
Social Mobility and Its Impact on the Government Development Policies in Contemporary Iran

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Abstract: Social mobility is one of the consequences, results and consequences of social transformation, which is based on the movement of individuals and groups, which leads to the improvement of different social and economic situations. The study of these displacements, causes, and consequences is the subject of social mobility. Under the title of political development, it increases the capacity of groups, parties, and institutions to participate in the social atmosphere of society, which accelerates economic growth in developing countries. The aim is to investigate the impact of social mobility on political development in Iran, based on which the research framework has been drawn using a descriptive and analytical method, the influencing variables of which are individuals, classes, participation of parties, groups and populations present in the studied society. In this regard, he examined the role of each of these components on the process of political development, which the results of the studies show, social mobility is the result of the presence of the democratic process in the society, which is a clear example of the emergence of political parties and currents in such a way that the resulting social and political changes in the historical periods of the country, it shows the effect of the above-mentioned components within the governments, which has led to achievements, albeit small, but developmental.

Keywords: Social Mobility, Group Participation, Policymaking, Development, Government

1. Introduction

Nowadays, due to the rapid flow of social changes in different societies, efforts and mobility for development and modernization have increased. It has provided the conditions for the growth and development of social groups and classes and has led to development in its various dimensions. Development is a concept that was proposed after the Second World War and experts have discussed about it. Thus, the concept of development has been formed in the western world and other countries have followed it. The importance of development has made different countries of the world pay attention to it in different ways. Most of these countries are willing to change and transform the structures and values governing their society so that they can bring progress for their society.

Development of a comprehensive environment includes socio-economic, political and cultural dimensions. One of the

dimensions of development is social and political participation that occurs through the social mobility of individuals and groups. Hence, social mobility and changes can accelerate the development process from various aspects. It has an important place in development programs. The main purpose of this article is to investigate the impact of social mobility on the development policy of the government and to establish a causal relationship between them and to examine the role and place of social political developments in the process of developing the development programs in the country. The descriptive and analytical approach based on the Robert Dahl's theory of "democracy" was used in this study.

The data were collected using library and documentary method based on available sources. The statistical population of the study is the temporal scope of the study (from the constitution to the government of the Islamic Republic). In descriptive and analytical research, the researcher is looking for a real and regular objective description of the characteristics of a subject or a situation or investigating the

relationship between the variables of that subject and developing concepts and general rules and principles that have universal validity. By reviewing the studies carried out in this regard and examining the Iran's scientific bases, it was found that the subject of development has been the focus of most of the researchers' studies and has been analyzed mostly from the economic aspects. Therefore, in the studies carried out in Iran, this important issue has been neglected from the social and political mobility viewpoint and the need is being felt to take steps in this direction. However, the difference between this study and other studies is that they have paid more attention to social, cultural and political components and had considered the role of social and political actors in the development of the country. Some of them are mentioned here [1-4].

2. Theoretical Foundations

The concepts of this study are social mobility, group participation, government development planning and policies, and investigating the indicators, principles and elements of these concepts from different points of view and the role of social mobility in the mechanism of development and democracy in the country.

2.1. The Main Question of the Study

What is the effect of social mobility on the government development policies?

2.2. The Sub Question of the Study

Have the components of social mobility in Iran such as (education, gender, participation, parties, social classes, etc.) caused the creation of government development programs? Thus, in this study, we examine the effect of social mobility on the government policymaking before and after from the revolution in the area of development of contemporary Iran.

3. Definition of Key Concepts

3.1. Social Mobility

Social mobility means the movement of people from one social status to another status. It is possible for people to move to a low or high status or move from one job to another at the same status level.

3.2. Group Participation

When the members of the society have voluntary activity in selecting the leaders and participate directly and indirectly in public policy, they show political participation. Political participation means entering an area that leads to the realization of a collective will or prevents the realization of that collective will. Competition and public demand in the form of institutions is considered one of the important foundations of the politics. This factor is focused on the rules, procedures and official organizations of the government. It aims to clearly express the relationship between the structure

of democracy and its practices and methods.

3.3. Development

Development and renovation refers to changes in various areas of social life, and thus the government and officials of most developing countries consider it essential to achieve progress and transformation. Achieving the development and renovation of structures has been so important that achieving this goal has been recognized as the only way to solve the various social and economic problems of the society. Governments consider industrialization and modernization as a solution that solves all economic and social problems such as poverty, unemployment and lack of security in a short time [5].

