Comparison of the Role of General Culture in the Political Development of Iran from the Perspective of Managers and Students

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Abstract:
This research is a collaborative effort, drawing on the theories and perspectives of political science and cultural management experts and the opinions of experts in political and legal institutions. Our goal is to identify the dimensions, components, and indicators affecting political development through public culture, determine their significance, and present a model of political development through public culture using statistical methods and software such as MATLAB, EXCEL, and SPSS. We invite you to join us in exploring the role of public culture in Iran's political development. In the next stage, we determined the current status and evaluated the role of public culture in Iran's political development from the perspective of managers and students. We identified the deviations of the current public culture in each practical component of political development from the desired state. More importantly, we proposed strategies that could significantly improve the situation, offering a hopeful outlook. These strategies were developed based on the country's position and the results of three types of tests. From the experts' point of view, it was observed that the government holds the most importance among the dimensions of Iran's political development, followed by civil society and citizens.

Keywords: political development, public culture, managers and students, civil society, citizens

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Introduction

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution and especially with the end of the eight-year war imposed by Iraq against Iran, one of the most critical issues for the government and the nation has been the rapid growth and development of the country in various fields and somewhat compensating for widespread backwardness. The lack of information and qualified experts, the inability of government agencies to fully coordinate and align with the revolution and its values, the failure to utilize the existing resources and talents in the country, and unawareness of the realities of society and external problems were the main obstacles to achieving the goals of material and spiritual, economic, and cultural growth and promotion. One of the very determining factors was the neglect of "public culture" and its components, which are the foundation and basis of any fundamental growth, development, and transformation. Public culture is one of the determining discussions in the overall management of societies and, in general, the management of various sectors of society, to the extent that investing in improving public culture is considered a fundamental necessity. On the other hand, political development means increasing the capacity and efficiency of a political system in resolving conflicts of individual and collective interests, enhancing the capabilities of individuals, parties, and groups to participate lawfully in the political atmosphere of society. Political development has always faced various damages and challenges. One of its fundamental challenges in our society originates from a misunderstanding of political development. In other words, in societies with a rich public culture, the elements of the political field, that is, values and realities, have been considered both theoretically and practically in a balanced manner. As a result, social forces, with a mutual understanding of government power and individual rights, have advanced the new policy-making process. However, in societies that have adopted a unilateral and unbalanced approach toward these values and realities, peaceful coexistence and order have been replaced by violence and disorder.

Public culture is an intertwined, powerful, and influential network of knowledge, tendencies, and general behaviors of society, which, despite its ambiguity and invisibility, is felt in society and makes us follow it throughout our lives with its power. Public culture includes elements of culture whose impacts are general and pervasive. The general public plays a role in their quality, constructed or significantly influenced by public behaviors, customs, traditions, and language. It affects all aspects and areas of people's lives, with sensitivity and awareness among the general public (Ardakani: 2001: p. 27).

Political development is a sociological concept that refers to increasing the capacity and efficiency of a political system in resolving conflicts of individual and collective interests, combining populism, freedom, and fundamental changes in society. Political development is a process that provides the grounds for institutionalizing organizations and their political participation, resulting in increased capabilities of individuals, parties, and groups to participate lawfully in the political atmosphere of society. Gradually, political scientists realized that more than economic growth is needed to achieve political development. Therefore, in addition to financial indicators, cultural indicators were also considered in underdeveloped countries. They claimed that if third-world countries could be culturally and

psychologically modernized to the level of advanced industrial societies and given economic assistance, desirable political development would be achieved. However, it was observed in practice that with the independence of third-world countries from the yoke of colonialism, due to the lack of necessary institutions for achieving political development, the process of political development still reached a deadlock (Huntington, 2000: p. 34).

The country's fundamental issue and challenge is political development through enriching public culture as a comprehensive, influential culture that provides and grows balanced information, social tendencies, and habits. The challenge is to effectively influence political development by creating continuous improvement and changes in public culture.

Therefore, this research focuses on answering the question: What is the role of public culture in the political development of Iran from the perspective of students and managers? In what dimensions, based on which components, and with which indicators is the role of public culture determined in political development?

Theoretical Foundations
The Concept of Public Culture

The question is, what is public culture? The most straightforward answer is that public culture is the collection of human behaviors at the societal level. Public culture is fundamental in many social issues and shapes numerous matters. In the past, this topic received little attention; however, as social problems have become more complex, the role of public culture has gained more importance.

Public culture, as an essential part of culture, can also be defined as a level of cultural accumulation and structures of social habits that have the broadest reach in a given society at a specific time (Fakouhi, 2009).

Europe has been aware of the importance of public culture for a century. Over this century, Europe has made significant investments to strengthen and elevate the level of public culture and has now reaped multiple times the benefits of those investments. Meanwhile, Europe and the United States pay no attention to the elevation of public culture levels in other countries.

Lawfulness, order and discipline, respect for society and collectivism, responsibility, work ethic, and similar discussions are now considered fundamental and severe issues, presented regularly and continuously from the lowest educational levels to the highest. In other societies, however, there is almost no news of such discussions; thus, they benefit from the effects of public culture in all aspects of life. In contrast, we have suffered and continue to suffer significant losses in realizing the components of public culture due to historical backwardness and colonialism.

[The traffic police commander states that the damages caused by road accidents in the country amount to 5 trillion rials, meaning that the material damages from road accidents alone are 5 trillion rials, excluding human losses. He mentioned that 95% of all road accidents are caused by human factors and 5% by road conditions and vehicle defects. He added that the leading causes of accidents 2004 on the roads were not maintaining a safe distance from the vehicle in front, illegal overtaking, and excessive speed. In that year, 25,000 people were killed, 50,000 were injured, and it resulted in material damages amounting to 15 trillion tomans. Comparing these statistics with the casualties in the eight-year imposed war of Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran, we see that the number of victims is equivalent to the annual martyrs of the war. In other words, the number of road accident victims in our country each year is equal to the yearly martyrs of

the sacred defense. This is besides the massive financial losses and the extremely high costs of treating the injured.]

Losses in production centers, office waste, and excessive water, electricity, and gas consumption destroy a significant percentage of national income. Without exaggeration, it seems as if the people of Iran have formed an undeclared joint-stock company that is constantly wasting national wealth around the clock. Everyone is involved in this company in some way and to some extent. Until a fundamental and essential transformation in the country's public culture occurs, we will bear these enormous losses.

Therefore, the vision document should have focused on the state of the country's public culture, which requires a reassessment. This issue should have been addressed more than any other, and certainly one of the challenges to its realization.

This issue is one of the critical factors that seem necessary in policy-making and planning because investing in the promotion of public culture will have beneficial effects on all sectors of the country and will impact health, administrative workflows, security status, social behaviors, and ultimately the country's production and economy.

The Holy Quran considers the foundation of transformations and the most influential factors in significant changes to be the transformation in intellectual, belief, and moral foundations and states: "Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves " (Ra'd/11) God does not change the conditions governing any nation unless that nation changes the conditions governing themselves. Thus, a revolution is not just a change in political or economic structures but intellectual, belief,

moral, and cultural foundations. Therefore, as long as such transformations have not occurred, we are moving in the path of revolution, and standing still in this path is a form of "regression."

In the past decade, the field of culture has undergone many changes, which have shifted the concept of culture from the realm of beliefs and values to another fundamental area.

The expansion of communication media, such as books, magazines, publications, films, etc., has changed the traditional view of culture. In the new view, attention is given to cultural products.

Another transformation in the field of culture is that since the 1960s, culture has encompassed not only the elite but also the culture of various social classes. Culture is a behavior specific to humans and includes material objects that are integral to this behavior.

In the meantime, the more general application of culture, in the broad sense of nurturing the mind, has been expanding significantly. Different meanings can be recognized: 1) potential mentality, such as "a cultured person," "an enlightened person," 2) processes of this flourishing, such as "cultural interests" and "cultural activities," and 3) means and tools of these processes, such as culture in the sense of "art" and "humanistic intellectual works." In contemporary times, the third meaning is the most common, although the other meanings are also prevalent. The last and widespread meaning coexists with common sense in anthropology and sociology, referring to "the entire way of life" of specific individuals or social groups.

Cultural sociology and its tendency are encapsulated in a word that defines the boundaries of this field: "culture." The background and application of this complex word can be

studied in particular works. Initially, the word referred to the processing of plant cultivation and the breeding of animals, and in its expanded form, it referred to the cultivation of the human mind. In the late 18th century, especially in Germany and England, it took on the meaning of shaping or determining a kind of "spirit" that inspires the whole life of a distinct group of people. The term culture was first used in a specific quality, in the plural form "cultures," primarily to distinguish it from any singular culture or, in modern terms, from any linear meaning of civilization. At that time, the broad and diverse sense of culture significantly impacted the emergence and spread of comparative anthropology in the 19th century and continues to be used to describe the entire way of life that is distinct from other ways of life.

The structure and content of society's public culture regulate how people feel, think, and behave. As a critical and decisive category, cultural centers and thinkers can examine, understand, change, or reform and develop it.

Since the guidance and development of public culture in society must be based on that society's values and beliefs, it is also possible in the Islamic Republic of Iran to consider the path of reform and development of public culture as the promotion of Islamic moral values in society. This important task can be carried out at three levels of development, macro, and micro, according to priority and impact factor.

At the development level, the cultural infrastructure and strategies of the society are determined, and the essence of life and the development of the system are considered at this level.

The principal executive programs and policies are defined at the macro level to achieve cultural goals. In fact, at the macro level, the pre-execution and operational stages of the artistic goals are determined and explained.

The implementation and application of cultural principles in society are considered at the micro level, with topics related to the two higher levels.

