IDENTIFYING THE COMPONENTS OF GOVERNMENT POLICY BASED ON THE ROLE OF PRESSURE GROUPS IN IRAN

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INTRODUCTION
Today, the dissemination of government policies has become one of the leading research topics in the world (KARCH, 2007; BOUSHEY, 2010). Dissemination of government policies occurs when policies in one entity (for example, countries, states, and cities) are influenced by previous policy adaptations in other entities (RAHNAVARD et al., 2018). Government policymakers have tried to formulate their policies on the country in various societies. Government policies are the coded laws and strategies by the government to guide and manage economic, social, administrative, etc. programs (DAVARI, REZAEI, 2006). Meanwhile, pressure groups in any government and country are one of the most influential issues in public policy-making. Pressure groups can be defined as a combination of people who share common views and interests and put pressure on others to achieve their goals. Pressure groups always try in different ways to bring public opinion to their goals or to impose their desired ideas on the public. In other words, the pressure group is made of people with a common interest who defend it. Some thinkers believe that pressure groups are the same influential groups that do not have an objective presence in society but move the process of social affairs to their liking through interventions and influences invisibly, positively, or negatively.

Today it is an integral part of formulating and adopting public policies in developed countries because the pressure groups represent institutions, organizations, and different segments of society in various political, economic, cultural, and social spheres and are a kind of popular will and voice. The role and importance of stakeholders and pressure groups are clear to managers, policymakers, and researchers as individuals, groups, and organizations that have interests and the potential to influence the actions and goals of an organization, project, or political direction. Lytinen emphasizes the importance of pressure groups and states that meeting their expectations is an integral part of project success. Therefore, the analysis of pressure groups in relevant fields is very important. Stress group analysis covers a range of different methodologies to analyze their interests and to determine which interests should be considered when making decisions. Different approaches have been developed to analyze pressure groups, but in general, groups or actors are analyzed in two ways of a- their interests in a particular subject and b- the quantity and type of resources they are impressed with (BRUGHA et al., 2000).

The results of proper analysis of pressure groups help project managers and organizations to adopt a proper approach to the optimal situation with discussion to the pressure groups (BAAR, 2006). Generally claimed, the political parties seek to conquer and exercise power. It means they bring in mayors, deputies, ministers, and presidents into the government. However, pressure groups do not directly participate in the seizure and exercise of power. It means they influence and pressure it while they remain outside power. Pressure groups try to influence rulers, not rulers themselves (DOVARJEH, 1999). Political systems are always expected to implement laws and regulations that maximize public interest in public interest (LINDBLOM, 1998). Actually, it can be stated that this is a general perception that the role of the government as a representative of individuals in society is to establish justice and equality and to avoid bias and one-sidedness in the management of society. Thus, the public policies of the government are the will of the political system consisting of the government, parliament, and the judiciary in the management of affairs and interaction with citizens in which pressure groups have a key role (ALVANI, 2008). This issue is so important that some political theorists believe that political regimes today should not be studied based on party systems, but rather the role and action of pressure groups and stakeholders. It can be claimed in fact that most political decisions are influenced by the activities of pressure groups. Pressure groups are necessary for the efficient administration of the modern state, and modern democracy would not exist without pressure groups.
It is indicated based on explanations that pressure groups on government policies can be effective. Therefore, the objective of this research is to identify the components of government policy based on the role of pressure groups in Iran using a qualitative method.

**LITERATURE AND RESEARCH BACKGROUND**

The history of literature on pressure groups dates back to the beginning of the 20th century. Although this phenomenon is not new and even older than parties, the official concept of the pressure group, known as the influential group, was first drawn in the United States to study the effect of private organizations and associations on government. The first proposed book in this field was “Arthur Bentley” that was wrote in 1908 titled “the government procedure” and explained these groups. He paid attention to the institutional structure of these groups in this book. These studies were in a state of stagnation until the end of World War II. As "David Truman" published a similar book in 1951 and continued “Bently”’s work to discover the act and the real status of the pressure groups on the power structure. These studies have continued and have been considered in all books of political sociology based on their importance since now. The issue was as important as some political theorists believe that political regimes today should not be studied based on party systems but should study the role and actions of pressure groups and stakeholders. Pressure groups, pressure institutions, organized or unorganized, actively seek to promote specific interests in society by pressuring government officials and organizations actively. Pressure groups direct their efforts toward influencing the legislative and executive branches of government, political parties, and sometimes the public (DOVARJEH, 1999).

