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Evaluation and evaluation of public policy in the Islamic Republic of Iran based on the theory of good governance

Mehdi Rezaei Qadi

Postdoctoral research (*Post doc*) of political science, faculty of law and political sciences, university of mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran.

Corresponding Author email: rezaei.mehdi2020@yahoo.com

Morteza Alavian

Associate professor; Departemen of political sciences, faculty of law and political sciences, university of mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran.

Email: M.alavian@umz.ac

Abstract--Public policy is a phenomenon that appears in the form of a government program in a section of society or a geographic space. Good governance is also a paradigm for changing the role and function of the state, and it can be used as a pretext for confronting the challenges facing the government, the empowerment of the state, and the participation and satisfaction of citizens. The main purpose of this study is to review and evaluate public policy in Iran based on the theory of good governance. The research method of the library type and the results of analyzes have shown that the Islamic Republic of Iran's system of public policy based on the indicators of good governance has not been successful and has had some problems in its implementation. Of course, there are different capacities such as the constitution, the 20-year perspective, and even development plans to guide the policy-making system towards a good governance pattern, which, by communicating the general policy of the administrative system and, recently, the general policies of the resilient economy of the processes and processes of the strategic and A strategy has been designed to move towards a good governance model.

Keywords---*Public Policy, Islamic Republic of Iran, Good Governance Theory.*

Introduction

Changes in political, economic, social and cultural policies and strategies are among the first and most important tasks that governments must take into

account for significant structural changes and changes in society. This change should be such that citizens are satisfied with the actions taken by the government. In other words, the relationship between the rulers and the governed must be arranged in such a way that both the respect for the rights of the citizen is respected and their citizens prepared to contribute and help the government. (Moghadiri, 2016: 1)

Undoubtedly, there will be no policy knowledge available to the circumstances in which the desired changes in the government, as well as citizens' satisfaction and their participation alongside the government, are not provided. Policy knowledge is one of the branches of political science that studies specific policies and practices of the state in various fields such as agricultural policy, technology policy, security, urbanism, as well as various sub-collections of each of these. Policy knowledge tries to expand the scientific understanding of societies in the field of public sector policies, to disclose the content and essence of gestures and government interventions in the affairs of society, and, in a word, speak of the activities of the public sector in the form of wisdom. Entering public policy, the researcher wonders who governs and how? Leaves the question of how and by whom a policy with public policy is prepared and implemented? Respond. The main objective of policy interventions in the fields of agriculture, technology, health, security and urban is to rationalize the human and rational functioning of mankind, with the help of which man tries to gain more control over his social life.

The history of the public policy process is synonymous with the history of governance, although the science or knowledge of public policy and study of it is a little old. The concept of good governance refers to relations between citizens and governors. Good governance also seeks to respect the principles of democracy, to provide ways of accountability for governments, and to extend the right to comment and express the opinions of citizens. Indeed, it can be said that the government's ability to govern such matters as: political clarification and acceptance of citizen criticism, the provision of effective and efficient public services, the creation of favorable and favorable conditions for sustained economic growth and the promotion of public education and public health Be (Mkdryy, 2016: 7)

Given that the political policies of the countries are determined by policy knowledge, the policy-making and legislative system in each country, considering the political, social and economic situation, the structure and political context, the status of the elites and voters, The difference with the policy of other countries can be different from the practical system and policy models posed in theoretical literature. As seen in theoretical literature of public policy, public policy has several varieties, including: a model of probability, a satisfactory model, a gradual change model, a combined model, a game theory model, a group model, a bucket model Model of the theory of general choice, institutionalization model, system model, process model, interactive model, elite theory model, compound society theory model and policy model as mutual learning. (Ed., 2015: 16)

In a realistic assessment of public policy in Iran, there are numerous sources of conflict, contradictions and inconsistencies. What can be called politics from various classes of power. In its technical and practical sense, a set of general,

ambitious, and subjective goals is foreseen, without any practical and practical approach, to be issued by the official authorities under the name of the policy. The number of centers Policy-making has also come from the Expediency Council, the Parliament and the Government to the numerous Supreme Councils between the machinery and the intermediary of a complex complex. On the other hand, part of the policy making process in Iran is influenced by the structure of politics, in particular the creation of the patriarchal culture. This situation has provided the government with undisputed policy. In other words, the political structure in Iran has been such that political power does not allow the classes and social groups (based on economic power) to enjoy political rule. Since in Iran, unlike the West, the state plays an important role in forming Social classes. Therefore, good and effective policy-making processes in Iran are not good in order to strengthen the principles of good governance. This means that it is not possible as a result of the state of affairs and its direct involvement in policy making, as citizens can be satisfied with the actions taken by the government, as well as their willingness to participate and help the government. (Gholipour and Gholampour Ahangar, 2010: 25). Regarding the above topics, the purpose of this study is to evaluate and evaluate public policy in Iran based on the theory of good governance.

2. Theoretical fundamentals and research background

2.1 Public Policy

Policymaking is one of the branches of political science that studies specific policies and practices in various fields such as agricultural policy, technology policy, technology policy, health policy, security policy and urban politics, as well as various sub-collections of each It deals with these issues. Policy knowledge tries to expand our knowledge of public policy in the public sector, to recognize the content and essence of gestures and government interventions in the affairs of society, and in a word, the wisdom of public sector activities. What aspects of public administration did the government take? Political or administrative? Regional or national? How? What is the answer to what? What tool? What results? And for who? (Ashtarian, 2006: 15). In other words, when entering the policy area, the researcher will question who governs and how? Abandoned to answer the question of how and by whom a policy or public policy is being prepared and implemented.

