



Analyzing the General Industrial Policies Adopted by The Ruling System of Iran: A Qualitative Research Based on Content Analysis

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Abstract

As the added value of the industry sector increases and industries gain a higher share in the national economy, the ground is provided for higher rates of economic growth in societies. Therefore, considering the strategic significance of the industrial sector in the economic growth and development of the country, in the present study attempts are made to analyze the general industrial policies adopted by the ruling system of Iran. Thus, the present study seeks to discover the areas related to general industrial policies of the ruling system on which the supreme leader has laid greatest emphasis and determine the industrial matters that most concern the country's supreme leader. The present study also seeks to specify the most emphasized and important factors associated with industrial policies put forward by the supreme leader of the country. The present study falls into the category of qualitative studies and is conducted using content analysis method. The required data were collected through thematic search for research keywords and applying the research protocol on the general industrial policies adopted by the ruling system. The collected data were analyzed using a mixed (quantitative-qualitative) method. The population of the study includes general policies of the ruling system; therefore, the population and the sample size completely match each other. The results indicate that among the policies put forward by the Supreme Leader, "support for domestic production", "enhancement and growth of productivity" and "expansion of the economy and knowledge-based industries" have the largest shares and coefficients of importance.

Keywords: Supreme Leader, General Policies of the Ruling System, Industry, Content Analysis.



Introduction

The general policies of the system is a statement that entered the system of fundamental rights of Iran's legal system with the amendment of the constitution in 1368. Until this title was officially recognized, the collection of statements and orders of the leader of the revolution Imam Khomeini (RA) was considered as the strategic policies of the system, which It is based on the approved laws and regulations. With the drafting of Article 110 of the Constitution in the Constitutional Review Council, the authority to formulate and communicate general policies was defined within the scope of the authority of the system's leadership, and the Expediency Recognition Council was also introduced as an advisor alongside the leadership as a center for producing, evaluating and monitoring these policies. (Rizvanifar, 2016). The general policies of the system are a coordinated set of orientations, phased goals and macro strategies of the system in specific periods of time to realize the ideals and goals of the constitution. These policies are considered as one of the top documents of the country. Regarding the importance of these policies, the Supreme Leader, as a reference for determining the general policies of the system, considers discipline in the country as one of the goals of these policies and mentions it as defining the general geometry of the system. The high position of the general policies of the system in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and entrusting the determination and supervision of their implementation to the highest authority of the country, i.e. the Supreme Leader (based on the first and second clauses of the one hundredth article of the Constitution), is a suitable platform for regularizing the implementation processes and Legislation is in the direction of goals and ideals. Also, due to the temporary nature of the tenure of the officials in the three powers and the possibility of intermittent changes in legislative, executive and judicial programs and policies in various cultural, economic, political and... The problems of the contemporary way of structuring government and democratic governments are discussed; It will be necessary to have general policies as binding principles that govern all government forces (Gholami and Bahadri Jahrami, 2012). The general policies of the industry sector, including the general policies of the system in the industry sector announced on 09/29/2013, and other policy clauses related to the industry sector in other general policies of the system, including the general policies of national production, support for Iranian labor and capital - announced on 11/24/2013 , general policies of reforming the consumption pattern, general policies of resistance economy, general policies of the sixth development plan, general policies of science and technology, general policies of employment and The general policies are to encourage investment. Industrialization and industrial development is one of the necessary conditions for economic progress and the basis for extensive structural changes in the economic and technological fields. (Braz, 1365). The importance of industry as a carrier of technological developments increases productivity in other sectors of the economy by creating methods and inventing new production tools. Economic growth resulting from industrialization with multiplicative and synergistic effects on the economy of countries and their production structure. (Hasanvand, 1401). In order to plan for industrial development, the basic bottlenecks in this sector must be known. This recognition is not possible without having a real picture of the performance of the industry sector. In this regard, the Supreme Leader has intelligently observed the state of the country's industry and examined its strengths and weaknesses from various dimensions, and based on that, he has compiled and communicated the general policies of the system in the field of industry. Therefore, considering the strategic importance of the industry sector in the economic growth and development of the country and despite the clarifications of the Supreme Leader regarding the need for the growth and development of industry and domestic production, it is very



necessary to monitor the goals of the general policies of the system in this area. In this regard, this research seeks to determine What are the most emphasized and importance coefficients of the policies announced by the Supreme Leader (Madazla Al-Aali) related to the industry sector and what concepts and issues are the concern of the supreme leader of the country in the field of industry. In this regard, a series of questions are raised as follows: What are the main topics and concepts discussed in the general policies of the system related to the industry sector? In what formats can the general policies of the system in the industry sector be centered? Does the set of general policies related to industry have the necessary and sufficient comprehensiveness to cover all the views of the supreme leader of the revolution in the dimensions and angles related to the field of industry? The current research was prepared and compiled with the aim of answering such questions.