The literature is actually about what exists. It was proved that although the public policies are proposed, specific factors influence them. This is the concern of researchers such as Sharma and Sadana (2010) who stated that policy is not made in a vacuum. Those responsible for coding it are constantly exposed to various impacts. The first effect in policy-making is the environmental effect in which the political system operates. The environment widely includes economic and social institutions (history, law, ethics, philosophy, religion, education, tradition, beliefs, values, symbols, myths), myths, etc., which may be described as material and immaterial culture. The other effective factors on policymaking, based on Sharma and Sadana (2010) idea, is the external environment similar to the ideology of government, political leadership, and the personality of leaders, political parties and pressure groups or interest groups, the bureaucracy, and the realm of administrative policy with constitutional law. In this regard, as Yamaha (2003) referred, Sharkensky (1978) believes that several characteristics of the economic, social, and political environment of the jurisdiction (or legal authority) can influence the type of policy decisions made by the authorities, and they can influence the transfer of the policy to outputs. Specific characteristics of the environment can intervene policies and their outputs or between their outputs and their impact on society. Moreover, Yamaha (2003) claimed that the environment is the dominant factor in policy formulation and implementation.

The cultural aspect may be added to the environmental element. In addition, it should be emphasized that the effective factors on the policymaking can be internal or external based on the species analyzed system. Dimock et al. (1953) stated that many policies have been made by the senior managers, but they were imposed by the pressure group to make the decision. Of course, this is correct particularly in the government services, but the pressure groups are now the significant factors in the business organizations by the growing power of the organized force, and the incremental tendency of the government to intervene in the private sector of the economy. Moreover, it can be seen that public policy is a tool in the hands of the government to control and organize departments and states. The outcome of the policy can be impressed by many factors, one of which is the nature of the environment of such pressure and policy groups from the public policy environment. In fact, they have a strong effect on the political process (OKEKE, 2014).

Yang and Wu (2021) found in their research those governmental authorities use open data policies to investigate society's behaviors. Huang et al. (2020) claimed in their research that can execute their policies more desirably and reduce the risk of pressure groups by transparency, accountability, civil participation, and cooperation. Admadu et al. (2015)
concluded in their research that the pressure group is an organized social interest group formed alone to pursue its goals/interests and to influence government policies. The main goal or intention of any social interest group is not to seize government power, but to influence the government system in its favor. Oyeleye (1998) stated that pressure groups impose pressure on people who are responsible to make a decision. They try to influence decision-makers and make them stick to their goals. Generally, pressure groups are made to protect or enhance the interests of members or groups. According to Clarke (1998) idea, stakeholders are private, non-profit, professional organizations with distinct legal personalities and related to public welfare goals. Baldo, Sibthorpe (1998) believe that stakeholders are defined as the part of civil society that is defined as the wide range of voluntary populations that occupy large areas of land between individuals and the state. In addition, they are the primary means by which citizens can use them to express their interests for the state on a large scale.

All in all, these groups have one goal that is to influence the political decision-making process, while remaining separate from it. Akinbade (2008) defined the pressure group as an association of people whose main goal is to influence the government favorably for the benefit of its members. The pressure group has no interest in becoming a government despite the political parties. On contrary, pressure groups are organized groups that seek to achieve defined goals. Oyeleye (1998) believes that pressure groups are organizations that seek to influence the government from outside. Therefore, they do not nominate candidates for the elections or otherwise seek to win the power of the government. In this sense, they are part of civil society. Kordnaeij (2006) believe that the pressure groups are in two forms, one is directly through lobbying at the level of power (the three forces) or through violent actions from a simple pressure to a stage of terror in society, and another indirectly put pressure on community policymakers by people. These actions are carried out by stimulating and mobilizing public opinion or through propaganda and using mass media such as newspapers, magazines, radio, and television, etc. Kazemian and Jalili (2015) stated that the comprehensive policy-making process of Tehran has faced two types of exclusivism: 1) institutional and functional exclusivism in the institutions of urban power and intolerance of each other. This type of exclusivism includes different types such as professional, scientific, and knowledge, information exclusivism. 2) Structural exclusivism (made by imposing and erosive structures of the urban system). Firuznia and Gharani Arani (2015) stated that actor analysis as a theory and applied approach can be used at various levels of planning (macro to micro) including to organize the management system and rural development planning of the country.