Alwani of the Iranian writers of public policy considers a series of targeted actions that are formed by a person or group of people who have the power and legitimacy of policy to deal with a general problem. (Malek Mohammadi, 2015: 18)

2-1-1-public policy process

In the public policy process, various roles are played by the state, society and the international system. In this process, the role of actors should not be ignored. Actors are individuals or groups, in other words elected and elected agents, interest groups, research organizations, mass media, voters, and political parties are the most important actors.

In identifying the policy process, there is also an important question as to how to achieve a generally accepted public policy? Some scholars consider scientific policy as a rational process. Another group considered the rational policy method to be impractical and offered moderation and satisfactory modeling or limited rationality. The third category defines policy making as a process based on power, according to which policy making is the result of power games before the rational choice, and internal and external pressures, coalitions, and compromises. Effects and Effects with They form it. From another perspective, policy can be seen from the performance of various public sector organizations in the community. Theoretically, the policy-making process takes place in a number of separate, yet fully interrelated and complementary ways. These steps are presented by researchers with some differences. For example, Hovelet and Ramesh have studied the process in four steps: instructing, deciding, implementing policy and evaluating. Lasswell has put forward an understanding, recommendation, prescription, recipe, evaluation, and termination as policy steps. Charles Jones and Anderson suggest the process of determining the problem, setting, ordering, selecting, implementing and evaluating policies. Herbert Simon defines the stages of rational policy-making, the determination of solutions, the evaluation of solutions, and the choice between solutions. While Lindblum, while trying to change the order of these steps, suggests that the rational policy process begins with the definition and ranking of the ruling values and then the solutions are determined. David Easton's system theory considers the process of public policy as a system and consists of inputs, the process of working on inputs, outputs, and feedback.

All of these approaches to the study of the policy process have steps that are implemented in a macro environment that is characterized by federalism, political institutions, public opinion, political culture, and other constraints, and each stage involves a certain period of time, and by Various actors are performed (Kamali, 2014: 25)

The policy process is a set of rational actions undertaken in a process that consists of necessarily political actions. These political actions can be considered as a policy process, and they represent it as a set of timed, interrelated steps. Policy analysts may provide information that is relevant to one, some or all of the process of the policy process. In the book *Introduction to General Policy Analysis*, William Dan divides the public policy process into five stages: agenda preparation, policy setting, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy making, and for each of these steps, consider a procedure It takes these procedures to include problem organization, prediction, recommendation, review, and evaluation, and divides the process of difficult task formulation into four stages: problem sensation, problem search, problem definition, and problem-solving. Public policy has features that include: maximizing rationality, human-based action, outcome-centeredness, awareness-centeredness, complexity, content diversity, dynamism, power presence, realistic futurism, Voluntariness, openness and non-publicity, purposefulness, statehood, problem-centeredness, goodwill and selflessness, social commitment, creating a change in the system. (Ed., 2015: 56-52)

2-2. Good governance

Good governance can be called the paradigm of change in the role and function of the state, and it is a prescription to face the challenges facing the government, the empowerment of the state, and the participation and satisfaction of citizens. The concept of good governance refers to the return of Good Governance to relations between citizens and governors. This term, which entered into the political and international literature of the 1990s, also refers to the misuse of power and wealth of rulers and the lack of corruption. Good governance also respects the principles of democracy in order to provide ways of accountability for the state and to extend the right to comment and express the opinions of citizens. The main issue in good governance is how to achieve a government that provides sustainable human development and democracy (Moghadiri, 1395: 3)

Changes in political, economic, social and cultural policies and strategies should be considered as a good governance advantage. Without a doubt, societies can reach a significant degree of development in the light of changes made by the state. One of the principles of goodness is fairness and justice. This principle can be sought in government structures, especially the independent judiciary. Good governance strengthens and empowers and empowers government structures and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. The implementation of good governance in the political, economic and social structures of a community has the capacity to execute, and limiting it to a community will not meet the expectations of governance. One of the dimensions in which good governance is so important is the administrative structure and bureaucracy at the community level. The executive authorities have special privileges for their duties. Since the soul is power, power and self-sufficiency, and the administrative structure in each military system represents the authority of the governing body, so it is important to show the good governance paradigm in this part of the government's activities. One of the characteristics of democratic governments is to protect the rights of individuals against the actions and behavior of administrative authorities. One of the most important means of controlling the authority of the authorities and defending the rights of citizens in front of the series is the decisions of the judicial control office. In good governance, the relationship between governors and governors is regulated in a way that respects citizens' rights and prepares their citizens to participate and help the government. It is safe to say that in the process of good governance in the present era, other states and governments can not formulate their policies and programs without considering the rights of the nation. (Hadavand , ,2005: 56)

2.2.1 Elements of good governance

Good governance involves three elements of government, the private sector and civil society. The scope of the activities of these three sectors in each state varies according to the political regime and the degree of freedom and liberation of its historical and cultural fabric.

A) Governance: In good governance, the government should be able to enable other components to function and work. The government plays the role of regulator, not the owner and the worker. It is necessary to cooperate with other

elements in order to form a good rule and to be one of the circles of this chain. (Qashqai Nezhad, 2016:26)

(B) Private sector: In good governance, the private sector, through the state of affairs, can work on wealth creation, job creation and economic prosperity by addressing deficiencies, protecting healthy competition and preventing monopoly. Because it has a high capacity to create autonomy, dynamism and profitability in the economy. (Qashqai Nezhad, 2016: 27)