3.4. Politicization

Policymaking is a term tied to the government, society and its public issues and evokes the action of the government in the correct management of public affairs. It is a set of actions that have been done based on complete or limited rationalism during a process and consists of political measures to solve a problem. All policies are aimed at solving a public problem, known as a government agenda (priority). Therefore, they represent the response of the political and executive system to a plan and public will or public thoughts. This concept emphasizes more on social events in the society [6].

3.5. Government

It is a unit that has the characteristics of population, territory and sovereignty. In political science, the government is a coercive political system with a centralized sovereignty that maintains the monopoly of the correct use of coercion and force within a certain geographical territory. The concept of government is also used in other meanings. Many authors use the concepts of "government" and "sovereignty" in the same meaning. In the media, government usually means the executive branch or the board of ministers, and this use of the word "government" only refers to a part of the sovereignty.

4. Why Social Mobility in Societies

Sociologists are looking to examine the role of various social factors in the social mobility of groups or individuals. They are also trying to analyze the intensity and weakness of this mobility in different societies, since several factors play a role in the level of social mobility. The level of education, gender, race and job of the father are among these factors. The following categories have been listed for it:

4.1. Types of Social Mobility

4.1.1. Vertical Mobility

This type of mobility refers to the change of a person's status from one social class to another. A person experiencing vertical mobility is able to climb to the top of the social ladder. For example, a person who is promoted from the head of a department to general management has

experienced upward vertical mobility. This promotion leads to an increase in income and general responsibility of this person. Downward vertical mobility will be seen if the football coach of a first class team goes to coach a second class team.

4.1.2. Horizontal Mobility

It expresses the movement of a person from one job to another job at the same social level. A person who changes his or her job but does not feel a change in his or her social status experiences a horizontal mobility. For example, a person experiences horizontal mobility when he or she goes from a gas station worker with a monthly income of 10 thousand Rials to a construction worker with the same income. In fact, he or she has been transferred from a job that does not require special skills to another job with the same skill level.

4.1.3. Intergenerational Mobility

It expresses the mobility that occurs between two generations. Consider this example that the son of a taxi driver received his university degree in medicine and became a successful physician. In this case, it can be said that this person has experienced intergenerational mobility. We can see a downward trend in intergenerational mobility. A reverse trend occurs when the son of a physician becomes a taxi driver.

4.1.4. Intra-Generational Mobility

It expresses the transformation or developments on the social status of a person or group during a generation. For example, an average family has five children. Four of these people enter the labor market with regular salaries after secondary education. However, one of them continues his studies by working part-time at the university. After completing his education, he gets a job in a big company and after a few years, he reaches the highest management level of that company. The income and social base of this fifth child increases to such an extent that it cannot be compared with the other four children of the family. It can be said that this person was an example of intra-generational mobility [7].

4.2. General Platforms of Social Mobility

In all societies and all economic systems, social mobility is not viewed in the same way and with the same intensity and weakness. The more we move forward in the process of social and historical evolution of societies, the relative level of social and class mobility increases. It should also be noted that the level of social mobility varies from one country to another. This concept is also different within a society (at a time), and this issue will face differences over time. After the industrial revolution, the rate of social mobility in Western societies increased compared to other societies. This evolutionary process can be described in the following components.

4.2.1. Open or Closed Society

Undoubtedly, there are inequalities in an open society, but

the people of this society at least have the possibility of moving to a higher social class. In an open social system, people will have certain bases if they prove their achievements and merits. However, in a closed society, the status of a person is determined from the very birth and this status does not undergo a change until the end of life without experiencing upward or downward mobility.

4.2.2. Industrial and Non-Industrial Society

In an urban industrial society, the status that is acquired by the person is more important for most people than the attributed status. This is because the industrial society places a high value on those specialized skills that require a long period of training, and this makes social mobility easy if one is competent. Also, in industrial societies, it is a platform for competition and job mobility and creation of new positions is diverse and numerous.

4.2.3. Urban or Rural Society

Many differences are seen among different parts of a society (city, village and nomads) based on social mobility. Usually, the level of social and class mobility in cities is higher than in rural and nomadic areas. Normally, social mobility occurs through three factors (education, marriage, and migration). Due to lower level of education in villages than cities and more consanguineous marriages in the villages than in the city, social and class mobility for urban residents is more than the villagers due to two factors. By relying on migration, villagers can achieve social and economic class mobility.

4.2.4. Dominance of Aristocracy or Meritocracy in Society

"Michael Yank", an English sociologist, describes a completely open class system as meritocracy, and based on which each person is promoted in the society only based on merit and competence and nothing else. Although social mobility is much higher in societies based on meritocracy than in societies based on aristocracy, under normal conditions, people can rarely go from poverty to wealth in one generation.

