The Impact of Constructive Interaction between Parliament and Government on Realization of Iranian Perspective Document in Horizon 2025

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Abstract
This study investigates the impact of constructive interaction between government and parliament on goals realization of 20-year perspective document of Iran in horizon 2025. This study is applied in terms of target and descriptive in terms of method. Required data were collected by using a questionnaire. Constructive interaction between government and parliament included three categories of mutual confidence indicators, the rule of law and rationality indicators. The data analysis results show that all indicators have a significant effect on goals realization of perspective document. The results show that parliament agents have more believes than government employees about three categories of confidence indicators, the rule of law and rationality indicators of constructive interaction between government and parliament. The results also show that from parliament responders perspective, the rule of law indicators have more impact on goals realization of perspective document than other indicators. Nevertheless, government responders believe that, the rule of law, confidence and rationality indicators are in importance degrees respectively.

Keywords: constructive interaction between government and parliament, 20-year perspective document, mutual confidence, rationality, the rule of law.

Introduction
The system of Iran is based on the principle of separation and independence of powers. This separation and independence is not absolute but relative. According to the constitution principles, it is accompanied by interactions, regulation and the needs of powers with regard to each other (Tila, 2004). Therefore, each branch deals with its own specialized duties and does not interfere in specialized and specific tasks of other and does not cause unlawful harassment. Furthermore, none of the powers has the right to control or dominate other branches. There also should be close interact and effective participation in governing among the powers (Hashemzadeh Harisi, 2008). Obviously, achieving to the huge political and short-term, long-term economic goals is possible based on the cooperation and constructive interaction between powers.

Twenty-year perspective document that is to explain the development of Iran in different backgrounds of political, economic, cultural and social has been developed in four of the five-year plan. In this document Iran community with developed horizon prospect has been introduced for having advanced knowledge about health, welfare, social security and effective engagement with the world (Eftekhari & Colleagues 2011).

Paving the way for the realization of perspective, speed of the realization and resolving the obstacles and challenges facing depends on the unity and solidarity of the people and especially the three branches of government. Due to the nature of the major axes of perspective on the one hand and the possibility of different interpretations of the statesmen, parliament and groups and different interpretations of these concepts, achieving a consensus of thought and offering a view to understand the common focal axis of the document and its constituent components are causing problems that can occur in dispute and barriers to achieve the goals of the document. Different interpretations of the parliament, government and objectives of expediency council and components

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of perspective have caused different looks toward these concepts and objectives. No doubt, such challenges to the realization of the vision will face serious problems. In this regard, constructive and effective government and parliament can not only lead to a convergence of thought of these two branches of government but also will effect on the goals and twenty-year perspective process (Akhavan Kazemi, 2005, Ebrahimi, 2006).

This study sought to examine the effect of the interaction between the eleventh parliament and ninth government in achieving the goals of the perspective.

**Hypotheses**

**H1:** Building trust between the government and the House of Assembly of the ninth parliament and eleventh government has significant impact on the realization of a twenty-year perspective.

**H2:** Placing a focus on the constitution as an axis and the upstream documents in relation with ninth parliament and eleventh government has a significant impact on the realization of a twenty-year perspective.

**H3:** Holding Consultative and participatory meetings between the ninth parliament and the eleventh government has significant effect in realizing the twenty-year perspective.

**Review of literature**

The idea of dividing the organs of government, their interaction and independence has historical record. From the time of Aristotle and Plato, it has always been of interest to scholars of political science and law.

In this respect, Aristotle places 3 powers for each of the governments including reflecting power and consultation, ruling power and trial power. Aristotle believed that the government should recognize the mechanism of these three powers and manage them properly (Kadkhodayi & Gavaheri Tehrani, 2012).

It should be noted that the doctrine of separation of powers, as today known as sharing power is not too close to the views of the ancient Greek that have understood the concept of division of tasks in Three types of power. John Locke is the first thinker who has found and described theory of separation of powers (Kadkhodayi, & Jawaheri Tehrani, 2012). However, the separation of powers is more widely known under the name of French Montesquieu. Montesquieu, with the aim of protecting the liberty and security of person has a strong emphasis on the balance of power (Alavi & Sadegian, 2010). The main objective of Montesquieu in theory of separation of powers has been to supply freedom and security. He has sought to answer the question of what form of government institutions may be the best to ensure the implementation of the personal freedom of individuals and how these institutions can be combined and ordered to keep political freedom immune against tyranny. Montesquieu aims to safeguard the freedom and security by emphasizing on the balance of power (Kadkhodayi & Jawaheri Tehrani, 2012). The main foundation of Montesquieu's thought is to protect the liberty and security of person. So, he has been trying to limit the powers with right approach and stop the extremism (Hashemzade Harisi, 2008, Alavi & Sedgiani, 2010). To achieve this goal, he believes that in every country there are three powers including legislative, executive, and judicial branches. After Montesquieu his thoughts divided in two different ways and each of them has its own special system. Accordingly, absolute and relative doctrine of separation of powers was formed. Theory of absolute separation of powers based on separation rule has been established on the separation between the three branches of government. So that, each power applies its part evenly and with separate nature. On this basis, none of the three branches of power has the right to dismiss the other. In contrast to the theory of relative separation of powers, branches of government in addition to their independent task do not interfere in other branches. However, there is a kind of
interaction and cooperation between them that is generally called the relative separation of powers (Tila, 2007; Alavi & Sadegian 2010). A review of the democratic countries shows that full separation of powers is not possible and it is the relative separation. Moreover, in these countries, the superior power is executive power and there is a kind of ruling elites in these countries.