It can be concluded based on the literature that the goal of any pressure group is to protect the interests of its members and to influence the government. However, it can be claimed that most political decisions were impressed by the effects of pressure group activities. Of course, studying these groups has not been mentioned to the extent of the political process. Of course, in some pluralistic societies, no significant studies have been conducted in the field of political sociology based on the abundance and diversity of these groups. In contrast, traditional and totalitarian regimes (based on the type of political construction) are the ones that limited the way for the formation, growth, and activity of these groups and limited their sphere of activity. On the other hand, one of the factors that make the study of interest groups difficult and prevents a definite conclusion from being achieved is the complexity and secrecy of the programs and their behavior. This reaches its peak, especially in underdeveloped societies. Therefore, it is clear based on the research literature that few studies have explicitly investigated the role of pressure groups in government policies by identifying components. Generally, this research has aspects of innovation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is qualitative and is applied based on its objective, and exploratory with an inductive approach based on the data collection method. The methodology of this research is grounded theory. Grounded theory is a general, inductive, and interpretive research method developed by Glasser, Strauss in 1967. The main performance of grounded theory is the emergence of theories (HILDEBRANF, 2004). Although the grounded theory is related to the previous research mode and has not made suddenly, the grounded theory is an inductive and exploratory research method that allows the researcher in various fields to formulate theories instead of relying on his/her existing and pre-formulated theories (WAGNER et al., 2010).
Three main steps of grounded theory including open coding, axial coding, and selective coding were used in this research. Strauss, Corbin (19940 described that coding is performed by microanalysis. In this type of analysis, data is analyzed word by word, and the received meanings are coded in open words or word groups. This method has two drawbacks: being time-consuming and leading to ambiguity and confusion. In addition, sometimes the division of data into words leads to the contamination of the soul of analysis and there is a kind of doubt about what should be searched in the text (DANAEIFARD, 2005). Another method, suggested by Glasser (1992), is coding the key point. In this method, the key points are identified and coded instead of coding individual words. Therefore, coding was performed in this research based on Glasser's (1992) technic as 6 networks of a grounded theory which are an axial issue, casual conditions, contextual condition, intervening conditions, policies, and consequences by MAXQDA software.

Thus, semi-structured interviews with experts including present and periodic representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly throughout the country were used. The interview consists of two parts, the first part is the demographic information of the experts, and the second part is the main 6 questions of the interview. The sampling method is judgmental and the sample size continued until theoretical saturation. After conducting the interview, theoretical saturation was obtained by 22 interviews. All the interviewees were male, 14 of them have MA/MSc, and 8 of them had Ph.D. Moreover, 8 representatives had 1 period, 12 had 2 periods, and 2 had 4 periods background to be representative.

**FINDINGS**

**Open coding**

First, the content of all interviews was executed and then their open coding was done by coding the key points' method in this research. Therefore, the collected data by the interviews was written in a Word file, then the open codes were made by MAXQDA software and analysis of existing writings. Open coding has 3 steps: open coding of the first step, open coding of the second step, and open coding of the third step. The codes are identified in the open coding of the first step. Each code is explained in the open coding of the second step, and the close codes in the second step are combined and make one code with a short time in the third step (Markey et al., 2020). Thus, 142 codes were totally extracted from the third step of open coding. Table 1 shows the extracted codes number from each interview (before components combination). After initial coding, the close codes to each other were merged to simplify the process, and finally, 71 codes were entered into the pivot network for analysis. Table 2 shows a part of interviews with the extracted issues out of them.

**Table 1- number of the open codes of the third step extracted from each interview**

| INTERVIEW NO. | NUMBER OF THE OPEN CODES EXTRACTED FROM THE THIRD STEP |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1             | 10                                                    |
| 2             | 6                                                     |
| 3             | 7                                                     |
| 4             | 5                                                     |
| 5             | 4                                                     |
| 6             | 8                                                     |
| 7             | 14                                                    |
| 8             | 11                                                    |
| 9             | 6                                                     |
| 10            | 4                                                     |
| 11            | 12                                                    |
| 12            | 7                                                     |
| 13            | 7                                                     |
| 14            | 11                                                    |
| 15            | 4                                                     |
| 16            | 3                                                     |
| 17            | 1                                                     |
| 18            | 4                                                     |
| 19            | 3                                                     |
| 20            | 5                                                     |
| 21            | 8                                                     |
| 22            | 2                                                     |
| TOTAL         | 142                                                   |
Source: Research findings