The Supreme Leader has stated regarding public culture: "The issue of public culture is new, and perhaps previously intellectuals, cultural figures, and cultural experts had thought less about it and were less convinced that a particular task was necessary for guiding and managing the public culture of society. This new matter was first raised in the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution. The nature of new tasks is such that those directly responsible must observe two characteristics due to their lack of a specified routine. First, they must dedicate time, apply creativity and skills, and invest their energy, minds, and thoughts. If this vital task is achieved, it will be the turn to see which other institutions must cooperate. For example, the media, the press, and prominent intellectual and cultural figures whose words and statements can shape cultural trends. Therefore, a proper rule should be established first; then, many tasks can be performed based on that.

Public culture has two parts. One part includes those things that are visible to us and are connected to the destiny of a nation, related to the future, and have a long-term impact on the movement and life of the people. For instance, clothing and its form, which is part of public culture, are examples of this section. What kind of clothes should we wear? How should we wear them? Which patterns and covers should our women and men use? These are all clear examples of public culture in society. The form of architecture, the shape of doors and windows, etc., each specifically affects individuals' mentality, disposition, and upbringing.

Another type of public culture exists, with immediate and tangible effects. However, it

could be more tangible; its impacts on the destiny and path of society are very tangible. The major component of this type of culture is the individual and social ethics of the people in a society. Punctuality is essential to the destiny of a society, and work ethics are equally important. Islam strongly emphasizes and recommends all positive characteristics that can elevate a nation, from idleness, poverty, humiliation, and backwardness to the peak of material progress. Anyone who refers to Islamic concepts will confirm this. In Islam, the root of all these good spiritual values exists, but unfortunately, it has not been adequately worked on."

Components of Public Culture

The components of public culture are based on five main elements, which are as follows:

1-Collectivism: As long as individualism and self-centeredness prevail, society and governance will face numerous challenges and dead ends. Unfortunately, individualism has become institutionalized in our country for various reasons, and changing this situation requires continuous long-term efforts. We see that we progress individually in sports and scientific research; however, as soon as we engage in group activities, we generally only achieve a little success or sustainability. In the activities of parties and groups, i.e., collective movements, we have yet to present a strong social power and synergy. Many parties, associations, and commercial and industrial companies often dissolve or disintegrate after a while. Thus, we must foster a spirit of collectivism and belief in the collective in society, which is a challenging and lengthy task. Others have done this and have reaped the precious benefits of this movement, but

unfortunately, we have not even started this movement yet. Undoubtedly, the success rate of any planning without changing from individualism to collectivism will be meager. (Yasrebi, 2001)

2-Lawfulness: The importance and necessity of the rule and implementation of the law are somewhat transparent and need less explanation. However, due to historical, social, and even political reasons, belief in the rule of law and its implementation practically only holds little importance. From the beginning of the Qajar dynasty, we have had a constant discussion under the title of "lawfulness." The primary demand and slogan of the Constitutional Movement was legality, and today, the primary debate in our society is also legality. In other words, we have yet to make significant progress in the country's legality and the rule of law in the past. If this issue is not resolved, no program in Iran will be successful because a program is a legal document that must be implemented. When the culture of adherence to the law does not exist, many program objectives must be addressed or acted against. Experts say there is no relationship between the five-year plan and the budget; the plan is a legal document, but budgets arise from the managers' will. Managers implement their desires and ignore the plan. Political instability, frequent changes in laws and regulations, rapid and unjustified changes of managers, the disordered economic situation, and, to some extent, cultural weakness are the results of the lack of the rule of law.

Emperor Meiji, the founder of modern Japan, created fundamental and public transformation with two programs:

1-Establishing order and security in the country;

2-Raising the level of education and research. When Meiji began his empire, four percent of people were literate, and they could not even make an ordinary bowl. Still, by the time he died, they were making fighter planes because, in the process of education, he had developed human resources that, in the shadow of order, were capable of such progress. We have yet to pass this stage, and the prerequisite for achieving this issue is the belief in passing this stage. A stage where education and research are conducted broadly and with quality, and order and the rule of law are applied; if we pass this stage, we can plan for society and know that movement will be created based on this plan and what goal we will reach.

3-Work Ethics and Responsibility: In terms of individual responsibility, no approximate work has been done, so the most common method of accountability is scapegoating. This means that no one is willing to take responsibility for failure or non-implementation of the plan or accidents and calamities. In Iran, it is rarely heard that a manager admits to a mistake or their inability to accept punishment. As a result, our management naturally does not act based on the plan and law and is not responsible. Therefore, my work ethic could be more assertive. Of course, the weakness of work ethic is widespread in society. Interestingly, a few years ago, when the Supreme Leader raised the issue of work ethic, almost no one in the country seriously pursued the issue, and it was soon forgotten and had no practical impact on society because no organization or group took the issue seriously.

The following year, he raised social discipline, which suffered the same fate as his work ethic. Therefore, managers who themselves still suffer from the weakness of the components of public culture naturally do not pursue these values in society, and these issues are forgotten in society and do not show their positive effects.

4-Balance and Proportion in Social Behaviors: If balance and proportion are not maintained in programs, policies, and behaviors, tensions, fluctuations, and crises will arise that not only disrupt many programs but may also lead to their suspension or neglect. One of the common weaknesses we usually witness is extremism and leniency, which, to some extent, is one of the characteristics of our individuals, groups, and even governments. One day, they seek to nationalize all the country's affairs and even want to nationalize the peas and beans consumed by the people. The next day, they seek to privatize everything in the country, including oil wells, ports, and roads. This extremism and leniency are evident in individuals' personal and political lives and leave adverse effects on programs and performance, spreading a type of instability and indiscipline in society with certainty. (Mansouri, 2013)

Political Development

Political development, in its modern sense, emerged after World War II. Despite significant advancements in this field, many ambiguities surround this term, and scholars from various fields offer different definitions (Sa'adabadi et al., 2012: p. 180).

Political development, as the political aspect of the multifaceted development phenomenon, is necessary for its realization and cannot be ignored during development. Comprehensive development includes political, social, economic, and cultural development. Changes in the rule of law often reflect transformations in extensive development. Alterations in any components and elements of the rule of law bring about corresponding changes in the elements and components of comprehensive development, which can be positive or negative.

The rule of law, as an institutional framework within which the rights of economic actors are defined and guaranteed, and violations are addressed, plays a decisive role in the destiny of countries on the path of development or economic decline. The rule of law has its roots in the legal and political sphere of human society (Nasiri Khalili et al., 2020: 98).

The concept of political development holds a significant place in politics and political science. However, more clarity is needed regarding this term (Alam, 2007: p. 123).

The emergence of a large number of nation-states after the colonial period in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, with a very rapid trend, showed a transformation of their statuses and thus prompted a new generation of political scientists to review the tools of socio-political analysis. The new generation of political scientists recognized that despite the socio-economic and cultural backgrounds inherited from previous centuries, which influenced their work, they could successfully study non-Western political processes, even if they differed from Western political processes (Pie, 2006: p. 99). It must be acknowledged that the term political development has a vague definition due to the numerous interdisciplinary studies on the growth, modernization, and development of new states in the Third World.

Research background

1. Masoumeh Faraji Niri (2017) conducted a study titled "Indicators of Desirable Public Culture from the Perspective of the Holy Quran." The unparalleled position of the Quran in human life necessitates deriving public and ideal cultural propositions and options from this grand and unique teaching. Based on the Islamic educational system, the divine word illuminates the path of righteousness,

prosperity, and misfortune. Given that the examination and analysis of subjects require appropriate information, indicators provide the first set of information on a topic. This dissertation, aiming to identify the indicators of public culture from the perspective of the Holy Quran, addresses the fundamental question of what the desirable indicators of public culture from the Quran's viewpoint are and to what extent the public culture aligns with the authentic Quranic approach. The research method used in this dissertation is descriptive-analytical, where the researcher delves into the text of the Holy Quran to discover and extract concepts and themes from this divine book. The data collection method includes documents, records, resources, religious texts, and especially the Quran. The analysis method used is qualitative research.

2. Javad Mansouri (2013) conducted a study titled "The Role of Public Culture in Achieving Development Program Goals." Public culture is crucial to managing societies and various sectors, so investing in its enhancement is essential. Another fundamental issue and challenge facing the country is political development, which can be significantly advanced through public culture as an influential and pervasive culture in improving its process.

3. Qasem Misaei and colleagues (2018) conducted a study titled "Examining the Role of Political Development in the Development Programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran." Given the existing theories, the concept of political development is indexed in the present research, and the following question is addressed: What role has political development played in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth five-year development programs? The content analysis method has been used to answer this question, with sections of the development

programs selected as the context units. The findings indicate that political development has been considered in three development programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, the extent of this attention varies in each of the programs. This attention in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth programs is 31%, 50%, 29%, and 43% respectively. According to the obtained statistics, the attention to political development in the development programs has shown an increasing trend, except that this attention decreased in the fifth and sixth programs compared to the other two programs.

4- Naser Abbasi (2012) researched "The Role of Shia Political Culture in Promoting Political Development in the Islamic Republic of Iran." This study aimed to understand Shia political culture and how to use it to enhance the political development of contemporary Iran. The main question addressed was how Shia political culture can promote political development in Iran. The final result of this research shows that a correct understanding of Shia culture and the application of fundamental religious principles, along with rationality, practicality, populism, and consultation, which are essential principles of our society and widely accepted by the majority, and a return to genuine Shia beliefs without altering them based on personal interests, as well as mobilizing and organizing public enthusiasm towards necessary issues and the true desires of the people, will lead to the promotion of political development.