C) Civil society: Civil society, within the framework of sociology and modernity, is a lifestyle and symbol of the progress of human civilization. Civil society in the face of the state refers to a field of relations that is outside of the interference of political power, and includes a set of private organizations of legal partnerships and civilian institutions, and has elements that can only be achieved by realizing this Indicators and definitions, civil society is depicted in its own real sense. The most important indicators of civil society include freedom, legitimacy, pluralism, the identification of public and private spheres, tolerance and tolerance. In these societies, the ruling system is pluralistic and competing in those affiliated groups, pressure groups, unions, associations, classes, mass media, political parties, trade unions, and other political groups to win power. In the other definition, civil society is a mediating group, between the power of government and the freedom of individuals who balance the rules of power and freedom. The circle of civil society activities goes back to the structure of government and democratic institutions. (Qashqai Nezhad, 1395: 28)

2-3. Background

Vahid (2016) has published a research in the form of a book titled Public Policy. The basis of this research work is a model of a variety of public policy. In this regard, the researcher outlines the model of the theory of general choice, stage or cyclic model and decision model. In line with the author's models, he has been evaluating the public policy process in America and France. Moghadri (2016) presented a book titled "Income on Good Governance." The author in this paper has raised the issue of good governance in the framework of the paradigm of development, democracy and globalization. Qashqai Nejad (2016) presented a research paper titled "Principles of Good Governance in the Light of the Opinions of the Administrative Court of Justice of Iran." The book consists of three chapters, the most important of which are the first chapter of the second. The importance of the first and second chapters of this book is due to the fact that these two sides have a theoretical approach and that the principles and principles of good governance can be identified. Malek Mohammadi (2015) has published a research in the form of a book titled Fundamentals and Principles of Public Policy. This book consists of two parts. The first part is devoted to policy foundations and the second part focuses on public policy areas. Of course, in the second part, the author also gives a brief look at the areas of public policy in Iran. Layout (2015) has published a research in the form of a book titled Public Policy. The book consists of four chapters, each chapter devoted separately to public policy issues. The first three chapters of this book overlap with the topics of other books, but the fourth chapter of this book is more distinct than other chapters of the book. Because the fourth chapter is devoted to policy recommendations in public policy

that could be of interest to researchers in providing alternative models and proposals for a policy in Iran. Kamali (2014) has published a research in the form of a book titled Public Policy. This book consists of six chapters on general policy making. Despite the fact that this book overlaps with the rest of the book, it seems to be unique in relation to other existing research literature. This claim is due to the fact that the chapters of this book deal with topics rumorously and extensively. In particular, in the fifth chapter of the author, he discusses policy implementation models that can be used to evaluate policy in Iran. Gholipour and Faqih (2014) have published a research in the form of a book titled Policy and Public Policy Analysis. The book consists of seven chapters, which, like all other literature, are devoted to general policy-making topics. The policy-making model in this book is the rational choice model. Nourani and Amirkola'i (2014) have published a research in the form of a book titled "Good Governance in Iran's Municipal Political Thought". All efforts of the author in this book are to show good governance in the context of the political thought of the city. Rahmani Fazli, Sadeghi and AliPourian (2013) present a research in the form of a paper titled The Foundations of Good Governance in the New Rural Management Process. This research is a research based on a documentary (library) method. The results of the theoretical studies of good rural governance in the process of rural development management indicate that this approach, with the principles, criteria, indicators, can be a desirable approach in the new rural management structure and also contributes to the process of sustainable political development, Economy, social, physical, spatial and rural development management of the country. Razmi and Sedighi (2012) presented a study in the form of a paper titled "Good Governance Implementation Requirements for Achieving Human Development." This research emphasizes the importance of human development in seeking to understand the requirements for the realization of good governance for the achievement of sustainable human development. Reflection and reflection on the quality of each of the components of governance and the adoption of appropriate strategies to strengthen them, perhaps the best model for sustainable human development. The result of the study of the components of good governance in Iran indicates the inappropriate status of these indicators in the years 2000-1996. Gholipour and Gholampour Ahangar (2010) presented a study in the form of a book called the Public Policy Process in Iran. The authors assess the nature and policy process in all areas and in the end they have presented a good model for public policy in Iran. Ashtarian (2006) presented a research in the form of a book titled General Policy of Iran. This book contains articles on administrative and civil policy. Apart from the theoretical texts of the articles in this book, much of the discussion of this book is about the nature and process of policy in Iran. The authors of these articles have focused on harm and barriers as well as challenges in implementing good governance policies.

3. Research method

The research method of this paper is of a library type. A tool for collecting information by the researcher in book library method, printed interviews, research papers, scientific conferences books, printed texts indexed in databases and the Internet.

4. Public policy and the damage of its policies in the Islamic Republic of Iran

With the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1357, the traditional middle class, centered around the clergy, took over all positions of power and policy-making in the political, social, economic and cultural arenas. The policy is applied unilaterally and vertically. In spite of the constitutional doctrine and reliance on principle 110 of policy in Iran, the Republican era was implemented in the form of a state program. In other words, the government was the active actor of Maysa in the policy of the Islamic Republic. Of course, in the model of public policy making, there are also some new government-managed practices. Such an unbalanced, heterogeneous compound has created a complex construction that has created dark holes and hidden and blind spots that make the construction of the underlying foundation of rendering a boost. The features of this construction, financial irregularity, descent and affiliation, the inherent instability of bureaucrats, and the existence of personal-experience standards in policy making. (Ashtarian, 2006: 98)

The Impact of Policies on Public Policy in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Below are points to the damage that has to be considered, especially in the "implementation of policies" section (Ashtarian, 2008):

1- Failure to study the "implementation" of policies

The first and most important issue is that the "study of the implementation of policies" in the Islamic Republic of Iran has been neglected and because of the lack of a study of implementation, "generalization" and generalization are the first words. We do not study the way policy is implemented, that's why we are "generalizing" and sometimes giving it an academic form. So the first damage is that the implementation of public policy in Iran is not systematically "studied".