5. Robert Dahl's Theory of Democracy

Dahl is one of the famous thinkers in the field of political science and one of the pioneers of using "experimental techniques in political science studies". Dahl believes that every government should have "democratic politics" and the two important principles of this policy should be "providing equal opportunity for promotion" and "establishing and ensuring political equality" among people. In his book entitled "On Democracy", Robert Dahl refers to a definition of democracy and how it relates to issues such as society and politics.

The concept of democracy, which is the subject of most of Dahl's works, has been discussed by political thinkers for centuries. The word democracy comes from the Greek language and its meaning is "government of the people". There is no universal definition for it that everyone accepts,

since it is always developing and changing. However, there are some points that many agree about its connection with democracy. For example, the equal rights and values of human beings, freedom of thought, freedom of publishing and expression, equality of human beings in the face of law and holding free elections. Robert Dahl has addressed the democracy and how it has evolved. Under the title of ideal democracy, and questions like what is democracy, why democracy, and what is real democracy, he has addressed the issues such as democracy in different scales, constitutions, parties and electoral systems, favorable and unfavorable conditions of society. From his viewpoint, in addition to knowledge, a person needs a strong will to rule a land against the corruption caused by power, and this great resistance comes only from sacrifice and dependence on the interests of the nation instead of personal interests. Believing that democracy helps us to prevent the rule of evil and cruel autocrats, Robert Dahl pursues economic growth and development in a democratic society. Economic growth will help to reduce social and political conflicts by eliminating severe poverty and improving living standards due to public demands and social mobilization of individuals, classes and their participation in political affairs [8].

6. The History of Government Development Policies in Iran

Different countries of the world have paid attention to it in different ways since several decades ago due to the importance of development. For more than a century, since the Qajar era, Iran was trying to create changes and reforms or fighting against the obstacles of modernization. The efforts of Abbas Mirzai Qajar [9] after the defeat in the war with the Russians, who attributed the reason for Iran's defeat to modern weapon and equipment of Russians, and the extensive efforts of Amir Kabir [10] during his three years and three months of responsibility for modernization in various social, cultural and military areas during Naser al-Din Shah's [11] kingdom are one of the first attempts to develop in Iran. Although their reforms did not continue after them due to preventing some from reaching their interests, and their reform policies were not supported by the central government, it revealed a need for development and transformation in the country and backwardness of Iran compared to its neighbors.

Following this policy, the rulers of Iran at the time have theoretically put the development and modernization of the country's structures on their agenda, but this issue was not considered practically and effectively until decades later, and in some cases, the made reforms faced with great cultural and human obstacles: During the first and second Pahlavi periods, efforts were made to modernize the country, but in this period, the hardware aspect of development, industry and technology rather than its software aspect was considered. Successful development requires simultaneous attention to both hardware and software aspects of development.

Software means the culture, values and conditions of the society should be prepared to change or in other words to accept the hardware. Development is not possible without simultaneous attention to both dimensions. As a result, this approach to development in some areas not only did not create development, but also created many problems for the people. In this period, we observe the challenge between the traditional culture that governs the structure of society and the modern and imported culture, and thus intellectual struggle among its opponents and supporters. The result of this cultural challenge is the peaceful acceptance of modern tools and technologies in the later periods of Iran's traditional society. Development after the revolution: In contrast to this policy, in the periods after the revolution, an almost opposite approach was taken in the area of development. Accordingly, those in charge of development paid more attention to the cultural approach and the values of the society, so that they brought that aspect of the industry into the development process of the country, which does not conflict with the values of the society. During this period, limits were defined for some industries and technologies, and crossing them was considered a crime and against national interests. [12]

7. The Concepts of Social Mobility and Government Policy from the Experts' Viewpoints

Frank Parkin's [13] viewpoint (mobility and social order): The issue of the relationship between mobility and social order is one of the favorite issues of some sociologists and some of them have tried to investigate the effects of mobility on social order. According to Frank Parkin [14], "a relatively high rate of upward mobility is the key to political certainty in any society". He argues that a lot of upward mobility allows efficient and high-flying people to improve their social base. As a result, due to the failure caused by the impossibility of upward mobility (if there are no opportunities for upward mobility), the process of development and progress stops. The studies carried out in a number of western societies show that people with upward mobility tends to accept and apply the social and political views of the class they join. Especially American studies show that most of those who reach to the middle class level are more conservative than those who are born in the middle class. Thus, people with upward mobility do not pose any threat to social stability. In other words, they can be considered among the reinforcements of the existing order. This issue also applies to people who experience downward social mobility.