5- Mojtaba Mohammadi Karahroudi (2017) researched "Culture and Political Development: Analyzing the Conflicts of Elite Political Culture in Iran." While exploring the concept of development, attempting to provide an accurate definition, and considering its transition processes, this research focuses on the cultural and political psychological obstacles to the transition to development in contemporary Iran. Therefore, it emphasizes concepts such as political culture and the political psychology of political elites, examines the conflicts among political elites within the governance, and posits that two central issues, namely public education and the type of upbringing and family institution, and the types of Conflicting personalities emerging from the combination of these two variables in society and the political arena, raise the fundamental question of whether development is possible despite these conflicts and profound political differences arising from the variables as mentioned earlier. The issue currently considered the main obstacle to development is the need for more elite rotation and the society's state of stagnation, passivity, and dynamism and movement, with the existing trends not matching the capacities and priorities of development. This situation has caused society's political culture to surpass that of the elites within the government, increasing widespread dissatisfaction and criticism of the current situation. The lack of cultural cohesion among the elites has been a significant and influential obstacle to the transition to development in contemporary Iran. Therefore, efforts to create cultural cohesion among the responsible elites seem essential to realize development.

6- Saveh Daroudi and colleagues (2013) conducted a study titled "Political Crises and Political Development in Iran." In response to how political crises play a role in Iran's political development, this study used descriptive research methods and field and documentary methods for data collection. The statistical population consisted of professors and graduate students of various political science fields from universities in Tehran, with access to 82 individuals in this research. Given the limited statistical population, the entire population was considered the sample size and statistically analyzed. The findings of the present

study, which examined the most critical crises in political development based on the views of experts, show that political crises, including identity, legitimacy, participation, distribution, and penetration crises, influence the presence of masses in social and political transformations and play a role in the process of achieving political development in Iran.

7- Mohaddeseh Nazari (2010) researched "The Role of Public Opinion in the Political Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran". This research seeks to answer the central question: What is the position of public opinion in the political development of the Islamic Republic of Iran? The most crucial principle in political development is public participation, and this participation depends on the people having a positive and informed perspective on the subject. The authoritarian structure prevailing in Iran over the years has led to skepticism toward political participation in the public opinion of Iranians. This skepticism, after the Islamic Revolution and the appropriate groundwork laid during a series of development processes—including the selection of the republic form with Islamic content for the system, drafting a constitution aligned with development programs, and targeting political development in the four development plans—has been largely alleviated. In indicators such as political participation and legitimacy, the system has been able to align public opinion with itself to a desirable extent. However, more effort is needed in party formation, rule of law, and accountability. Therefore, it must be said that public opinion in the political development processes of the Islamic Republic of Iran has not yet found its entirely appropriate position, and this issue has somewhat slowed down the process of political development in the country.

8- Arian Purghadiri Esfahani and Nafiseh Vaezeh Shahrestani (2019) conducted a study analyzing political culture's impact on political development's instability in Iran (1941-1953). This research addresses the effects of deficiencies and inefficiencies of political culture on underdevelopment during the first decade of Mohammad Reza Shah's reign until the coup of August 19, 1953. Using a descriptive-analytical method, this study seeks to answer the question: What effects did political culture have on the instability of political development in Iran from the occupation of Iran to the coup of August 19, 1953? This study is based on the hypothesis that elements such as self-centered individualism and reluctance to engage in collective work, authoritarianism and submissiveness, lawlessness, personality cult and hero-worship, violence, conspiracy theories, and an insecure and opportunistic political environment, which have consistently been overlooked in historical and pathological examinations regarding the reasons for the instability of political development during the period in question, were among the inhibiting factors of political development during that time. Based on the research findings, if the political culture of the people and the ruling elites in Iran during this period had a democratic mechanism and, instead of those as mentioned above destructive and backward elements, included more rational and civic components, the political development process during this period would have had a greater chance for continuity and deepening.

9. Mohammad Dashti (2013) Conducted a study titled "Epistemological Foundations of Political Development in the Islamic Revolution of Iran with Emphasis on Imam Khomeini's Interpretation." Using a normative

approach and analytical method, this research aims to understand the internal logic and epistemological foundations of political development as envisaged by Imam Khomeini through his works and speeches. The key questions addressed are: What is political development in the Islamic Revolution of Iran according to Imam Khomeini's reading? Why and how has it developed? And how does it differ from other theories? These questions pertain to a form of epistemology and political knowledge (epistemological). The theoretical framework of the research includes epistemology on "nature and essence, foundations and sources of knowledge, characteristics and indicators" of political development, a review of concepts and theoretical foundations of various political development theories in the Western tradition, the political culture of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and then the understanding of the implications and epistemological foundations of Imam Khomeini. This framework involves two main approaches: "human education" and "expansion of morality and religiosity," linking religion and politics with public political participation and culminating in the model of "Islamic democracy" through the combination of the discursive elements of "juridical ijtihad " and "public interest." Therefore, continuous attention and care for this epistemological approach (religious rationality) are considered the primary basis for the unique functions of the modern Islamic state as envisioned by him in achieving genuine progress and development.

10. Mohammad Rahim Eyvazi and Mohammad Bagher Mansourzadeh (2011) Conducted a study titled "The Impact of Political Culturalization by National Media on the Process of Political Development in the Islamic Republic of Iran." This study aims to clarify the current political culturalization by national media and assess its impact on political development in the Islamic Republic of Iran. With more than a hundred television and radio networks, regional and international broadcasts, daily newspapers, several weeklies and monthlies, book publishing, audio and visual products, and unparalleled hardware and software facilities, the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting has become a media giant. If we consider the function of today's media merely as information dissemination and entertainment, the Broadcasting Organization, according to the late leader of the Islamic Republic, is a university that also bears the responsibility of culturalization and raising awareness. However, this media cannot fulfill some of its duties and responsibilities, leaving the field to numerous and occasionally biased competitors.

Research Methodology
This research examines public culture's role in Iran's political development. It is applied in nature and employs a mixed-methods approach, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative methods. The study seeks to describe the dimensions, components, and indicators of political development and public culture, explain the importance of the examined variables to discover a relatively standardized and comprehensive criterion for evaluating the current state, define the desired state, and provide optimal strategies within a strategic framework.

In this research, efforts have been made to explain and determine the dimensions, components, and indicators of political development, focusing on the role of public culture in the process based on theoretical foundations and the opinions of experts and specialists. This is presented in the form of a model with quantitative measurement capability. This has been done with two main objectives:

Firstly, to provide a local model that also adheres to international standards for various

political and cultural organizations to influence and play a role in political development. Secondly, it provides a tool for measuring public culture's status from the political development perspective (which has a vital and influential role in the political development process) for managers, enabling them to make policy, plan, execute, and evaluate the country's performance quantitatively.

Research implementation algorithm

Compilation of the theoretical framework of the research

Consolidation and combination of opinions of experts in the three fields of political science, culture, and management regarding the role of public culture

⬇

Determining the role of research variables.

Identifying and categorizing the variables and concepts under study.

⬇

Determining the components of the research model.

dimensions, components and indicators of measuring political development; general culture

⬇

Weighting of dimensions, components and indicators by experts

⬇

Distribution and collection of questionnaires and analysis of collected data

⬇

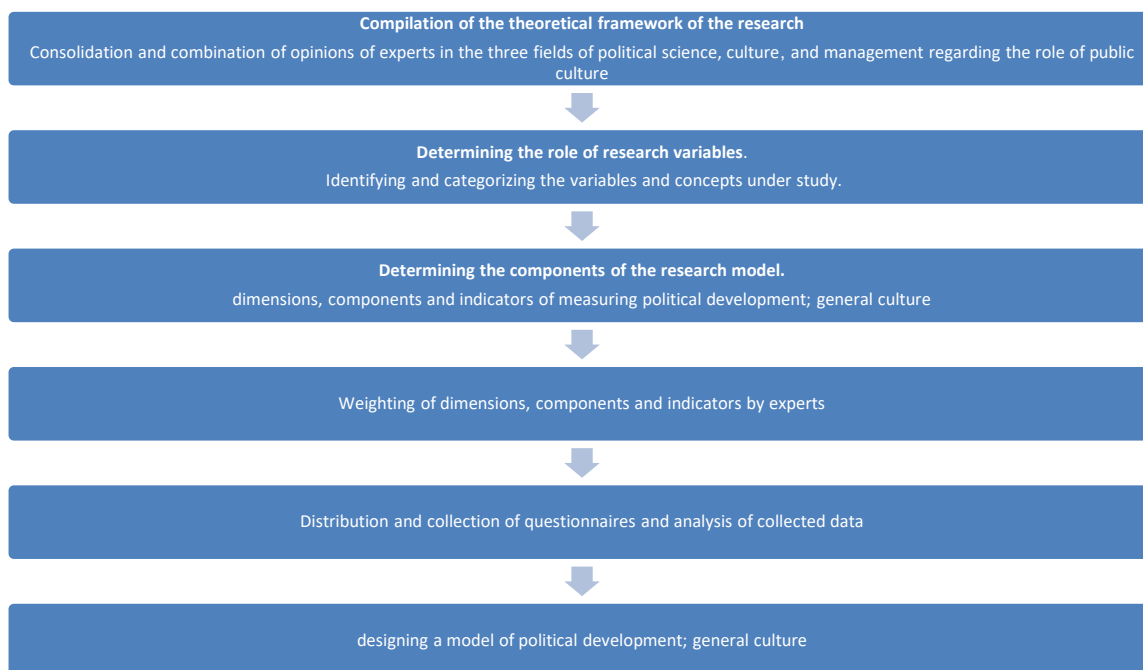designing a model of political development; general culture

Figure 1- Research implementation algorithm

Variables Under Review

The indices for assessing public culture, as approved by the Public Culture Council in 2003, cover the following seven dimensions:

1. Understanding the statistical community

2. Religious awareness, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors

3. The process of political development

4. Economic culture

5. Family beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors

6. Social relationships and values

7. Mass media

Therefore, to achieve the research objectives, the indices of political development are considered, and based on this, political development and public culture include the following dimensions:

