted by special methods, leading to the control of harmony in the changes of the developmental process. Before answering a practical issue, the main theory should be producing a theoretical tool to evaluate the developmental process of the society in practice, so that an appropriate position can be taken towards every social issue.

In the issue system, the main axes of the developmental process are presented, and according to them, the macro social issues are gained. Because of the interrelations of the issues and the different categorization of social issues, this collection of subjects is called system of issues. The issues system is achieved by the same method as the definition system. The framework of the issues is shown in Table 7.1.

#### 5.2. *Terminology of the Sub-Structural System of the Evaluation of Social Development*

The subject of the analysis includes the evaluation of major, minor or subordinate divisions. The main factors are the base, subject, and scale of social development. The base of Social development refers to development in social unity. In process of development, the society should head for unity in all human aspects and dimensions. At the same time, the discord and disharmony should be decreased and a social balance must be reached.

Social unity has three bases. Efficiency system - Efficiency refers to the co-operation between two or more people to do something and attain the best result. A more precise definition is the co-operation of people in improvement of social issue system to reach the best social function.

Comprehension system - Comprehension means examining two separate issues or theories with similar appearances. In higher level, it means the examination of the issues having the same direction and theories, in order to produce a scale system in society. A more complete definition is the development of social comprehension in making a cognitive system, formed by the preparations for social assumptions, selections and social function.

Moral system - The spectrum of the definition is from a sympathetic understanding between two people on the basis of their own united and independent will, to all people's empathy on the basis of the social interests-system. The social moral is related to the social motives and their producing system, providing value, legal and civil relationships. It can be concluded that logic and thoughts form the beliefs and motives. The issues of social development are the foundation of social harmony. The congruency of the social phenomena with its own results is shown in three systems:

Social security relations - This is the basis for the social development regulations, containing all the forms of the activity of people in simple and independent social events, as well as people's control over social events in the development process. Social security is the base for development in social considerations. It leads to the formation of three subordinate factors in social ability of development, structure and efficiency.

Social justice relations - This provides the basis for the development in macro social regulations. The area of justice can be extended from respecting individual rights according to law, to the development in civil system, harmonized with the rate of social development. Development in social justice is the base for devotion-system, followed by development in social discipline, which leads to three social harmony systems, organizing, planning and action of the society.

Social trust relations (the basis for the regulation of social revenue): The range of trust is from people's optimism in respecting individuals' rights in society, to the trust in all members of the society in the process of development. In other words, people trust and identify each other as the origin of development, in order to achieve social development. The outcome of social trust is identifying the centralized, semi-centralized and micro social co-operation systems (Gill, 1993).

The Scale of Effect of Social Development is the basis in development of social efficiency, which is the product of unity and harmony. It is presented in three levels as the efficiency of an issue. The share of society's effect in creation of global equations - The result is the development in primary resources and its simple definition is applying human and natural resources of society in creating global movements. The improved definition is the priority of human to natural resources, for the correction of global structures. Development in global equations leads to three global processes of governing: power, information and wealth. The share of society's effect on international equilibrium prices - Its result is development of balance in international resources and its range is from considering the primary resources as flexible (separated from the social allocations) to the consideration of the social development as a factor in forming these resources. It leads to three international systems: balance of social resources, solutions and goals. The share of society's effect on national revenue - It is the base for national development and its range is from allocating natural or human resources without considering the amount of social demand for the product, to the amount of changes in allocating each resource considering social development. The outcome of the national revenue is the well-fare system. It leads to the profiting process of governmental, group and public needs.

### *5.3. Terminology of the Identification of the Result of Development in Social Unity*

It includes divisions of macro and micro development. Development means improving the unity in society, which should be considered in three dimensions of cultural, political, and economical aspects.

The outcome of culture is harmony; culture undertakes comprehension, which is harmony in the activities of two or more people, leading to co-operation. Harmony in the behavior of all the members of the society leads to societal organization. Therefore, cultural development is the major variable and the base of development. As much as the cultural bases develop in harmony, and are able to bring up new issues, relationships and assumptions, the cultural development will increase as well, by harmonizing the hypotheses. This harmonizing method can be the subject of improvement and the result will be the creation of a new horizon with a new efficiency scale. In this new horizon, new hypotheses about the issue can be provided, in order to make changes and improvements in harmonizing the social behavior. This means that the basis for cultural development lies in making changes in logic or methodology. Cultural development depends on the development in three macro bases in the society. Development in social technology is possible by harmonizing the tools in the new horizon. Development in social education is possible by harmonizing the thoughts, making hypotheses and producing cultural concepts in the new horizon. Development in social conscience is possible by harmonizing the moral in the new horizon.

Political development means harmonizing the will powers in the political section. Social will power is one of the bases of social development, which can be considered in three levels. Improvement in the macro social trends - Choosing the direction of society is the main variable followed by the selections and alternatives that are organized by the development in trends (Heylighen, 1999). Improving the first choice leads to improvement in the social choices as well. A society is developed when the central choice and its promotion are improved. This happens when improvement leads to a better outcome.