2. No specific theoretical framework in policy, planning and implementation

In policy-making, planning and implementation, we do not usually base on a specific or specific theoretical framework. Sometimes, as much as we can solve, we combine several conflicting and conflicting theories, but we do not apply it. Therefore, there is no "theory" in our programs. Even theories in the field of politics are not counted.

3. There is no technical definition of politics

Another problem with implementing policies is that there is no definition of politics in its "technical sense". If we have a technical definition of politics, we can also see how to implement it. That's why the declared policy sometimes is just an unreasonable targeting or generalization that will never lead to an Action Plan.

4. Absence of explicit policy guidelines

We must have laws or policies that include explicit policy guidelines. There is a vision document, a general policy, a program law, developmental documents, and an overprotection, but when we want to operate them, we have no explicit political

guidelines. Although the agreements signed between the management organization and the executive agencies can have such a role, they are also incomplete. There is no such mechanism at the device level. At the end of the vision document, the Supreme Leader added that there is a need to anticipate general policies and policies in the years ahead. This "executive" point is important; but we do not have the technical knowledge of how to transform micro policies into specific programs; this technical knowledge is not in the bureaucracy, policy-making, the expediency and management organization. Therefore, in the category of explicit policy guidelines that specifies the implementation assignment, we have a weakness; for example, there is no operational plan for the industrial development strategy. We are policy-makers, but we do not have a technical definition of politics.

There is no priority in values

5. "Priority" is not in values. We want to have different (not conflicting) values, such as justice, employment, inflation, security, freedom, and so on. This is not possible at all because the accumulation of these values in each other is very difficult. In state politics, there are critical and sensitive moments that must inevitably be prioritized. So there should be a hierarchy. We can not promote investment, consolidate social justice and create employment, in any case, violate one another.

6. The absence of a state-funded state body equipped with the necessary skills to implement policies

To implement the policies, we do not have a "bachelor's body" of a state equipped with the necessary skills. Does the administrative and executive department have the capacity to carry out a vision document? To change, people need to be able to "change". The best organization for this is apparently a management and planning organization that is not ready for this.

7. The lack of bodybuilding coordination in terms of knowledge management

"The coordination of the body of bureaucracy" is another issue that can be mentioned in this regard. Coordination from the perspective of organizational knowledge or knowledge management has been around for over a decade in the West and has recently arrived in Iran. The debate is very flamboyant. One of the issues of knowledge management is that information and analysis of office personnel can be integrated into one unit of information in one place and become a whole unit; but on the contrary, in our government apparatus, the individuals of each Which one has separate information that should be turned into an organizational knowledge through the knowledge management of this distributed **information.**

8. The lack of a public professional perspective to discuss policy implementation

The last point is the "general public sphere" for discussing the implementation of policies that are currently not existent. Specifically, our press does not pursue the

implementation of policies in a systematic way. So these kinds of discussions are dispersed. Policy journalism is a way to cover government policy issues. The most important feature of political journalism is the use of public policy methods and methods to study government policy and practice. In particular, this approach to the policy-making model is to distinguish government policies from five stages: analyzing policy issues, resolving and identifying possible options, deciding, implementing, feedback, and ultimately evaluating implemented policies.

5. Indicators of Good Governance in the Islamic Republic of Iran taking part

With the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1357, the new constitution was based on two bases of republicanism and Islamism, and for each of these two foundations, various mechanisms were foreseen. On the other hand, this law has emphasized the passing away of the fate of the people and the rejection of any intellectual and social tyranny and economic monopoly, and, on the other hand, strict monitoring of just, pious and committed Islamic scholars has been considered necessary. (Mojtaba Ashrafi, 1996: 3). The law also emphasizes the participation of the people in political decisions and the strict implementation of rulings by the government. It is also stipulated that "in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the affairs of the country shall be based on the general vote by choosing the President, members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, members of the councils, etc., or by referendum in cases specified in other principles (Principle The sixth law of the constitution will be administered, then, on the basis of the command of the Holy Qur'an, "I will be salvation" and "Shawarah fi al-Amr", the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the councils of the province, city, city, district, district and village from the decision-making bodies of the country (Seventh principle of the constitution). Therefore, the prediction of these democratic mechanisms has created a good capacity for the development of democracy in the country. Some scholars, of course, have identified the existence of dichotomy in the constitution as the main obstacle to the development and completion of civil society and democracy, and they considered this dichotomy as a conflict between the sources of legitimacy of the system, which, on the other hand, is divine, on the other hand, oligarchic and, on the other hand, democratic It means "oligarchy - theodomocracy", because its theocracy is due to the divinity of the authority of the Velayat-e faqih, its being democratic due to elected positions such as the parliament and the presidency, and its iGrism being due to the limited ruling of the elite. However, despite divergent views on the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, some of which have an inherent conflict, and some of which derive solely from the principles of the Islamic state and do not rely on its democratic foundations, this law can have a capacity Democratic high (Shahramnia, 2004: 253). Inspired by this law, the forms of people's participation in the administration of public affairs of the Iranian society can be found in the economic dimensions (Principles 43, 44, 46, 59, 101), cultural-social (Principles 24, 26), Political-Administrative (Principles 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 59, 64, 100). Perhaps this is why during the wave of democracy in Iran and after the June 1997 elections, less than the need for a constitutional change, and even the most radical reformist groups of the sovereignty, the constitution has believed that the constitution has a good potential for the development of democracy Has enjoyed. In spite of the constitution's emphasis on providing civil, political and economic

freedoms, as well as the exercise of democracy in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the realm of action, democracy has gone up and down in the years after the revolution, which can be divided into several periods :

- The three-year triumph of the victory of the revolution until August 1981, which is considered as an open and unconditional political era (Honorary, 2001: 57). In this period, despite the freedom and activities of various parties and political groups, the press and mass participation of the people in politics, in practice, no clear structure of democracy was institutionalized.