7.1. Darendorf's [15] Viewpoint (Social Mobility and Class Cohesion)

According to Ralf Darendorf [16], this transformation has occurred in modern western societies. He argues that due to the high rate of social mobility, the nature of class conflict has been transformed into an open society with a

considerable opportunity for individual progress, so there is no need for people to try to improve their status as members of a social class. According to Darendorf, in a situation where there is a possibility of social mobility, instead of asserting their claim as members of a homogeneous group, they probably communicate with each other as separate individuals to find a privileged position. As a result, class conflict will subside.

7.2. Modern Politics Viewpoint

Political science was considered as a part of philosophy in the past and practical politics, which is referred to here as "modern politics", was a part of practical philosophy. However, in the new era, practical politics and the science of politics found an independent field. In fact, politics was defined as a kind of struggle for power and its application in society. According to Harold Laski, politics means knowing: "Who wins, what wins, when wins, how wins and why wins".

Politics in this sense means all those activities that are directly or indirectly related to the government power, the consolidation of the government power, and the use of the government power [17]. In fact, in the new definition, "Government is at the center of the analysis and investigation of the science political science." McIvor defines governments in this way: "The government is a complex that, according to the law, maintains the general and external conditions of social order in a society that has a definite territory by a government with coercive power ". Harold Laski also considers the government as a territorial society, divided into individuals or groups of individuals, whose relationship is determined by the superior coercive power. However, it should be noted that the evolution of the government is not uniform, regular and continuous. Different factors created different forms of government in different societies. However, from the historical viewpoint, the early empire, city-governments, Roman Empire, feudal government and the new government have been the evolution form of government. In this sense, the government pursues macro and national goals such as sovereignty, independence, security, interests, unity and integrity, and territorial integrity, all of which are inseparable components of "national power" [18].

7.3. The Government Power Viewpoint

There has been a difference in the opinions about the relationship between civil society and the government since the beginning of political thought. For example, the ancient Greek sophists considered civil society to be contractual. However, later thinkers such as Plato and Aristotle did not agree with this opinion. Aristotle considered "polis" to be natural and necessary and stated that "polis" emerges from the natural instincts of man, urbanization is the product and also the peak of human need for social life and is necessary for the development of various aspects of man. From his viewpoint, a person who lives outside the "polis" is either inferior to man or superior to him and is not a natural human being. Idealists of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as

Rousseau, Kant, Hegel, more or less agreed with this opinion.

They considered the government as a moral institution that is indispensable for the full moral development of man. Althusius [19] and Grotius [20] had similar opinions and considered the government as a public institution for the promotion of human welfare. Also, some believed that the government restricts the natural freedom of the individual and is, at best, a necessary evil. One of the well-known thinkers who believed in such an opinion was Herbert Spencer, who believed that the government can and should allow its citizens to be free from the rights of citizenship. In any case, for the government in the new era, whatever its nature, macro special works are considered.

The primary goal of development is to achieve individual ideals such as freedom and civil rights, while the first interest and goal of politics is to achieve national goals such as national interests, national unity and national security, which are all constituent elements of the supreme goal of modern politics that is national power. Accordingly, the agents of these two areas, including politicians whose special work is to achieve the goal of politics and the freedom seekers whose special work is to achieve the goal of development, have different goals and functions. If they do not have a correct understanding of these differences and relationship between these goals and functions, they provide conditions for turning these differences into conflict and confrontation.

8. The Government and the Development Process in Iran

The development process in Iran is based on many internal and external factors and various theories have been used. A serious analysis of "fragile resistance" by John Foran [21] based on the theory of "dependency" and "global system" [22] and also other analyses that have dealt with the role of colonialism, imperialism and capitalism in political development have emphasized the role of external factors. Some theorizations paid attention to the role of internal factors have described and analyzed the developments more or less one-dimensionally.

Culture-oriented political theories, such as the theory of the conflict between "tradition and modernity" focus on the legitimacy-seeking, constitutionalist, religious, nationalist, fundamentalist, and reformist historical disputes. These types of writings, usually with a one-dimensional interpretation of the historical developments of the last century, highlight the positive role of modernists against the negative role of traditionalists, and blame "tradition" and traditionalism for the failures to create a developed society. Economic-oriented political theories have paid attention to the role of economy in politics and have introduced "oil tyranny", "educated government", "lack of strong bourgeoisie", and "lack of capital" as obstacles to development. Politics-oriented theories have also paid attention to the structure and nature of the political system and introduced it as the cause of the

failure of civil society and political development, and have seriously discussed "historical authoritarianism". The tyranny of Reza Shah and Mohammad Reza Shah and their repressive institutions such as the army, police, gendarmerie, intelligence and security organization and the judiciary affiliated to them have been reported as obstacles to development.