Improvement of the social discipline (micro) - With the promotion in the direction, the power for harmonizing the social balance and discipline will also be promoted. Thus, the capacity and strength of the balance will increase. It means that the alternatives and choices will be improved in a new direction. Improvement of social justice (micro) - Following the promotion in direction and discipline, some micro alternative choices will be improved as well. This will finally lead to the ultimate goal. If the first choice cannot bring harmony, there will be no balance. As a result, the divergence in the society will make it impossible to reach the social goal of development.

Economic Development is a movement in three interrelated dimensions, and presents the results of the effects of social development. The improvement in direction leads to changes in assumptions that change the ratio of effect. This results in creating a new scale for the effects. Economic development includes three bases in society, i.e., social leadership, social presence, and supplement and demand process in society (Hawley, 2001).

Social leadership (relation between man and the world) - The base of the world leadership is designed by the theory, which has a greater practical share in the production of the concepts, defining the relation between man and the world. Its result is the change in the scales of the experimental tools. Briefly, it leads to the changes in definitions, law and the adapting system. The macro trends (increase in the efficiency of the developmental process) will be also improved. Social presence (relation between man and man) - Regulating the structural ratio of international relations provide new hypotheses and logic (new theory and calculation). The relationship between man and man is the origin of improvement in effects of social hardware (production), leading to macro trends in



the society. The result is a change in international equilibrium. Supplement and demand process in society (relationship between world and man)

The change in the scale of profit and the presence in the society lead to a change in the man's efficiency. A theory that can practically change the share of effect and change the social systems and structures can be present in thrifths in measure of the production. The relationship between the world and man is the origin of the changes in national profits and its result appears in three different fields:

- Change in social hardware: The product of change in production model.
- Change in social software: The product of change in distribution model.
- Change in the form of social relations: The product of change in consumption model.

Adaptation of the Issue System to Philosophic-Value Outlooks

The base of social development varies according to each of the six major outlooks. Therefore, the definition of issue and scale will change affected by the selected basis. The minor factors of social development (moral, comprehension, and efficiency) are organized separately in Suppl. Table 7.1 to 7.6 based on the six theories, gained from the model.

In the spectrum of these six theories, the divine and materialistic relativism are in the two extremes. The materialistic relativism (Suppl. Table 7.1) efficiency is the base for comprehension and its outcome is social moral. Also, in divine relativism, values and religious beliefs determine the direction of comprehension and efficiency or technology is produced from their co-operation. The distance between these two outlooks in this spectrum includes four other theories and shows three factors in different positions in relation to each other. In Suppl. Table 7.2 – 7.6 only the changed positions of the issues are shown

## 6. System of Indices

To know the efficiency of each of the 36 outlooks in judging the future or past, their position towards the 27 social issues has to be clarified. To reach our mentioned goal, the relationship between the theoretical (definition system) and the practical part of the research should be clear. Therefore, a special device is required to define this relationship in a regulated form and evaluate the abilities of the outlooks. This device referred to as index.

Index means a tool to identify an issue from others by library (theoretical) or field (experimental) studies. In other words, after introducing the titles of the issue system, the first collection of information used for the analysis and defining the condition of issue is called the index. The position of indices system in the table of methods is as the position of problems (Table 1). Determining a quantitative unit to identify an issue is necessary and it helps to consider the relations. The efficiency of the tool in practical control of the social activities indicates the social balance or crisis that constitutes the basis of the plan activities. The more quantitative and common units are found in the social issues. This helps in identification of more characteristics and recognition of the condition of the quality of the issues and their sufficiency. The quantitative indices help to identify the characteristics and their relations, followed by the relation between the ratios.

The most important functions of an index are making the research scientific, and regulating a quantitative unit, which relates the issue to the equation. By quantitative units it becomes possible to consider the relations and determine the desired relation in each system (Polkinghorne, 2001).

The table of issues of the subordinate factors shows the relationships of practical identification of results of issue and improvement in the social relations. Each of the social issues in any of the outlooks includes characteristics, which are indices for its evaluation. So, each of the 27 subordinate factors in any of the 36 outlooks has specifications, belonging to that particular system, used as indices to test the efficiency of the issue.

The indices should be organized for all outlooks in a separate table as the system of indices. The producing method of indices is the position of each of the outlooks towards the 27 social issues is presented. The given position towards the issue has an outcome, determining the efficiency of that theory in practice (This outcome is our hypotheses to test the issue and evaluate the theory's efficiency). The subsystem of each of the issues as an index is used to evaluate the efficiency of that issue in the specific outlook. The index determines the relationship between the issue and the system of equations (Petkov, 2005).