- The second period includes the years between August 1981 (dismissal of Bani Sadr) until 1368 (the end of the imposed war). Some authors have called this period a kind of "formal democracy," in which only some symbolic structures of democracy exist, but in practice they are oligarchs (Bashirieh, 2006: 48).

The third period, the years after the end of the imposed war until 1997, can be called the era of economic reforms, which was practical ground for accepting political reform, transforming people's political culture towards democratic culture, and creating some transition factors towards democracy. Adopting policies called "economic adjustment" to increase private sector participation in the economy, reducing barriers to foreign investment, gradually eliminating subsidies, and thus enabling the economic development engine to integrate into the international economy, including plans This was the stage. This period is also called the "pseudo-democracy" era, which means that we are witnessing the emergence of a conflict between the new and old oligarchic elements, and the elements within the new oligarchy, which can make democratic institutions and the formation of political parties and groups Political Democracy (ibid .: 52-51).

- The fourth period is after June 1997. The emergence of various internal and external events, including economic development, the expansion of the middle classes that did not have the ideological coherence with the fundamentalist groups (Bukharai, 2002: 75), the development of religious democracy (Ezati, 1999 : 149-146) and the effects Globalization (Shahramnia, 2004) created a new atmosphere in the structure of the political system and political rule in Iran, which not only transformed the system's strategy from "equalization" in the field of political competition to "obligatory divergence," but also a new environment for Development of Indicators of Democracy (Honorary, 2001: 67-64).

Among the important achievements in promoting the participation of the people that was realized in the fourth period, are the Islamic councils of the city and village, which provide a suitable field for the realization of society. The effect of councils on reducing the administrative concentration and the transfer of some of the powers of the political system to local institutions is that in article 100 of the Constitution and Articles 1 and 77, 76, 74, 70, and 68 of the law on the organization and duties of councils adopted in 1996, which indicates the influence of councils in Reducing government ownership and concentration is another indicator of democracy's progress.

According to the above, it should be said that the conditions for the development of democracy in Iran in the years after the victory of the Islamic Revolution have been such that, despite the many downswing in the course of democracy, during the various periods of history, gradually witnesses the development of mechanisms Democratization and strengthening of democratic structures (Bashriya, 2004: 729).

Responsiveness

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran Considering accountability as one of the tools for the realization of social justice and democracy, and all components of the state and the government, in different ways, are required to respond to the people and against the supervisory institutions. Table 4-6 illustrates the mechanisms and methods of accountability of different institutions and forces in Iran.

Alongside the emphasis of the constitution on the importance of accountability in the JHA system. We review the results of research conducted on the status of public organizations' accountability in Iran.

In his doctoral thesis, the wise person has been researching public confidence and accountability, and has examined responsiveness in six types: legal, moral, financial, functional, democratic, and political accountability. His survey of 1,437 Tehrani citizens in the Iranian government's military organization (municipality, police, hospital, and post) indicates that 94% of citizens consider the response rate to be less favorable. The survey also shows that the average of responses to the components of general trust is about 1.96 (from 1 to 5). These results indicate that, overall, respondents have little confidence in government agencies (Danaeed Fred, 2003: 296).

In his doctoral dissertation, Waziri also investigated the accountability of Hormozgan provincial government services from three organizational, political and cultural dimensions. After semi-structured interviews with 28 senior officials of the provincial organizations and distributing a questionnaire among 283 people From the users of provincial government agencies, it has been concluded that only strictly defined rules and procedures of public service organizations determine how these organizations are accountable, and it is not important to attract the attention of the responsible clerk, and the people also play a role in this regard. Despite the implementation of programs for the reform and reform of the administrative system , The current administrative accountability is not effective and is not appropriate (Vaziri, 2004: 179).

In another study, the accountability system in Iran has been compared with the accountability system of the government in France, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. This study is based on the three areas of fundamental rights, the administrative system and civil society. The researcher concluded that Iran faces serious accountability problems and the level of accountability in the mentioned areas is low (Arabi, 2001: 149).

Therefore, despite the fact that the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran Responsibility is considered as one of the mechanisms of social justice realization, and all components of the government are required to respond to each other in different ways in different ways, and in order to realize these institutional measures in the political and administrative structure of thought But research has shown that the government has little success in meeting accountability and faces some problems in its realization.

Justice and Equality

The emergence of the concern for a just life is the twin of human social life, and for this reason his most important issue was when he was thinking about social issues. Social justice can be divided into a number of social domains. Therefore, the general category of social justice can be distinguished from one another by the concepts of economic justice, political justice, and legal justice. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran It has also emphasized on the principles of justice in all its dimensions. Below are some of the principles that refer to different meanings of justice:

- Justice means the elimination of discrimination (paragraphs 9 and 12 of the principle of the third substantive law and the principle of forty-eight)
- Justice means equality in privileges; all individuals, including men and women (principle twenty)

Justice is the right to the right (the twenty-ninth principle of social security, the principle of thirty-two free education and the thirty-first principle of having affordable housing as the right of all Iranian citizens).

- Justice means the establishment of equal and equal conditions (Articles twenty-eight and paragraph 14 of the third principle).

Therefore, it can be seen that the constitution, the system of JHA Based on the basis of justice, and calls for executive agencies to establish justice in different dimensions (Gholipour, 2004: 251).

Although it is difficult to judge whether the government succeeds in achieving justice in terms of the quality of its indicators, it is possible to rely on the results of such research by accepting a percentage of the error in social research and the relative social indicators. Below are some of the research done in this area.

Distribution of income and poverty after the victory of the Islamic Revolution

Developments in the distribution of income after the victory of the Islamic Revolution can be reviewed in two periods.