The bitter reality of Iran's development is that in the past political conditions and the transformation of freedom and democracy into chaos during the constitutional era and the 1940s and then the 1990s, the social forces supporting civil society and political development have played the most negative role unintentionally since the supporters of development, in theory and practice, have only taken an idealistic approach. Freedom of speech, pen and thought, democracy, civil society, human rights, etc. have been considered as the only political values and ideals, but they have been completely indifferent to the realistic goals that are part of the inevitable necessities of the political arena in the new era. Goals such as national sovereignty, national security, national interests, national unity and integration and in general the major components of national power and new politics, either did not have a proper place in their thinking and action, or, unprecedentedly and differently from modern societies, have been less considered. However, one-dimensional and idealistic attitude of the political arena has overshadowed the area of foreign policy throughout the history of the last hundred years. From the constitution to the nationalization of oil and to the Islamic Republic, idealistic politics has always been the first priority of politicians and developmentists. In foreign policy, political ideals such as "independence" which is and cannot be ignored have overshadowed political realities such as power building, government building, and pragmatic national interests.

9. Social Mobility in the Three Periods of Qajar, Pahlavi and Islamic Revolution

9.1. Qajar Period

It is believed that during the Qajar period, the society was not considered inviolable and closed, and there was upward and downward social mobility. In this period, two factors caused the mobility, including the Islamic laws of inheritance, the authoritarian nature of the central government, and the risk of confiscation of property and the three main channels of class mobility in the Qajar period including achieving an important government position, marriage of girls with privileged classes to gain social prestige, and land ownership.

9.2. Pahlavi Period

Between the years 1921 and late 1976, Iran underwent extensive changes in the area of social mobility, including: shifting from agriculture to industry and the emergence of oil, and transformation in the educational system. Migration from the village to the city was another basis for mobility.

Cities provided more opportunities for children to overtake their fathers in life. Land reform law and the emergence of oil had a major impact on migration. Also, during the first and second Pahlavi periods, efforts were made to modernize the country.

However, in this period, what was more important was the hardware aspect of development, industry and technology rather than its software aspect. The success of development depends on simultaneous attention to both hardware and software aspects of development, since software means the culture, values and conditions of the society should be prepared for change and transformation or in other words acceptance of hardware. Development is not possible without simultaneous attention to both dimensions. As a result of this view of development in some areas, not only no development was created, but it created many problems for the people. In this period, we observe the challenge between the traditional culture that dominates the structure of society and the imported modern and capitalist culture and, accordingly, the intellectual struggle between its opponents and supporters. The result of this cultural challenge is the peaceful acceptance of modern tools and technologies in the later periods of Iran's traditional society. The rapid expansion of the country and military bureaucracy during the Pahlavi period increased the size of urban middle class and the increasing reliance of employers on educational qualifications as a condition for employment guaranteed education as the most important means by which people of working-class or lower-class status could achieve middle-class status.

9.3. The Beginning of the Revolution

The first decade of the revolution emphasized Islamic justice and equality and the implementation of egalitarian policies such as: nationalization of the country's mother resources and banking systems, confiscation of the property of the wealthy classes, and the policy of expanding the higher education system. Modernization and reconstruction policies after the war and the policy of reducing government employment and the limited transfer of some industries and government services, etc., that such policies affect the process of increasing the number of employees in the service sector, the growth of industry, increasing migration to cities, and increasing the number of employees scientific, technical and specialized businesses, and various factors in Iran's social mobility after the revolution [23].

In contrast to this policy, in the periods after the revolution, an almost opposite approach was taken in the area of development. Accordingly, those involved in development paid more attention to the cultural approach and the values of the society, so that they brought that aspect of the industry into the development process of the country, which does not conflict with the values of the society. After the revolution, due to the conflict in the war, less attention was paid to these demands. After the war until the early 1990s, the country's development was unbalanced, although the society was exposed to many changes and transformations in all areas

compared to that time. Nowadays, the form and appearance of the world has changed, but its nature and content has remained the same. The nature of world is oppression, injustice, corruption, poverty, discrimination against women, campaigning without legal permission against communities, which remains as before.