- Trust in the government and legitimacy of political institutions

- Political participation

- Political party affiliation and sensitivity

- Patterns of political decision-making

- Nationalism and ethnocentrism

- Violent methods in politics

- Transnational aspects of political participation

- Freedom (its limits and status)

On the other hand, based on theoretical studies and foundations, to assess political development, the dimensions of government, civil society, and citizens are considered separately, along with their relevant components and indices. Considering that one of the seven main axes of public culture assessment is political development, the status of these dimensions is explained in the chart below to ensure the comprehensiveness and coherence of the model.
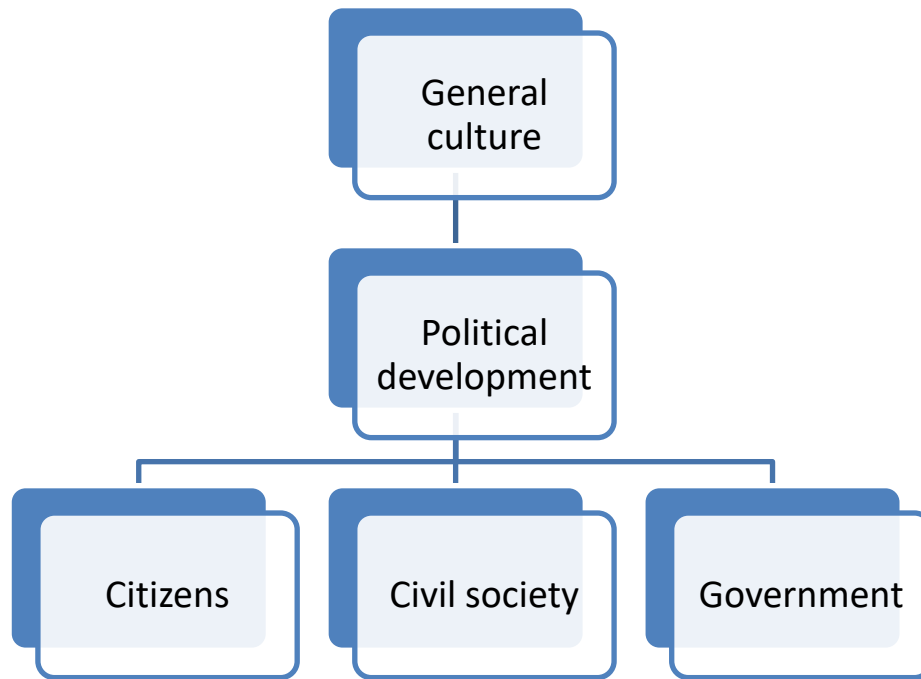
Figure 2- Diagram of dimensions of political development of public culture

Table 1- Dimensions, components, and indicators of political development, general culture

Dimensions	Component	Indicator	Researcher
Government	The rule of law and regulations in the administrative system of the country	- Universal nature of laws - Enforcement of rules outside of personal differences	- Barrington Moore (1975) - Alami (2007)
	Decentralization in the administration of the country	- Separation of duties between the country's three forces - Decentralization in the administration of state affairs	- Alami (2007)
	Government specialization	- Disciplined and expert administrative system - Separation of functions, duties and powers - Division of work between institutions	- Dodd (1972) - Misayi and colleagues (2019)
	Integration of structures and trends	- Coordination of duties and affairs among institutions - Integration of structures and processes in the form of a political system	- Dodd (1972) - Misayi and colleagues (2019)
	Government revenue sources	- Dependence on non-exclusive sources of income	- Bashiriyeh (2002)
	Absence of administrative and	- Rival political parties - Strong civil society	- Barrington Moore (1975)

Dimensions	Component	Indicator	Researcher
	political corruption		
	The influence of the political system	- Sovereignty over all parts of his land - The ability to influence the whole country - Application and implementation of the laws established in the area of your land	- Binder (2015) - Gabriel Almond (1956)
	Political integration	- Convergence and consensus of the members of the political society regarding the basic political strategies - The difference between political opinion groups only in tactics and in the direction of strategy	- Huntington (1988) - Gabriel Almond (1956) - Zibakalam and Moqtadaei (2014)
Dimensions	**Component**	**Indicator**	**Researcher**
Civil Society	The existence of organized and strong parties	- Existence of effective laws in the field of creation, activity, and possibly cancellation of parties - Existence of effective laws in the field of government support for political parties - The existence of party performance culture among the people - Existence of positive thinking towards parties among men's government	- Huntington (1988) - Shils (1960) - Binder (2015) - Abbasi (2014)
	The existence of non-governmental organizations	- The existence of various organizations on behalf of the people to protect their rights and ensure their interests - All kinds of trade, specialized social organizations, and such	- Shils (1960) - Dodd (1972) - Binder (2015)
	The existence of defined rules and structures for the participation of civil society institutions in politics	- The institutionality of the civil organization - The existence of laws for the activity and support of civil organizations	- Huntington (1988) - Binder (2015) - Shils (1960) - Misayi and colleagues (2019)
	Democratic performance of civil society	- Exercising influence on the government and competitors through democratic methods	- Binder (2015) - Gabriel Almond (1956)
Dimensions	**Component**	**Indicator**	**Researcher**
People and society (Citizens)	Political awareness	- Reflecting your opinions and beliefs to the system and officials in the right ways	- Huntington (1988) - Nasouhian (2008)
	There is an element of trust in social relationships	- Trust of citizens to other citizens. - Citizens' trust in political elites. - The elite trust each other. - Trust of elites to citizens.	- Gabriel Almond (1956) - Huntington (1988) - Bondel (1990) - Nasouhian (2008)

| National solidarity and sense of national belonging | - Removing mentality from tribal and local formats
- Feeling of belonging to the political system
- Considering people inside the country as compatriots | - Gabriel Almond (1956)
- Dodd (1972)
- Badi' (2008) |
| Absence of irreconcilable divisions in society | - Homogeneity and homogeneity of civil society
- Absence of class, local, regional, and ethnic divisions | - Dodd (1972)
- Barrington Moore (1975)
- Shils (1960)
- Gabriel Almond (1956)
- Ghavam (2009) |

Statistical Population

First Statistical Population:

In the weighting stage of the conceptual model of the research, to collect the necessary information regarding the importance of each dimension, component, and indicator, experts in the fields of political science and cultural management and also experts from political and legal institutions (the government and its branches, including the executive, legislative, judicial systems, and security and military institutions) were consulted as experts, with a maximum of 30 individuals being approached.

Second Statistical Population:

In the next stage, to measure the current state of public culture in terms of its role and impact on the political development process, based on the determined dimensions, components, and indicators, a questionnaire was administered to senior managers of the Cultural Revolution Council and the Public Culture Council, and PhD students in political science, law, public administration, and cultural management at Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch of Tehran and Zanjan Branch, as experts, and their opinions were collected. Using these two statistical populations aims to achieve diverse perspectives regarding evaluating the current state of public culture. In other words, two separate questionnaires were designed for the managers and the students.

Data collection

In the present research, three types of questionnaires are used to explain the desired and existing situations.

1. Experts' Questionnaire for Determining the Desired Situation: This questionnaire extracts the weight of dimensions, components, and indicators of the public culture political development model.

2. Managers' Questionnaire for Determining the Existing Situation.

3. Students' Questionnaire for Determining the Existing Situation.

The questionnaire is designed using three methods: pairwise comparison, Likert scale, and semi-metric, to enhance its validity (credibility) as a measurement tool.

This research is defined thematically within the domain of the role of public culture in Iran's political development and examines the 44 years of the Islamic Republic of Iran. From a temporal perspective, the research and data collection stages will be from 2022 to 2023.

Data analysis

To analyze the information and obtain results from the collected data in this research, according to the research method, statistical techniques such as SPSS software for descriptive statistics and measuring central tendency and dispersion indices, Matlab software for pairwise comparison, and Excel software for calculating technical coefficients in the model have been used. Finally, the desired model is designed. The dimensions, components, and indicators are weighed using three scales: pairwise, Likert, and semi-metric, with the total weight in each being extracted based on the geometric mean.

Determining the Importance of Each Dimension and Component of Iran's Political Development Model through Public Culture from Experts' Perspective

This chapter will observe all the executive steps to reach the dynamic model using figures and numbers.

Weights of the Dimensions of the Political Development Model through Public Culture

A - Pairwise comparison scale

Political development through public culture	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Average	Geometric mean
Government	0.597	0.61	0.505	0.571	0.553	0.61	0.11	0.269	0.585	0.135	0.391	0.508
Civil Society	0.335	0.348	0.41	0.375	0.371	0.348	0.353	0.369	0.308	0.029	0.277	0.361
People and society (citizens)	0.068	0.05	0.085	0.054	0.076	0.05	0.537	0.363	0.011	0.836	0.101	0.131

Table 2- Pairwise comparison scale of dimensions of political development through public culture

B- Likert scale

Political development through public culture	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Average	Geometric mean
Government	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	0.373
Civil Society	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	0.324
People and society (citizens)	4	4	3	4	3	3	5	3	3	5	4	0.302

Table 3- Likert scale of dimensions of political development through public culture

C- Half metric scale

Political development through public culture	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Average	Geometric mean
Government	90	80	80	80	60	80	80	80	90	80	80	0.359
Civil Society	80	70	60	60	70	60	60	70	70	80	68	0.305
People and society (citizens)	80	70	70	90	80	40	90	100	60	90	75	0.337

Table 4- Half metric scale of dimensions of political development through public culture

D. Comparing the weights of political development dimensions through public culture

Political development through public culture	Pairwise comparison	Likert	Half metric	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
Government	0.508	0.373	0.359	0.408	**0.419**

Civil Society	0.361	0.324	0.305	0.329	**0.338**
People and society (citizens)	0.131	0.302	0.337	0.237	**0.243**