A- 1979-1989: After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, and with the onset and continued imposition of the war in 1359, Iran's economy entered a ripe era. The necessity to pay the defense expenses of the country due to the bottlenecks of supply shortages, resulting from the economic blockade And the sharp

fluctuations in oil prices, population growth and subsequent rising volumes of consumption, and, on the other hand, limiting production and investment activities have led to higher inflation in these years. In order to protect consumers, the government took steps to rationalize the distribution and distribution of labor and labor, and with significant expansion of support organizations, in spite of the economic difficulties posed by the war and the economic boycott of the West, the distribution of revenues from previous years Of the revolution became more balanced, and the Gini coefficient, which reached its peak of 1359 in 1979, with the expansion of supportive policies and social and economic developments, gradually began to decline, so that the coefficient in the year 441 / 0 and in the year 1367 reached its lowest level of 428/0.

B. Post-war period: This course is influenced by the government's economic and development policies. In 1990, the Gini coefficient was 429/0, which is at the end of the first program of economic and social development of the country at 426/0. Thus, the income distribution trend has improved in the period of 1963-73, but in 1996, the Gini coefficient increased by 4457/0, indicating a worsening of the distribution of income in the community. Pirae and Ghanaatian (2006) also study the effects of economic growth on poverty and income inequality in Iran between 1995 and 2003, which concluded that the inclusion of poverty in urban and rural areas of Iran

Goal Justice

In terms of gender equity, a study on the extent of participation of women at managerial levels has concluded that our country is in a state of inferiority in terms of women's participation in management (Zahedi, 2003: 76), other research results By a group of researchers from Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, shows a significant difference in the level of political participation between men and women, so that men have more political participation than women (Zanjani Zadeh, 2003: 28). Also, in some cases, the time is legal in relation to men suffering from a discriminatory situation (Jalayipour, 2006: 52). The results of the research on gender-based wage gap in the Iranian industry show that women with knowledge , Have the same skills and talent, receive less compensation from the industry services industry (Erishi, 2006: 73).

Of course, recent years have seen positive trends in some areas. For example, between 1997 and 2004, the number of women volunteers from 351 to 504, the number of women council members ranged from 1373 to 2338, the number of women at the managerial level from 726 to 1186, the number of female publishers from 66 to 103, , The number of women from 358 to 1309, the number of women's cooperatives increased from 508 to 1793, the number of women's non-governmental organizations increased from 67 to 480 (Jalaie Poor, 2006: 46-45).

Human rights

During the years after the Islamic Revolution, various human rights issues in Iran have been raised in international societies. Considering the content of the reports provided by the Commissioner for Human Rights or various international agencies who travel to Iran to evaluate human rights in Iran, as well as the

content of the resolutions against Iran, despite the many negative points that the chapter Since the 1990s onwards, we have witnessed improvements in the reports and lightening of the tone of reports and resolutions (Sharifian, 2001: 213), so that some of the positive actions of the JHA In the field of human rights, such as the expansion of the press, the book, the publications and the Internet, which promote freedom of expression, judicial reform, amnesty for perpetrators, free elections, attention to the rights of religious minorities, the growth of women's participation, the discussion of issues such as dialogue between civilizations, civil society And law-making, active cooperation with regional and international human rights institutions and organizations, the drafting of the Declaration of Islamic Human Rights, the endeavor to ratify international human rights conventions and other similar measures, have improved the global perspective on human rights in Iran. (Same: 554). The above-mentioned measures have led to anger, as opposed to the year 1983, when all the years the European Union issued resolutions against Iran on the lack of respect for human rights to the United Nations General Assembly. For the first time in 2002, the proposed resolution was not voted.

Human Development: Sustainable human development means expanding the field of choice for all people in society. That is, all men and women in society, especially the poor and low-income groups, are the focus of the development process. It also means protecting resources and living opportunities and natural resources for the future (UNDP, 2006). In this section, a brief description of the situation in Iran with the two countries is compared to the first and the last points of the Human Development Index report.

Table 2. Human Development Report of Norway, Islamic Republic of Iran, Niger (UNDP, 2006).

Human Development Index (ranked among 177 countries) Life expectancy (years) Adult literacy rate (15 years and older) Poverty (Relationship between 102 developing countries) Public expenditure spent on health (% of GDP) Number of physicians (relative to Per 1,000,000 people) HIV prevalence Infant mortality rate (per 100 infants) The total cost spent on training (% of GDP) Number of researchers (per person 1000000)

5 1975075

Norway 1 9/79 99% - 6/8 313 1/0 4 13 7/7 4587

Iran 96 7/70 77% 35 1/3 45 2/0 32 122 8/4 467

Niger 177 6/73 7/28% 99 5/2 3 1/1 152 197 3/2 Lack of information

In the 2006 report, the Islamic Republic of Iran is ranked 96th in the Middle Group among 177 countries, and the index of human development index is estimated at 746.0. Since 1975, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been included in this index as follows.

Table 3. Human Development Index in the Islamic Republic of Iran (1975-2006)
1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2003 2006

HDI index 0.56 0.56 0.67 0.66 0.68 0.72 0.732 0.76/0

If we accept that the statistics on the components are real and accurate enough, the above figures indicate that the human development situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran is constantly improving at a slow pace.