Research methodology

This research from the perspective of philosophical and interpretive foundations; In terms of the purpose, it is developmental-strategic and in terms of nature, it is descriptive-analytical of the type of content analysis, which analyzed the general policies of the system around the industry in a mixed manner (qualitative: content analysis-quantitative: descriptive statistics). in order to collect information; Internal library resources have been used to compile the theoretical foundations and background of the research, and the texts of the general policies of the system and the country's development programs have been studied and reviewed as documents. The statistical population includes documents related to the general policies of the system and country's development plans, which match the population and the sample. Inductive content analysis method was used to analyze the information. At this stage, key themes and phrases from the general policies of the system in the field of industry were extracted and coded and classified (open and axial coding) and descriptive statistical analysis was carried out to determine their importance. Baltz and Basel methods were used to check content validity. In this way, the content validity index value of the current research indicators was 0.87. This means that the extracted concepts and categories had the characteristics of relevance, clarity and simplicity. One of the indicators used to measure reliability in content analysis; Kapast coefficient, which expresses the degree of agreement that independent coders obtain when evaluating the characteristics of a message or text. In other words, the size of the kappa coefficient represents the agreement between two coders (Bazargan, 2017). The reliability coefficient of the current research is equal to 0.79, which indicates its acceptable reliability.

Research findings

Analysis of the general policies of the system related to the industry

In this section, we will conduct quantitative and qualitative analysis on the general policies of the system related to the industry sector. The four important activities in this department are: 1- Collecting the general policies related to the industry and extracting the relevant policy clauses based on the protocol and keywords of the research and the statistics of the policy clauses from the policy clauses 2- Thematic classification of the policy clauses counted from the policy clauses at both micro and macro levels 3- Quantitative analysis and statistical description Policy rulings related to industry 4- content analysis of policy rulings; We will explain them further.

Discussion and conclusion

As a result, in addition to the duty of various government institutions and forces to implement these policies and move within the framework and direction specified by them and to obtain



macro orientations from these policies, the Expediency Recognition Council is also obliged to ensure their good implementation by all government institutions and in The head of them is the three forces, as the most important audience of the general policies of the system, to monitor and think of solutions within the framework of the relevant laws in order to implement them as best as possible (Gholami and Bahadri Jahormi, 2012). Considering the importance of the industrial sector in the country's economy as a productive sector and having about one-fifth of the country's gross domestic product, the investigation of the factors and variables affecting the added value of this sector and the calculation of its improvement strategies from the perspective of the leadership, who is responsible for all aspects of this It is honorable, it is of great importance. Summarizing and strategically categorizing the opinions of the Supreme Leader regarding the industry is one of the things that is necessary to review the general policies of the system in the field of industry. He has expressed his opinions and ideas over many years and in many cases, which is a complete system for policy makers and planners. Therefore, in order to better understand the viewpoint of the Supreme Leader in the field of industry and to provide a basis for using his views in the general policies of the industry sector, in the present research, the content of his communicated policies in the field of industry has been analyzed and as the results of the content analysis showed According to the keywords that make up the title of the research and considering the research protocol, All the general policies of the system regarding the industry were extracted, and among the 29 broad thematic categories according to the frequency and importance coefficients of the categorized orders in each category, the category related to "supporting domestic production" (49 orders out of 368 policy orders-4/ 13 percent). It has the most weight and in the next most important categories are the issues of "improvement and growth of productivity" (45 rulings out of 368 policy rulings-12.3 percent), "expansion of the economy and knowledge-based industries" (29 rulings out of 368 policy rulings) - 7.9 percent), "Improving the level of technology and obtaining advanced technologies and increasing the penetration rate of advanced technologies in strategic industries" (29 rulings out of 368 policy rulings - 7.9 percent), "Guidance and strengthening of research and development and innovations" (28 out of 368 policy orders - 7.6 percent), "Increasing the ability Competitiveness of industry" (26 out of 368 policy orders - 7.1 percent), "Increasing and supporting the share of the cooperative sector in national production" (18 out of 368 policy orders - 4.9 percent), "Relation between industry and university" (16 out of 368 policy orders - 4.4 percent), "Increasing the share of the private sector in the industry" (14 out of 368 policy orders - 3.8 percent) and "Improving business space and environment" Work" (13 rulings out of 368 political rulings-3.5 percent) are placed. Therefore, it can be stated that the highest emphasis of the Supreme Leader (over 72.8 percent) in the general communication policies of the system related to the industry sector is around the 10 mentioned issues. Therefore, considering that the general policies of the system mediate between the goals and ideals of the system, the implementation of these policies will be necessary to achieve the goals stipulated in the third principle of the constitution. For this purpose, considering the unique role of industry in the economic development of the country and the importance of monitoring the good implementation of general industry policies from the point of view of the members of the constitutional review council, and considering the managerial and scientific basis of this importance, it is necessary to find a suitable solution in order to The provision of this supervision should be thought out and implemented. Therefore, it is suggested that the officials of the government institutions, especially the three forces, before any planning and action in the field of industry, pay special attention to the doctrine, goals and policies announced by the supreme leader of the revolution, and based on that, organize, coordinate, guide and lead. creation,



implementation, control and supervision, take action so that the envisioned goals and policies of the Supreme Leader in the industry sector are realized.

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