Table 5- Comparison of dimensions of political development through public culture according to three types of tests

E- The model obtained from the technical coefficients for the dimensions of political development through public culture
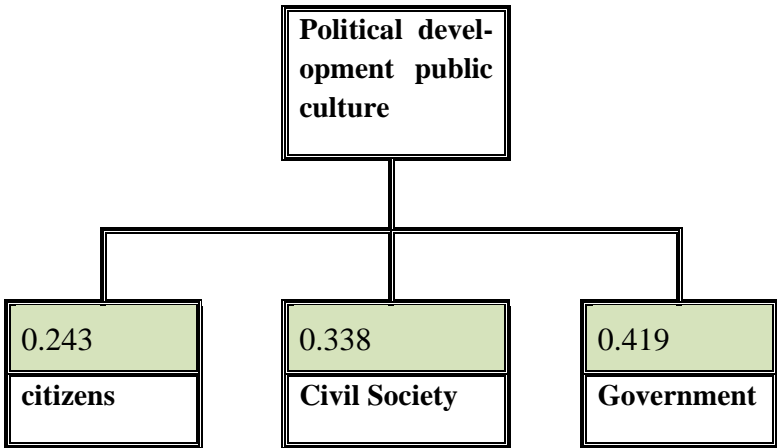
Figure 3- The model obtained from the technical coefficients for the dimensions of political development through public culture

According to the tables and Figure above, comparing the dimensions of political development through public culture and considering the three types of tests conducted reveals that, from the viewpoint of experts, the government, with a coefficient of 41.9%, is of greater importance among the dimensions of political development in Iran. The other dimensions, namely civil society and citizens, hold the following ranks of importance, with 33.8% and 24.3%, respectively.

Weights of the components of each dimension of political development in Iran through public culture:

Weights of the components of the government dimension

A - Pairwise comparison scale

Government	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
The rule of law and regulations in the administrative system of the country	0.1349	0.1834	0.1514	0.1272	0.1219	0.2188	0.147	0.1136	0.1206	0.1098	0.140	0.162
Decentralization in the administration of the country	0.1368	0.0277	0.138	0.0824	0.0819	0.0474	0.0641	0.1619	0.149	0.073	0.085	0.098
Government specialization	0.15	0.122	0.32	0.194	0.235	0.102	0.0029	0.165	0.112	0.105	0.104	0.121
Integration of structures and trends	0.114	0.206	0.12	0.215	0.125	0.056	0.192	0.175	0.143	0.0712	0.131	0.152
Government revenue sources	0.128	0.054	0.06	0.0964	0.0252	0.235	0.144	0.121	0.106	0.178	0.098	0.113
Absence of administrative and political corruption	0.103	0.233	0.0206	0.17	0.146	0.201	0.172	0.156	0.112	0.193	0.130	0.152
The influence of the political system	0.16	0.0309	0.04	0.092	0.122	0.042	0.113	0.0455	0.036	0.11	0.067	0.078
Political integration	0.0733	0.143	0.15	0.023	0.143	0.0978	0.165	0.062	0.2214	0.16	0.106	0.123

Table 6- Pairwise comparison scale of the components of the government dimension

B- Likert scale

Government	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
The rule of law and regulations in the administrative system	4	5	3	2	4	5	3	5	3	4	3.661	0.14

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	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
of the country												
Decentralization in the administration of the country	3	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	2	5	3.852	0.15
Government specialization	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4.782	0.19
Integration of structures and trends	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	4.443	0.18
Government revenue sources	5	4	3	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	3.837	0.15
Absence of administrative and political corruption	5	3	4	5	5	5	2	3	5	3	4.195	0.17
The influence of the political system	5	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3.519	0.14
Political integration	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4.573	0.18

Table 7- Likert scale of the components of the government dimension

C- Half metric scale

Government	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
The rule of law and regulations in the administrative system of the country	80	85	80	85	90	80	95	85	70	85	83.253	0.128
Decentralization in the administration of the country	95	75	80	90	85	95	55	100	90	70	82.356	0.126
Government specialization	75	70	75	70	80	100	90	75	80	85	79.528	0.122

Integration of structures and trends	100	95	80	90	85	85	75	70	85	70	82.958	0.127
Government revenue sources	85	75	90	75	90	95	70	75	70	65	78.414	0.120
Absence of administrative and political corruption	100	100	100	85	85	65	85	65	85	85	84.585	0.130
The influence of the political system	85	70	90	75	90	95	70	75	80	70	79.508	0.122
Political integration	70	100	75	80	75	95	85	80	75	85	81.527	0.125

Table 8- Half metric scale of government dimension components

D- Comparison of the weights of the components of the state dimension

Government	Pairwise comparison	Likert	Half metric	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
The rule of law and regulations in the administrative system of the country	0.162	0.14	0.128	**0.143**	**0.131**
Decentralization in the administration of the country	0.098	0.15	0.126	**0.123**	**0.113**
Government specialization	0.121	0.19	0.122	**0.141**	**0.130**
Integration of structures and trends	0.152	0.18	0.127	**0.151**	**0.140**
Government revenue sources	0.113	0.15	0.120	**0.127**	**0.117**

Absence of administrative and political corruption	0.152	0.17	0.130	**0.150**	**0.138**
The influence of the political system	0.078	0.14	0.122	**0.110**	**0.101**
Political integration	0.123	0.18	0.125	**0.140**	**0.129**

Table 9- Comparison of the weights of the components of the government dimension according to the three types of tests carried out

E- The model obtained from technical coefficients for post-state components
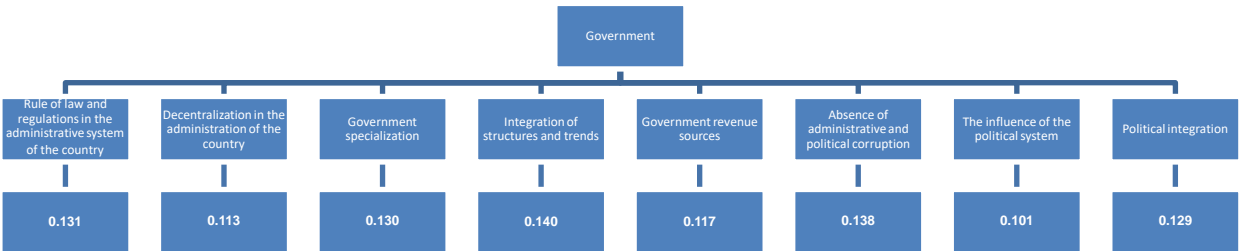
Figure 4- The model obtained from the technical coefficients for the components of the government dimension

According to Table (9) and Figure(4), from the comparison of the weights of the components of the government dimension, based on three types of tests conducted, it is observed that from the perspective of experts, the indices of structural and procedural integration, the absence of administrative and political corruption, and the rule of law and order in the administrative system, with coefficients of 14%, 13.8%, and 13.1% respectively, hold the first, second, and third places in terms of importance. The other indices, namely specialization in governance, political integration, government revenue sources, decentralization in-country administration, and the influence of the

political system, with coefficients of 13%, 12.9%, 11.7%, 11.3%, and 10.1%, respectively, occupy the subsequent positions in terms of importance.

The weight of the components of civil society dimension

A - Pairwise comparison scale

Civil Society	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
The existence of organized and strong parties	0.334	0.29	0.517	0.257	0.145	0.368	0.13	0.441	0.338	0.502	0.304	0.355
The existence of non-governmental organizations	0.399	0.471	0.155	0.493	0.245	0.283	0.257	0.25	0.331	0.283	0.300	0.352
The existence of defined rules and structures for the participation of civil society institutions in politics	0.133	0.1127	0.263	0.132	0.107	0.301	0.268	0.224	0.2	0.085	0.167	0.196
Democratic performance of civil society	0.133	0.112	0.066	0.118	0.474	0.048	0.045	0.045	0.0231	0.129	0.083	0.097

Table 10- Pairwise comparison scale of civil society dimension components

B- Likert scale

Civil Society	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
The existence of organized and strong parties	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	0.327
The existence of non-governmental organizations	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	3	5	4	0.342

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10		
The existence of defined rules and structures for the participation of civil society institutions in politics	4	4	1	5	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	0.298
Democratic performance of civil society	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	0.360

Table 11- Likert scale of the dimensions of civil society

C- Half metric scale

Civil Society	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
The existence of organized and strong parties	90	50	80	90	70	70	60	80	70	80	73	0.259
The existence of non-governmental organizations	90	50	60	80	70	70	70	90	80	70	72	0.256
The existence of defined rules and structures for the participation of civil society institutions in politics	90	50	70	60	80	50	70	70	60	60	65	0.231
Democratic performance of civil society	90	50	70	80	80	70	80	80	50	80	72	0.255

Table 12- Half metric scale of the dimensions of civil society

D- Comparing the weights of the later components of civil society

Civil Society	Pairwise comparison	Likert	Half metric	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
The existence of organized and strong parties	0.355	0.327	0.259	0.311	**0.291**
The existence of non-governmental organizations	0.352	0.342	0.256	0.313	**0.293**
The existence of defined rules and structures for the participation of civil society institutions in politics	0.196	0.298	0.231	0.238	**0.222**
Democratic performance of civil society	0.097	0.360	0.255	0.207	**0.194**

Table 13- Comparison of the weights of the dimensions of civil society according to the three types of tests carried out

E- The model obtained from the technical coefficients for the dimensions of the civil society