Efficiency and Government Effectiveness

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1977, due to the confiscation and nationalization of many companies, the public sector witnessed a remarkable and very rapid presence of a large number of companies governed by government only for political and noneconomic reasons. Over the past years, state-owned funds have risen rapidly in the entire budget of the country, reflecting the growing share of state-owned enterprises in economic activity, over the years, the debt of state-owned companies to the government and the banking system has grown so much that the inefficiency and undesirable nature of the production structure and the use of production factors, the inadequate financial and operational structure of the characteristics and characteristics of the state-owned companies in Iran, which has severely distorted economic transparency and the field of rentier and provides wide-ranging rent-seeking (Jeddi, 1999: 7-3). For example, the results of the plan

Also, in the results of the corruption perceptions index in 2006, Iran ranked second among 163 countries with a score of 2.7 in terms of corruption. Interpreting index points is that the score of 10 means the existence of corruption and the zero score means maximum corruption. This index is corrupted (Transparency International, 2006). Therefore, according to the index, Iran with a score of 2.7 has serious problems with corruption.

In the wake of the discovery of the inefficiencies caused by the activity of a set of state-owned companies in the country's economy, in Iran, as in other countries, privatization policy was considered by the decision makers as one of the solutions for improving performance. The law of the first development plan law and note 32 of this law as the first legal, legal and political guidance in determining the responsibilities of the financial and operational status of state-owned companies are the starting point for reviewing, studying, deciding, evaluating and prioritizing corporate assignments. Became a government.

Kajjani (2003), in a study analyzing the performance of 34 firms that were assigned to the private sector through a stock exchange and 5 companies negotiated during the years 1989 to 1994, obtained the following results:
- The combination of major shareholders after the assignment shows that in most of the companies that have been privatized, the share of private sector buyers is very low and some

6. Strategies for removing obstacles to good governance in public policy in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The reasons for the lack of realization of good governance in the Islamic Republic of Iran are the political challenges facing them, which are mainly in the field of political culture. Good governance follows the interaction of the three sections of the people, civil society and government. The role of the state is more than two other pillars for moving towards good governance and for influencing the barriers of political culture. This situation is due to the specific nature of government in the Iranian society. A government that has an impact on individual behaviors and civil society's actions should explicitly accept the role of the government in failing to achieve good governance, and expects to act as a major actor in the realm of good governance. Based on this, the following suggestions are made to remove obstacles to the realization of good governance:

1. Reducing Government:

One of the major obstacles to good governance is the government's overabundant body, and to achieve good governance indicators, government cuts can be very effective. The small government provides the opportunity for a hub for the participation of the people and civil society. It will increase transparency and, by facilitating monitoring of government performance, corruption will be significantly reduced. It goes without saying that the accountability and accountability of the small government will be much simpler and will be followed by a reduction in the size of the state, with a view to improving the rule of law and protecting the legal rules. Under such conditions, it would be expected to enhance the government's efficiency and increase political stability. To mitigate the government, more than anything, it should rely on the transfer of businesses to the private sector, allowing the private sector to demonstrate its ability to seize these businesses and overcome its weaknesses over time. Of course, in this process, it should be avoided of damage that, at some points, has led to increased rents in the country on the pretext of privatization.

In the same vein, the government must review the centralized policies and give more empowerment to local communities and provincial authorities to provide more people and local authorities with more involvement in activities and affairs.

2. National Dialogue and Communication:

Many of the country's problems and obstacles are due to the breakdown and conditions that have been created in the political and social conflicts of the country and have had an impact on different sectors and good governance indicators. Dialogue and national communication, in fact, means the will and determination of all sectors of the sovereignty and elites to overcome problems and achieve the expected goals.

Dialogue provides the necessary psychological space for the development of the country, and it is through communication that a discourse of unity about common national interests can be reached and committed to moving within the framework of these principles. In the atmosphere of dialogue, many abusive

behaviors such as slander and defamation are abandoned. If there is a difference in the direction of the activities and plans of the country, they will be discussed in a negotiated framework and refrain from bringing the discussions to the general public. To be

3. Development of civil society and the information society:

Civil society is one of the pillars of good governance, which unfortunately has not got its place in our society. A civil society consisting of the private sector, associations, guilds, political parties and the media has an irreplaceable role in achieving good governance indicators.

Some of these indicators are considered as contributing to the existential philosophy of civil society. The government should provide more civil society activities by facilitating the establishment of constituencies and providing legal support to them. The government should also take responsibility for the transfer of responsibility, enterprises, and the provision of necessary conditions for people's trust in this sector. Also, in the field of information, by providing the necessary conditions, the media will be provided with a critical information and communication environment. In the first case, participation as one of the main indicators of good governance will be realized, and in the next steps, transparency will be improved, Accountability, Responsibility and Effectiveness of the Political System. The presence of a powerful civil society provides the necessary conditions for political stability.

4. Promoting Knowledge and Transformation in Individual Attitudes:

A large part of the obstacles to political culture affecting good rulers is due to individual and behavioral attitudes of Iranians that have been established throughout the history of society. Since there is no coherent program to deal with these types of problems and behavioral reforms, and on the other hand, the existing irregularities in society and inadequacies at the level of the political system have not allowed the government to address such problems. Therefore, it is necessary. This issue is considered within the framework of coherent programs for the achievement of good governance and is considered as an underlying factor for ensuring the presence of people in the realm of good governance. The most important action in this strategy is public education to society, which should be implemented in the framework of a clear and targeted system for the formal and different levels of society. In this context, the capacity of religious teachings and the sensible capacities of Iranian political culture should be used to establish a system of education for creative human beings, participatory society, and collectivism

5. The axis of law in collective and individual interaction:

Today, our collective and individual interactions at different levels between different sectors of government, between the state and the people, and in interpersonal interactions, are less consistent with the legal rules. The only law that can link these sections to one another, provided it recognizes its centrality and addresses the damages of the country's legislative system. Therefore, in the

form of a well-documented program, it should eliminate the damage to the country's legislative system and provide the mechanisms necessary to bring all sections of society to law. Accordingly, the sovereignty must be self-evident and demonstrate its practical and objective commitment to the law.