**Structure of 20- year perspective document**

Since 1999 in the secretariat of the expediency council for the direction of general policies, necessity to delineate and develop a clear vision of the future was determined. With studies and detailed discussions on this issue in 2002, the results of the commission in prospects of expediency council were discussed and in 2003, after the Supreme Leader of the reform legislation passed a vision to reach the last agreement and in the fall of 2002 notified to the three branches. On the horizon of this outlook for the year 2025, Iran is a developed country economically with scientific, Islamic, revolutionary and technology identity as well as having the inspirational role in the Muslim world which are engaged constructively and effectively in international relations. Vice- president of human resources management delineates the topics realizing visions of Iran at a glance as follows.

![Figure 1. Realization of twenty–year perspective document in 2025 of Iran (Source : Vice-president of human resources management)](http://www.european-science.com)

**Previous studies**

Limited studies have been done on the role of interaction force to achieve political and economic objectives, as well as the interaction between the government and House of Pathology. For example, Thila (2007) states that in the course of legislative instead of approving the proposals formulated by expert on legislative initiatives, often, the government passed the requirements for the preparation of legislative proposals. This has prompted the government to participate in the legislative process initiated by the task.

He suggests that participation in the legislative process is a way to increase the interaction between the executive and the legislative powers. Hashemzade Harisi (2008) believes one of the mechanisms of interaction between the executive and legislative branches are people. He argues that the role of the people in it is very powerful and effective because people are choosing both branches. Karimi Fard (2013) while investigating the factors influencing the conflict between the Government and the Parliament during the presidency of Mr. Ahmadinejad, has provided guidelines for the eleventh government. Logical strategies to facilitate communication and coordination for the executive and legislative are as follows:

Stay away from dictatorship and tyranny, the emphasis on consultative approach, redefining the benefits and solutions through innovation package dispute resolution, closer communication and
greater mobility parliamentary of vice-president, general and specialized solutions for greater coordination and joint meetings are the solutions he provides.

**Methodology**
This study is descriptive in nature and can be applied to the purpose of an investigation. The survey method of data collection is used in this study. This research collects data through questionnaires and field research. The population in this study is divided into two categories: The population of the entire Parliament during the ninth period, the population of all employees in the eleventh government.

The questionnaire was designed in line with the objectives of the study which consists of three parts. In the first part includes indicators of the interaction between government and parliament and presented based on rationality. The indicators include insight and contemplation, moderation, providence, oriented critique of scientism and knowledge productivity, criticize, efficiency, creativity and innovation to verify the effectiveness of advisory and collaborative meetings between the ninth parliament and eleventh government. Respondents according to their own criteria select on of the options of very low, low, medium, high and very high. In the second part of the questionnaire indicators that measure the interaction between the government and the parliament are offered based on trust. The indicators include honesty, precision, secrecy, promise kept, consistency in word and action, intentionally flexible, seeking truth and belief in the competence against the institution to evaluate the effect of building trust between the ninth parliament and the eleventh government to accomplish the perspective.

In this section of the questionnaire, respondents in each of the indicators mention their attributes by selecting one of the options of very low, low, medium, high and very high. Finally, the third part of the questionnaire included indicators that measure interaction between government and parliament based on legalism.

**Table 1. Structure of the questionnaire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators based on rationality</th>
<th>Indicators based on trust</th>
<th>Indicators based on rule of law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insight</td>
<td>Contemplation</td>
<td>Moderation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemplation</td>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Criticize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Oriented critique of scientism and Knowledge productivity</td>
<td>Criticize, Efficiency, Creativity and innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Consistency in word and action</td>
<td>Intentionally Flexible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consistency in word and action</td>
<td>Seeking truth and belief in the competence against the institution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentionally Flexible</td>
<td>Belief in the primacy and supremacy of law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belief in the primacy and supremacy of law</td>
<td>Commitment and practice of law</td>
<td>Precedents and convergence on constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment and practice of law</td>
<td>Precedents and convergence on constitution</td>
<td>Alignment of upstream documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precedents and convergence on constitution</td>
<td>Alignment of upstream documents</td>
<td>The commitment to the national interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alignment of upstream documents</td>
<td>The commitment to the national interest</td>
<td>Commitment to revolutionary values and principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The commitment to the national interest</td>
<td>Commitment to revolutionary values and principles</td>
<td>Legal accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment to revolutionary values and principles</td>
<td>Legal accountability</td>
<td>The collective decision-making Council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Research calculation

These indicators include the belief in the primacy and supremacy of law, commitment and practice of law, precedents and convergence on constitution, alignment of upstream documents, the commitment to the national interest, commitment to revolutionary values and principles and Legal accountability.
accountability and the collective decision-making-council to investigate the effect of placing the focus on constitution and upstream documentation to accomplish the perspective.