Civil Society

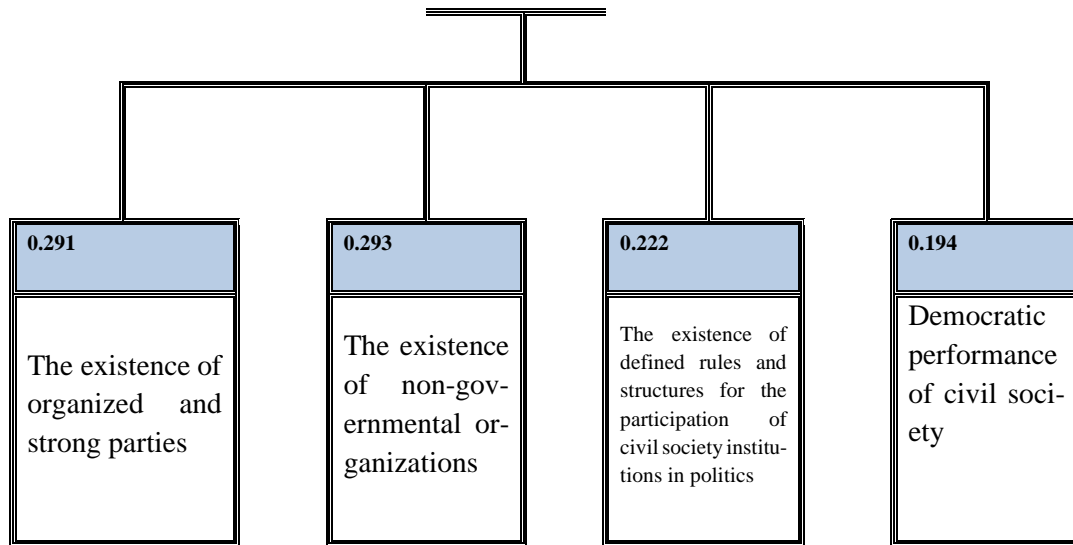| 0.291	0.293	0.222	0.194
The existence of organized and strong parties	The existence of non-governmental organizations	The existence of defined rules and structures for the participation of civil society institutions in politics	Democratic performance of civil society
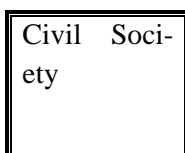
Figure 5- The model obtained from technical coefficients for the dimensions of civil society

According to Table (13) and Figure (5), it was observed that from the opinions of 10 experts with different perspectives, the importance of the components of civil society was determined. Then, a single value was derived by taking the geometric mean of the results of the statements of these ten individuals. Finally, using a combined method, the geometric mean was taken, and the technical coefficient of the overall weights of the dimensions was determined as follows: the existence of non-governmental organizations and the existence of organized and strong parties, each with weights of 29.3% and 29.1%, respectively, are more important among the four components of the civil society dimension.

Weights of the components of society and people (citizens)

In this section, precisely as in the previous step, the weights of the components of society and people (citizens) were determined.

A - Pairwise comparison scale

Citizens	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
Political awareness	0.394	0.525	0.301	0.345	0.399	0.625	0.394	0.232	0.27	0.374	0.371	0.355

Having an element of trust in social relationships	0.266	0.042	0.482	0.27	0.239	0.125	0.387	0.232	0.258	0.228	0.217	0.352
National solidarity and sense of national belonging	0.259	0.387	0.116	0.264	0.293	0.125	0.111	0.34	0.331	0.196	0.221	0.196
Absence of irreconcilable divisions in society	0.081	0.046	0.102	0.121	0.07	0.125	0.109	0.196	0.141	0.203	0.109	0.097

Table 14- Pairwise comparison scale of citizens' dimension components

B- Likert scale

Citizens	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
Political awareness	4	5	5	2	3	2	5	4	4	4	4	0.256
Having an element of trust in social relationships	4	4	4	2	5	3	4	4	3	5	4	0.261
National solidarity and sense of national belonging	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	0.262
Absence of irreconcilable divisions in society	4	4	3	1	5	2	3	5	4	3	3	0.221

Table 15- Likert scale of citizens' dimension components

C- Half metric scale

Citizens	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
Political awareness	80	90	80	80	90	40	70	40	100	80	72	0.326
Having an element of trust	90	50	80	80	80	70	90	50	80	60	71	0.324

in social relationships											
National solidarity and sense of national belonging	90	80	70	80	80	80	90	60	80	70	77	0.351
Absence of irreconcilable divisions in society	80	80	80	80	60	40	90	30	70	70	65	0.293

Table 16- Half metric scale of citizens' dimension components

D- Comparison of the weights of citizens' components

Citizens	Pairwise comparison	Likert	Half metric	Geometric mean	Technical coefficient
Political awareness	0.459	0.256	0.326	0.337	0.301
Having an element of trust in social relationships	0.268	0.261	0.324	0.283	0.253
National solidarity and sense of national belonging	0.273	0.262	0.351	0.293	0.262
Absence of irreconcilable divisions in society	0.135	0.221	0.293	0.206	0.184

Table 17- Comparison of the weights of the dimension components of the citizens according to the three types of tests carried out

E- The model obtained from the technical coefficients for the dimensions of citizens
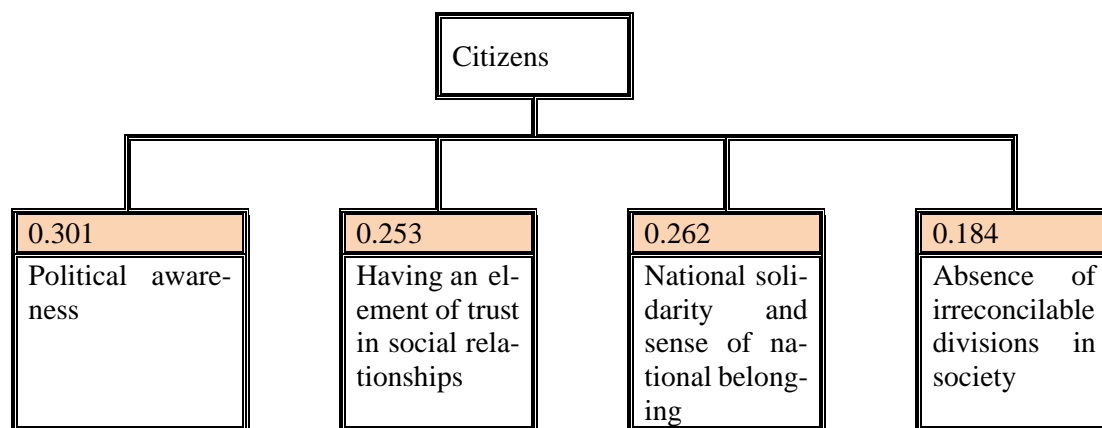
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                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │  Citizens    │
                    └──────┬───────┘
       ┌───────────┬───────┴───────┬───────────┐
 ┌─────────┐  ┌─────────┐   ┌─────────┐   ┌─────────┐
 │ 0.301   │  │ 0.253   │   │ 0.262   │   │ 0.184   │
 ├─────────┤  ├─────────┤   ├─────────┤   ├─────────┤
 │Political│  │Having an│   │National │   │Absence  │
 │aware-   │  │element  │   │solidar- │   │of       │
 │ness     │  │of trust │   │ity and  │   │irrecon- │
 │         │  │in social│   │sense of │   │cilable  │
 │         │  │relation-│   │national │   │divisions│
 │         │  │ships    │   │belonging│   │in society│
 └─────────┘  └─────────┘   └─────────┘   └─────────┘
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Figure 6- The model obtained from the technical coefficients for the dimensions of citizens

According to the tables and Figure above, from the comparison of the weights of the components in the dimension of people and society (citizens) regarding the three types of tests conducted, it can be observed that from the perspective of experts, the political awareness component, with a weight of 30.1 percent, holds more importance among other elements in the citizen dimension. The different components, namely national solidarity, national belonging, and the presence of trust in social relations, with 26.2 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively, rank next in terms of importance in the model of political development of public culture in Iran.

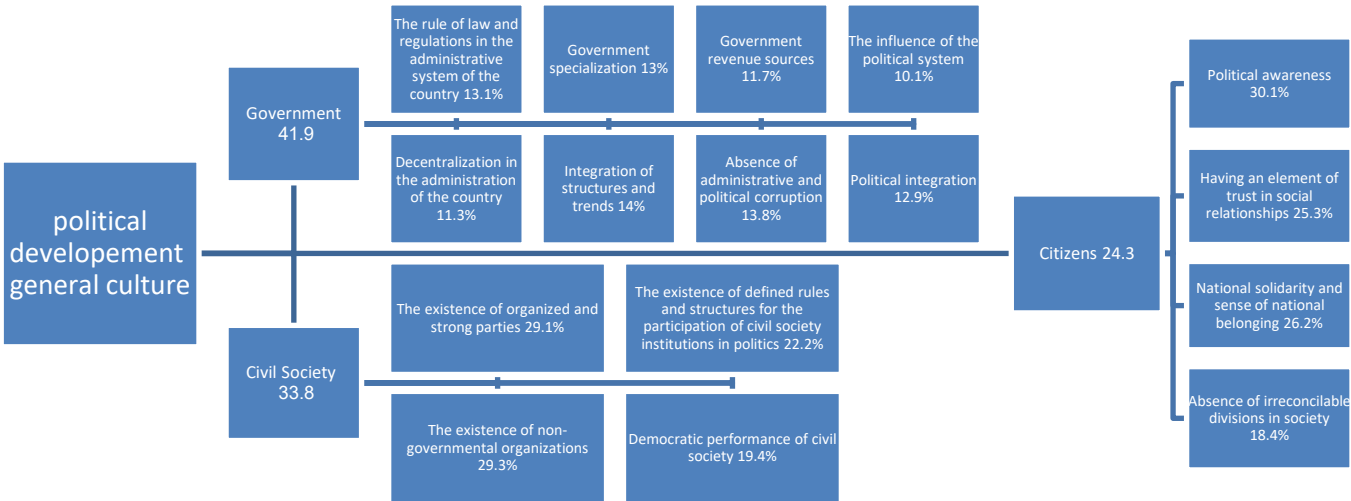**Quantitative model of political development through Iran's public culture**