The philosophic and value schools of thoughts have different indices with different qualities that are tested by practical samples and field studies. Then, the position and amount of efficiency of each outlook is determined after measuring the relations in prediction of future. In this process, the amount of political, cultural and economic influence of each school of thought represents the efficiency of the index in that outlook. Thus, the outcome of each school of thought in the moral system, comprehension and efficiency determines its ability to reach the goal of social unity (Theodore, 1999).

It can be possible that an outlook is not able to predict the future for ignoring social development and the future in its philosophy. So, after a while it will vanish and just a few of its followers will remain in the world. On the contrary, some outlooks can provide harmony because of having developmental basis in the philosophy and value; they are present in civilizations and always improve their philosophy in the process of development and social changes. Therefore, they gain the power of predicting and controlling the future, even if in the present world, they might have few or no followers.

## 7. Conclusion

It is suggested that after preparation of the details of the comprehensive plan, the practical execution of the field studies should be referred to various universities of social sciences throughout the world with the co-operation of international cultural organizations.

**8. Author Notes**

1. To achieve the items of the table, multiplication (not addition) is chosen, so that one issue can be considered as the appraiser of the other and a new meaning is produced from the unity of the two issues.
2. Consistency means determining the degree and way of dependence of factors in a whole.
3. In Table 4, the philosophy and value bases are multiplied by each other producing six new expressions. The divider of divisions is the starting point for other divisions and is the major and the most general definition. The types are the minor definitions.
4. Moving from one historical period to another.
5. If the chosen alternative is not able to harmonize the choices towards the final aim, the direction fails to lead to the goal. So, the pivotal choice should have the practical capacity of reaching the final result.
6. Events mean a new process happening in the society, which happen only at the level of changes in scales of issues.
7. Whenever a theory has the equation of development process, it can control the existence of the events. So, for the process of development the presence of events is necessary.

**9. Compliance with Ethical Standards**

Disclosure of potential conflicts of interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Research involving Human Participants and/or Animals: For this type of study formal consent is not required

Informed consent: For this type of study formal consent is not required.

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Factors	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Dependent</b>
Relation		
Theory	Primary level of definition	Postulates
Principles	Problems	Equations

*Table 1: Regulating method of the comprehensive plan's background*

Factors	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Dependent</b>
Relation		
Theory	Definition System	System of Issues
Principles	Indices System	Equations System

*Table 2: Regulating method of development evaluation*

<b>Definition basis</b>	<b>Insight</b>	<b>Eclectic</b>
Levels		
Fundamental	Philosophy	Value
Definition	Basic Definition	Sub-structural Definition

*Table 3: Bases and Definitions*

<b>Value Bases</b>	<b>Materialistic</b>	<b>Eclectic</b>	<b>Divine</b>
Philosophic Bases			
Absolutism	Materialistic absolutism	Eclectic absolutism	Divine absolutism
Relativism	Materialistic relativism	Eclectic relativism	Divine relativism

*Table 4: Inner divisions of philosophy and value bases (representing postulates)*

<b>Substructure</b>	<b>World</b>	<b>Man</b>	<b>Harmony</b>
Basic definitions			
History	World's history	Man's history	Harmony's history
Development	World's development	Man's development	Harmony's development

*Table 5: Inner divisions of basic and sub structural definitions (Representing the problems, Table 1)*

<b>Relation of Philosophy and Value Bases</b>	<b>Materialistic Relativism</b>	<b>Materialistic Absolutism</b>	<b>Eclectic Relativism</b>	<b>Eclectic Absolutism</b>	<b>Divine Relativism</b>	<b>Divine Absolutism</b>
Base and Definitions						
World's history	World's history in Materialistic Relativism	World's history in Materialistic Absolutism	World's history in Eclectic Relativism	World's history in Eclectic Absolutism	World's history in Divine Relativism	World's history in Divine Absolutism
World's Development	World's development in Materialistic Relativism	World's development in Materialistic Absolutism	World's development in Eclectic Relativism	World's development in Eclectic Absolutism	World's development in Divine Relativism	World's development in Divine Absolutism
Man's History	Man's history in Materialistic Relativism	Man's history in Materialistic Absolutism	Man's history in Eclectic Relativism	Man's history in Eclectic Absolutism	Man's history in Divine Relativism	Man's history in Divine Absolutism
Man's Development	Man's development in Materialistic Relativism	Man's development in Materialistic Absolutism	Man's development in Eclectic Relativism	Man's development in Eclectic Absolutism	Man's development in Divine Relativism	Man's development in Divine Absolutism
Harmony's History	Harmony's history in Materialistic Relativism	Harmony's history in Materialistic Absolutism	Harmony's history in Eclectic Relativism	Harmony's history in Eclectic Absolutism	Harmony's history in Divine Relativism	Harmony's history in Divine Absolutism
Harmony's Development	Harmony's development in Materialistic Relativism	Harmony's development in Materialistic Absolutism	Harmony's development in Eclectic Relativism	Harmony's development in Eclectic Absolutism	Harmony's development in Divine Relativism	Harmony's development in Divine Absolutism

Table 6: Outcomes in definition system

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