Likert Spectrum is used to measure the indicators. In order to analyze data and test hypotheses, a sample t-test and t-test for independent samples were used to compare mean.

Empirical results

The questionnaire was distributed among the respondents including community of eleventh government employees and representatives of the ninth Parliament. So that, for each of the three items on the basis of rational interaction, trust and the rule of law and for each of the eight indicators scoring was based on the Likert and total score of eight indicators was added altogether and the item was included as point. Scores for each of the three items located at a distance of eight to 40. The reliability of the questionnaire was tested by Cronbach's alpha. Based on the results, the Coefficient of questionnaire of Cronbach’s alpha was 0.84. Therefore, the reliability of questionnaire according to coefficient alpha was approved. A sample t-test is used to test the first hypothesis from the perspective of the ninth parliament. The results are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2- The results of a sample t-test for indicators based on trust (parliament)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>T statistic</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trust</td>
<td>75/49</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td>32/58</td>
<td>31/73</td>
<td>33/43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Calculation

Based on the results presented in Table 2, the statistical value of T with 149 degrees of freedom is equal to 75/49, which is significant at the 99% reliability level. The confidence interval made for the average data is 31/73 to 33/43. So, the first hypothesis is accepted by views of MPs.

From the perspective of government employees a sample t-test results show that the first hypothesis is accepted. The results are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3. Results of a sample research t-test for indicators based on trust (government)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>T statistic</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trust</td>
<td>33/57</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td>25/02</td>
<td>23/55</td>
<td>26/49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: research Calculation

To test the second hypothesis of the study a sample t-test is used. The results for the parliament and government respondents are presented separately in Tables 4 and 5.

**Table 4. Results of a sample t-test for indicators based on Legislating (parliament)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>T statistic</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislating</td>
<td>79/49</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td>34/19</td>
<td>33/34</td>
<td>35/04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Calculation

**Table 5. Results of a sample t-test for indicators based on Legislating (government)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>T statistic</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>legislating</td>
<td>34/97</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td>26/64</td>
<td>25/13</td>
<td>28/15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Calculation

According to a sample t-test results in Tables 4 and 5, the second research hypothesis that focus on putting the constitution and upstream documents in relationship between the ninth
parliament and the eleventh government which has significant impact on achieving twenty-year perspective. Similar to the first and second hypotheses to test the third hypothesis a sample t-test is used. The results are presented in Tables 6 and 7.

**Table 6. Results of a sample T test for indicators based on rationality (parliament)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>T statistic</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rationality</td>
<td>77/14</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td>32/47</td>
<td>31/63</td>
<td>33/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Calculation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>T statistic</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rationality</td>
<td>34/40</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td>24/29</td>
<td>22/90</td>
<td>25/69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Calculation

As can be seen, according to Table 6, t-test statistic is equal to 77/14 which is significant at the 99% reliability level. In other words, from parliament respondents view the interactive index based on rationality have made a significant impact on achieving the goals and twenty -year perspective. However, the results presented in Table 7, from the perspective of government employees too have made a significant impact on achieving the goals and twenty -year perspective. Thus, according to the results of the third research hypothesis the consultative and participatory meetings between the government and the Parliament in achieving the perspective for twenty- year, has a significant effect.

Independent samples t-test results of the comparison show that first, MPs believe the great the impact of each of the three sets of eight indicators based on trust, the rule of law and rationality of the twenty-year goals and perspectives of Iran to state employees. Secondly, from the perspective of parliament respondents index based on the rule of law are more effective than indicators based on confidence and wisdom in realizing the goals and visions of twenty- year and thirdly, the government employees know the importance of the rule of law , trust and rationality in order as indicators affecting the goals of twenty -year perspective.

**Conclusion**

This study aims to examine the impact of the interaction between the eleventh government and the ninth parliament in achieving the goals of Iran perspective document in horizon 2025 which is one of the most important upstream documents in the system upstream.

In this regard, a cross-functional research or field data collection method was used. For this purpose, a questionnaire was designed in three basic items of mutual trust, rationality in the interaction and the rule of law to consider the interaction between the government and the parliament. For each of the items eight indicators were introduced. The reliability of the questionnaire was approved by using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. After determining the sample size, questionnaires were distributed among them. Based on the results of t-test the mean of a sample suggests the admission of triple hypotheses. Therefore, based on the results, the interaction between the ninth parliament and the eleventh government has significant impact on the realization of a twenty-year perspective. In order to achieve the goals of the twenty-year perspective two main institutions of the system, the government and parliament should pay more attention to the reliance on mutual trust and rationality in decision-making. Both sides commitment to the constitution
should be consistent and convergent and make decisions collectively. The convergence and coordination between government and parliament will help a lot to fulfill the goals of perspective document.

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