10. Research Findings and Conclusion

10.1. Research Findings

By studying the available sources of the social mobility situation in the contemporary history of Iran, it can be said that during the Qajar period, the government's policy of maintaining the status quo and the movement of people in the form of promotion from the lower class to the upper class through marriage with courtiers was considered upward mobility and considered a privilege, during the Pahlavi period The first was the demand of the people for legislation and the government's policy to develop the country by establishing universities, improving the level of education and creating industrial factories, and in the second Pahlavi period, changing the style of agriculture from traditional to industrial, the return of educated people to the country, and improving the level of public awareness and party activity in line with the government's approach was considered. For the cultural changes, the movements of individuals and groups under the influence of religious teachings, the demand and demand of the people for the implementation of justice in all fields are considered, and the government's policy has actually been to reduce employment in various sectors for the development and progress of the country. However, in many societies, especially in developing countries, groups, and the classes with changes in their external aspects, the core of their internal demands have been preserved and maintained.

As a result, under the influence of social mobility and urbanization development, intellectual changes, the complexity of managing society's affairs, "social classes, groups, parties and social activists Politically, they are organized more on the basis of "intellectual trend", "co-party and co-organization" and "personal and group interests" and continue their activities. Is? It can be said that in line with the public demands and social movements that occurred in the studied period in the country and under the influence of elements such as movements within the society, social classes, political groups, parties, organizations, their participation, in stimulating and encouraging the people to participate in the elections..., has become the foundation of development in different dimensions, because both politics and policymaking can only emerge in society, public policymaking is about social issues that The effort to achieve something called society and its social mobility, upward movement, intentions and its different forms, the government's development policies in the direction of the general interests of the society. As in the historical periods of Iran, under the influence of these movements (including increasing the level of education, improving the level of

health, professions, industry, establishment of parties, etc.), the requests and demands of the people have been made from the governments. According to Robert Dahl, democracy and correct government politicking have formed rare moments in human history. Therefore, it is necessary to be present in a constructive competition within a society and create areas of social mobility (upward) and provide the activity of parties and factions and especially create security. Establishing a direct and correct relationship between the activity of independent political and social groups in the direction of development is a very important and key factor in a healthy society.

10.2. Conclusion

Today, almost no expert in issues related to development denies the necessity of adopting a uniform and coherent strategy in the economic, social, political and cultural sectors to achieve all-round development. In fact, thinkers believe that government policy making is a necessary and necessary condition to achieve economic development, Huntington believes that the expansion of democracy depends on economic growth, the existence of a pluralistic social structure and a culture of tolerance are necessary for the acceptance of democracy, he states that In third world countries, it emerges as a result of the development of new social forces. The emergence of social forces also leads to an increase in political participation. Because transformation and change in people's wishes and aspirations have happened due to social mobility and people have found a new place and position in the society. Domestic thinkers in our country also believe that economic development is a necessary condition for realizing the political and economic goals of the government in increasing the welfare of society. Therefore, at the macro level, governments are responsible for creating security for the people in different dimensions, so that they can go through the difficult path of industrial development.

In other words, the realization of development requires the society to be familiar with the rights and civil liberties specified in the constitution and their recognition from It is the side of social and political institutions and forces. These intentions and goals are the strategies or potential political lines of a government, which is elected by the people's vote and must be implemented after gaining power. However, public opinion after the vote and election remains an observer and critic of the government's policies. Because many political and economic goals are not implemented in practice and remain unfinished as words and commitments. This problem goes to the extent that the government itself becomes the problem of the society and people vote to change the government through elections. Therefore, the role of policymaking is to attract the support of public opinion and to convert people's social analysis into political advice for the government. Policy-making helps society and politicians to be a link between society and power. Understanding this link helps policy makers to design more effective programs. As a result, societies in transition with a mixed and developing economy face more tensions and

crises with the transformation of values and with different perspectives. Robert Dahl believes that social and economic development helps to establish and sustain democracy, democracy (or At least "effective democracy" increases political stability and leads to better economic policies and comprehensive development. Democracy is one of the characteristics of social systems. The main issue and necessary condition for establishing democracy in societies and organizations is that in order to survive, people have to develop and fully support the rules and norms of government and behavior with each other (social mobility) in a group, class, or organization. The history of political thought and reality in modern societies shows that not only nation-building, civil society and political development cannot be separated from state-building, power-building and national interests, but the realistic aspects of politics are in priority and originality compared to its idealistic aspects.

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