Figure 7- Quantitative model of political development through Iran's public culture

Final analysis of the current and desired situation

Components	optimal condition	The current situation from the managers' perspective	The current situation from the student's perspective	managers' deviation from the optimal situation	Students' Deviation from the Optimal Situation	Average of two theoretical views	The difference between students and managers	The standardized percentage of deviation from the optimal situation
The rule of law and regulations in the administrative system of the country	13.1	7.4	3.2	5.7	9.9	5.3	4.2	59.54

Decentralization in the administration of the country	11.2	5.2	1.9	6.1	9.4	3.55	3.3	68.58
Government specialization	13	7.2	1.8	5.8	11.2	4.5	5.4	65.38
Integration of structures and processes	14	8.1	4.3	5.9	9.7	6.2	3.8	55.71
Sources of government revenue	11.7	6.4	1.7	5.3	10	4.05	4.7	65.38
Absence of administrative and political corruption	13.8	7.1	3.5	6.7	10.3	5.3	3.6	61.59
The influence of the political system	10.1	4.6	2.4	5.5	7.7	3.5	2.2	65.35
Political integration	12.9	6.8	3.1	6.1	9.8	4.95	3.7	61.63
The existence of organized and strong parties	29.1	21.8	17.6	7.3	11.5	19.7	4.2	32.3
The existence of non-governmental organizations	29.3	22.7	18.4	6.6	10.9	20.55	4.3	29.86
The existence of defined rules and structures	22.2	16.4	12.6	5.8	9.6	14.5	0.2	36.71
Democratic performance of civil society	19.4	13.2	9.3	6.2	10.1	11.25	3.9	42.01

Political aware-ness	30.1	24.6	18.9	5.5	11.2	21.75	5.7	27.74
Having an element of trust in social relationships	25.3	18.7	12.4	6.6	12.9	15.55	6.3	38.54
National solidarity and sense of national belonging	26.2	19.1	14.9	7.1	11.3	17	4.2	35.11
Absence of irreconcilable divisions in society	18.4	12.2	8.2	6.2	10.2	10.2	4	44.57

Table 18- Final analysis regarding the current and desired situation

Comparison of the optimal situation from the point of view of experts and the current situation from the point of view of managers and students
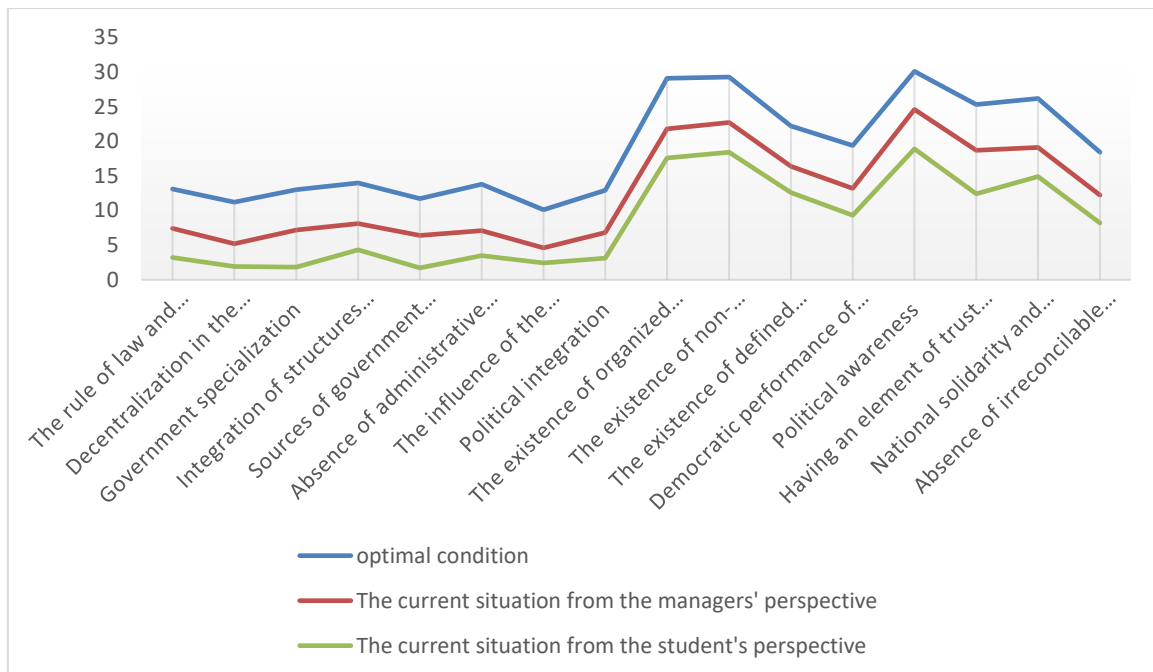
Figure 8- Comparison of the optimal situation from the point of view of experts and the current situation from the point of view of managers and students

As observed in the above chart from the comparison of three graphs (the ideal situation from the perspective of experts, the current situation from the perspective of managers, and the current situation from the perspective of students), the overall trend in all three graphs is the same. This indicates shared views among experts, managers, and students regarding each dimension and component's share, weight, and importance in the designed model (political development through public culture). According to the chart, it can be said that students are more pessimistic about the current state of public culture in achieving political development regarding the existing components. This means that students see a more significant discrepancy and deviation from the ideal situation in assessing the role of public culture in Iran's political development compared to managers.

Another noteworthy point is that managers' and students' views regarding the current situation in each component are similar and aligned. Both views show relatively more differences from the ideal situation. This also indicates a significant gap between the current state of public culture in terms of addressing the components of political development and the perfect situation.

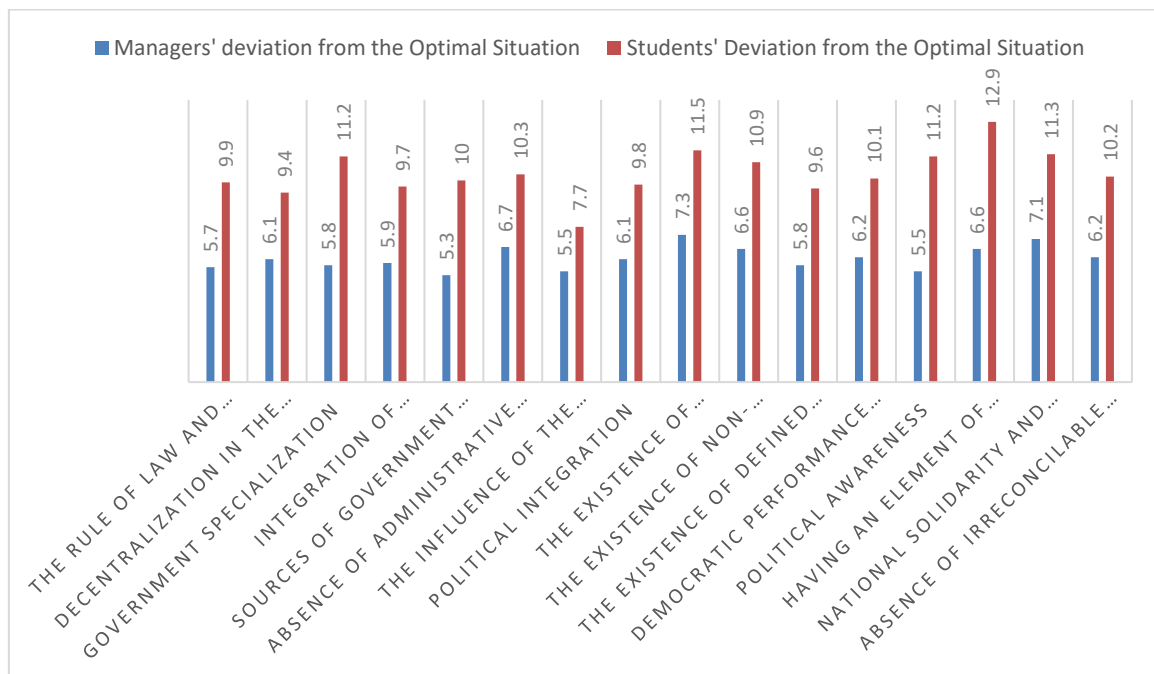**The size of deviations from the ideal situation from the point of view of managers and students**

Figure 9- Deviation of the current situation (managers and students) from the desired situation

As observed in the above figure, students exhibit more significant deviation from the ideal state in all components related to the role of public culture in achieving political development.

From the perspective of both statistical populations, namely managers and students, in the dimension of government (including components such as the rule of law and regulation in the country's administrative system, decentralization in-country administration, specialization of governance, integration of structures and processes, government revenue sources, absence of administrative and political corruption, influence of the political system, and political integration), there is a more significant deviation from the ideal state in public culture compared to other dimensions of political development. Regarding the dimensions of civil society and citizens, the deviation from the perfect state is seen as greater from the students' point of view than the managers.

However, since the above diagram represents the differences between the two statistical populations in raw numbers and does not calculate the importance coefficient of each component, a precise judgment based on it cannot be made. Therefore, it seems necessary to standardize the existing differences and accurately identify and explain the deviation of the current state from the ideal state. The following diagram (Figure 10) provides a more accurate depiction of the deviations.