6. National and systematic look at good governance:

Good Governance has a wide range of domains for the variety of indicators as well as for the sphere of influence. Therefore, it can not be limited to some limited or cross-sectional programs for its realization. Good governance should become a coherent national agenda. This action can be based on the laws of the Parliament approved by the parliament in the framework of the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers or beyond. Moreover, good governance has the features necessary to become a "dominant discourse" in the political, social and managerial environment of the country.

7. Conclusions and suggestions

The nature of good governance and the principles set forth in Islamic societies is different from that of Western societies, but according to the normative nature of this doctrine, it can be adapted to the principles of philosophy and value as well as to the cultural-political structure of various societies. Therefore, in Islamic societies such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, which emphasizes the divine legitimacy of the government, the acceptance of the principles of good governance theory as a human experience by observing fundamental rules and rules such as the rule of divine laws and the necessity of Islamic leadership and in accordance with cultural conditions And there is no belief in the Islamic system, but the comparison of the principles of good governance with the Islamic principles of governance and the explanation of the independent principles of the rule of the Qur'anic teachings should be considered. Therefore, the mere look at the principles of good governance, without any preconditions and without regard to the Islamic principles, is not permissible and possible in societies, as Islamic believers believe. The view of the absolute opposition that closes any comparison and discussion can not be accepted. However, the promotion of the principles of good governance theory in the Islamic society is not recommended due to misunderstandings and different interpretations, and the promotion and promotion of the independent principles of the rule of the Quran and tradition are emphasized.

In our country, there are various capacities such as the constitution, the 20-year perspective, and even development plans to guide the policy-making system towards a good governance model, which, by communicating the general policy of the administrative system and, recently, the general policies of the resilient economy of procedures and processes Strategic and strategic direction has been designed to move towards a good governance model. Of course, first of all, the state, or the three powers with all its sub-groups, must do its best to carry out the tasks assigned to it in full, based on the initial logic of good governance, and provide a platform for the role of other sectors. According to the mentioned topics, it is suggested:

- In the context of the lessons associated with Islamic studies and political systems at universities, a great deal of attention should be paid to the issue of good governance in Islamic thought.

- The principles of Islamic law, the freedom and transparency of information, the fight against all manifestations of corruption, the negation of domination, the accountability of each other and God, justice and oversight are all components of good governance with an Islamic approach. It is suggested that the authorities, while paying attention and emphasizing on the realization of these components, will devise mechanisms to measure them in order to measure their realization and, while avoiding deviations, organize their movements in accordance with the road map.

- In the discussion of good governance, pay attention to the words of Imam Khomeini in this regard:

(Equality of all classes, strata and people of the society against the law is one of the components in the thought of Imam.

The goal of the Imam is to ensure the happiness of mankind.

People's being of government and reliance on public opinion.

Divine and spirituality of the government. The components of good governance in the political thought of Imam are the ultimate goals of worldly life. Indeed, he considers the salvation of the afterlife and the true happiness, and includes all the religious-political, moral and religious orders and orders.)

- The ability to produce national wealth increases (Good governance requires efficiency and effectiveness as well as transparency; Islamic Republic, based on its discursive logic, has transnational and transnational goals and aspirations that will require many facilities that will require The statement of these resources is a great wealth through which the Tibetan life, negation of mustache, charisma, assistance to Islamic movements and liberation, and the struggle against global arrogance, or less challenging and more welcome, can be faced. The issuance of discursive values, the construction of the life of Tayyeb and, in other words, the development of an Iranian It is necessary without any specific components. Each country, with regard to human, economic, industrial, social, cultural and political capabilities, defines its path for sustainable development, but what its existence is in this path. It is very serious and necessary, without which it can not be developed, there is an efficient manpower. Many countries, having relied on this component, have been among the advanced and developed countries; while there are many countries with the above resources Extremely rich and natural riches could not escape from the backwardness. For this reason, development of human resources can be considered as the most important factor and necessity for achieving sustainable development. But this human resource will be developed when it is equipped with a science and technology weapon and will in fact put knowledge-based development on its agenda. Since the labor force in the world today is fading and thinking, creativity, and information generation are considered to be the basis of the growth of countries. Therefore, the proper foundation for realizing a pattern based on the production of wealth in the Islamic

and Iranian model seems necessary, and the Islamic Republic also has to produce wealth in order to achieve the desired goals. Based on this, the production of modern and up-to-date technology and its export to other countries will undoubtedly produce wealth, and change the way of management, increase in innovations, inventions, increase the quality and level of productivity in new industries and so on can naturally To play a major role in the production of national wealth and to repatriate the country from the reliance on underground wealth and resources. The basis of wealth creation and today's economy is knowledge and expertise, and the world is more than ever the field of economic competition, and the industry relies more on knowledge from each other. In fact, knowledge is a prerequisite, and neglect of it will give rise to the divestment of economic development and the production of wealth to competitors. Also, in the present time, due to the reduction of natural resources, the production of new and up-to-date knowledge can move from production to "what should be produced" to "how can the resources be best exploited" and to challenge the shortage of raw materials to the extent Eliminates a lot. In this way, it should be noted that the production and increase of national wealth should be one of the other pillars of the effectiveness of the successful Islamic and Iranian model of advancement which can itself be achieved by paying attention to some good governance doctrines.)

- One of the most important teachings of good governance theory is the emphasis on the strategic look of people, leaders and also having a comprehensive and long-term perspective based on historical, cultural and social complexities; however, each political unit has a stake in defense of its own existence and its movement. It determines and provides security for them. Naturally, there is a degree of internal coherence required for doing so. When internal coherence is discussed, it means that all institutions, whether in the community or in the political arena, are placed in the pursuit of the general goals of the political community. Currently, due to the growth and consistency of the concept of loyalty to the country and the country, this general purpose is interpreted as "national interests."

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