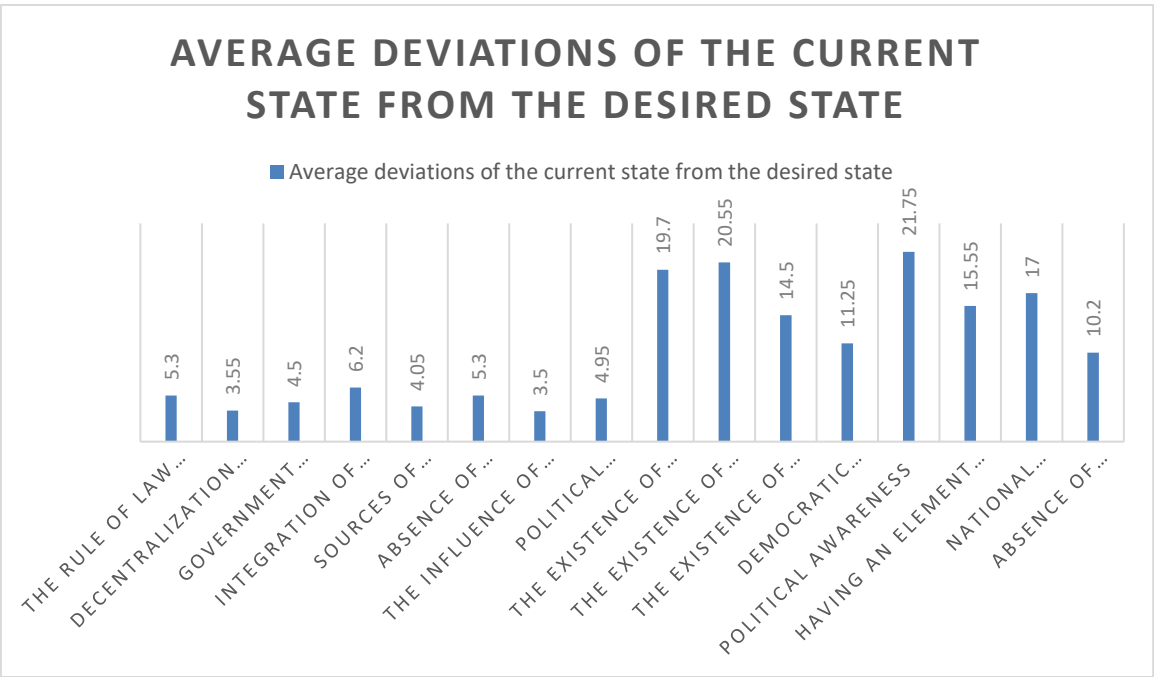**Average deviations of the current state from the desired state**

Figure 10- Average deviations from the optimal situation

The above chart represents the average deviations from the ideal situation based on the opinions of managers and students. As observed, the obtained numbers cannot accurately and comparably express the extent of deviations from the perfect situation. For this reason, the obtained deviations have been standardized and can be seen in the following chart.

Standardized percentage of deviation from the ideal situation

According to the above chart, the standardized percentage of deviations from the perfect situation in each of the sixteen components is noticeable. The lowest deviation from the ideal situation pertains to the element "political awareness" at 27.74%, and the highest deviation relates to the component "decentralization in governance" at 68.58%.
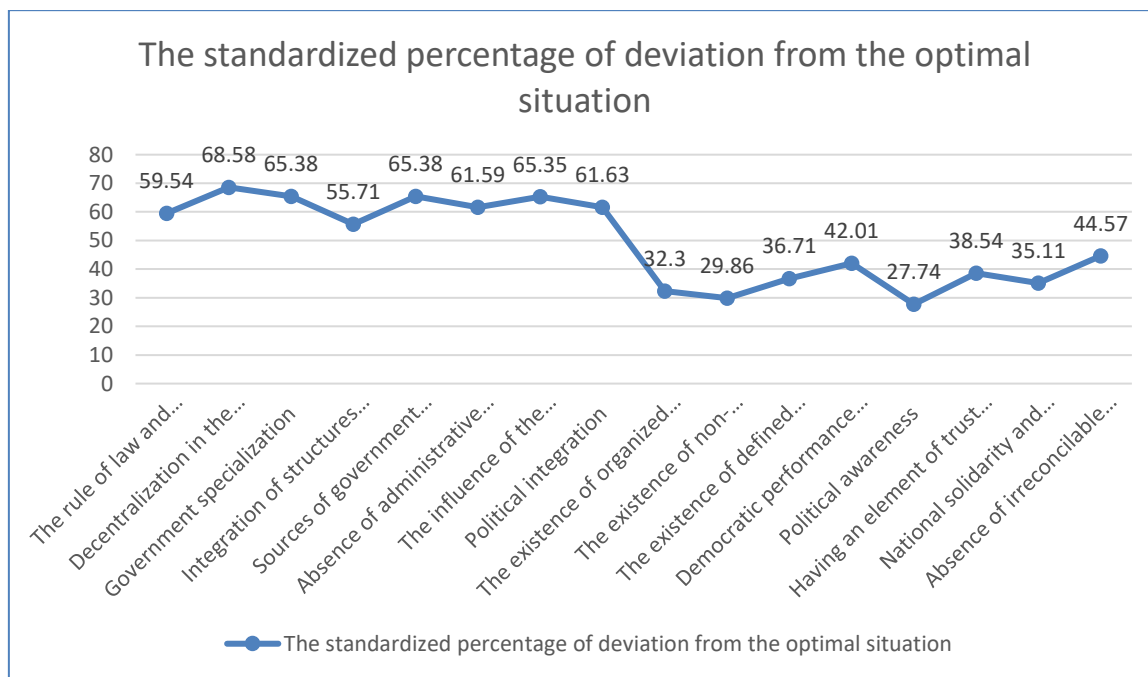

Figure 11- The standardized percentage of deviation from the optimal situation

As the chart shows, the numbers 0 to 100 represent the degree of deviation from the desired state. This means that the closer the obtained number (the standardized percentage of differences from the desired state) is to zero, the less the deviation of the role of public culture in political development for each component, and the closer it is to 100, the greater the deviation.

Another notable point is that, as observed, all components' overall degree of deviations from the desired state is approximately between 27.74 and 68.58 percent. This indicates that public culture needs to experience favorable conditions in influencing the political development process and is mainly in a risky decision-making position.

Desirable position refers to conditions where the deviation is between 0 and 20 and is considered a secure position in decision-making. A deviation of up to 20 percent is necessary for organizations that want to operate dynamically in changing environmental conditions. Therefore, in this position, decisions can be primarily planned.

Acceptable position refers to conditions where the deviation is between 20 and 40 percent. The position is somewhat secure, but planned decisions can only be slightly relied upon.

Risky position refers to conditions where the deviation is between 40 and 60 percent. The environment's reliability is significantly reduced, and due to ambiguity, decision-making in the current situation is accompanied by considerable risk. Planned decisions must be more trusted and hopeful for success.

Dangerous position refers to conditions with a deviation between 60 to 80 percent. The position indicates environmental uncertainty, and the significant deviation between the current and desired state requires particular decisions and plans.

Critical position refers to conditions where the deviation is between 80 to 100 percent. The position is highly uncertain, and previously planned decisions cannot be relied upon. Immediate action must be taken to reduce deviations from the desired state, and unique choices and plans must be followed.

Conclusion

Based on the information obtained regarding the importance of the dimensions of political development through public culture and considering the three types of tests conducted, it was observed that from the perspective of experts, the government, with a weight of 41.9%, holds greater importance Among the dimensions of political development in Iran. The other dimensions, namely civil society and citizens, follow with 33.8% and 24.3%, respectively, in terms of importance. Additionally, from the comparison of the weights of government components, it was determined that from the experts' point of view, the indicators of integration of structures and processes, absence of administrative and political corruption, and rule of law in the administrative system, with weights of 14%, 13.8%, and 13.1% respectively, are of first, second, and third importance. Other indicators such as the specialization of governance, political integration, government revenue sources, decentralization

in administration, and the influence of the political system, with weights of 13%, 12.9%, 11.7%, 11.3%, and 10.1%, respectively, occupy the subsequent positions in terms of importance.

Furthermore, from the comparison of the weights of civil society components, it was found that the existence of non-governmental organizations and strong organized parties, with weights of 29.3% and 29.1%, respectively, are of greater importance among the four components of civil society. From the comparison of the weights of the people and culture (citizens) components, it was determined that from the expert's perspective, the political awareness component, with a weight of 30.1%, is more important than the other components of citizens. The different components, namely national solidarity and national belonging, and the presence of trust in social relations, with weights of 26.2% and 25.3%, respectively, occupy the subsequent positions in importance in the model of political development of public culture in Iran.

Additionally, from the comparison of the dimensions of political development of public culture, it was determined that from the managers' perspective, the "government" dimension shows the most significant deviation from the desired state, and the "civil society" and "citizens" dimensions respectively occupy the subsequent positions in terms of deviation from the desired state. Moreover, from comparing the government dimension in the current and desired states from the managers' perspective, the "absence of administrative and political corruption" shows the most significant deviation from the desired state. From the comparison of the civil society dimension in

the current and desired states from the managers' perspective, it was found that the "existence of strong organized parties" shows the most significant deviation from the desired state. Similarly, comparing the citizens' dimension in the current and desired states from the managers' perspective, it was found that the "presence of trust in social relations" shows the most significant deviation from the desired state.

Additionally, from the comparison of the government components, it was found that from the student's perspective, the most significant deviation relates to the "specialization of governance" component, and the slightest deviation relates to the "influence of the political system" component. From the comparison of civil society components, it was found that from the student's perspective, the most significant deviation relates to the "democratic performance of civil society" component, and the slightest deviation relates to the "existence of defined laws and structures for the participation of civil society institutions in politics" component. Similarly, comparing the citizens' components, it was found that from the student's perspective, the most significant deviation relates to the "national solidarity and national belonging" component, and a minor deviation relates to the "absence of irreconcilable gaps in society " component.

Furthermore, the dimensions of political development of public culture were compared, and it was found that from the student's perspective, the highest level of deviation from the desired state is in the "civil society" dimension, while the other dimensions, namely " citizens" and "government," show less deviation.

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