Table 2 - part of interviews with the extracted codes out of them

| Interview text                                                                 | The extracted open code                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Definitely, the representative entered the parliament in a more traditional context based on the support of their tribes not their scientific, economic, or political parties’ power, or under the aegis of their tribal elders and out of ethnic prejudice or with the support of the capitalists. These representatives have always been under pressure through these supporters during their tenure, and the pressure of these groups will impress the will, decisions, and ultimately the public opinion and policy-making. In addition, they pursue the policy in line with regional and partial demands and interests. | Electing representatives based on ethnic and tribal votes in the traditional context, lack of reliance on scientific and economic power to enter parliament, electing based on political party, support of elders and tribal elders, investor support, representatives under pressure from supporters, the effect of supporters on the will, decision, and policies of the representatives |
| It is expected that the role of pressure groups is less in the democratic and religious society of Iran, but this is not true and it is higher. In addition, they are very involved in the political field. | The incompatibility of a democratic and religious society with the large role of pressure groups in the political field |
| The pressure groups have not been institutionalized in Iran, but they exist and influence policies at all times and places, both in the legislature and in the parliament, and generally in the three governmental forces. | The permanent presence of temporal and spatial pressure groups in the legislature, parliament, the three forces, and policies |

Source: Research findings

AXIAL CODING

Axial coding is the second step of analysis in grounded theory. The objective of this step is to bring a strong relationship between the produced levels in the open coding (Creswell, 1998). This is done based on a paradigm and helps the theoretician to facilitate the theory creation process. In axial coding, the produced codes in the previous step are interconnected by creating communication networks between these codes. This process is obtained by analyzing the obtained data from open coding. Hence, the objective of the axial coding is to regulate the relationship between each concept (Sun, 2011). It is essential to examine how these issues relate to each other when making connections in the network. This step was performed by forming networks to bring connections between concepts, issues, and components. Therefore, six main networks were identified by axial coding as follows: axial issue, casual factors, contextual factors, intervening factors, policies, and consequences. Table 3 shows the implementations of the axial coding results.

Table 3 - results of axial coding

| Network                   | Main components (open coding of the third step)                                                                 | Sub-issues                                                                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Axial issue               | Transparency mechanisms: Informing, Access to information, Clear and definite policy-making                        | Making policy and evaluating policy networks, Coding performance evaluation criteria |
|                           | Evaluation mechanisms: Selecting members based on proper individual characteristics and needed specialties, The presence of approved representatives of all network stakeholders |                                                                                                                                 |
|                           | Pervasive specialized agency: Predicting the system of encouraging and punishing network members, executive guarantee for encouragement and punishment, Predicting the formal and informal system for complaining the general policy making |                                                                                                  |
|                           | Supervision and monitoring: The effect of pressure groups on decisions: Ineffectiveness of the role of the authorities in decision-making, Investors’ support, Embarrassment against sponsors, Ethnicity | The impact of groups on public opinion |
|                           | Casual conditions: Indirect effect on public thought | |

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| Party orientation                          | Quasi-political organizations | Legal organizations | Partyism |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| The wrong structure of democracy          | Lack of original democracy    |                     |          |
| Lack of holistic view                     | Lack of a comprehensive view | Interpretable contracts |     |
| The regulatory role of pressure groups    | Serious problem with system   | Monitoring          |          |
|                                          |                               |                     |          |
| **Contextual conditions**                 |                               |                     |          |
| Political orientation                     | Appointment of group members in positions | Abuse of power | Tendency to a specific group |
| Utilitarianism                            | Utilitarianism                | Unsupported promises | Not being revolutionary |
| Bias policy making                        | Not being revolutionary       | Wrong policy making |          |
| Failure to implement the principles of the system | Lack of separation of powers |                     |          |
| Non-compliance of post with ability       | Inability and lack of competence |                     |          |
| Budget shortage                           | Lack of budget                |                     |          |
| Legal problems                            | Incorrect legislation         | Legal vacuum        | Legislation |
| Lack of proper definition of pressure groups in society | Disharmony of society and groups | Non-institutionalization of groups |          |
| **Intervening conditions**                |                               |                     |          |
| Using compulsory tools for penetration    | Political tools               | Non-religious tools | Oral concessions in the constituency |
|                                           | Consultation                  | Bribery             | Pressure and threats |
|                                           | Lobbying                      |                    | Lobbying |
|                                           | Abuse of power                |                     |          |
| Rear the scenes issues                    | Factional and partisan differences | Secrecy            | Environmental and temporal conditions |
|                                           | Intervening of the executive power in the budget | Informal organizations | Personal orientations |
| Interference of officials in each other’s affairs | Intervening of representatives power in policy making | Intervening of representatives power in specialized work |          |
| Policies                                  |                               |                     |          |
| Dissemination of information              | Education and culture-building |                     |          |
| Using capable people                      | Specialization and empiricism | Hiding the inability of individuals to make decisions | Using pressure group consultants |
| Clarification and transparency            | Existence of freedom of thought, expression and assembly of groups | Transparency |          |
| Defeating exclusivism                      | Institutions of Democracy     | Existence of parliaments | Structural exclusivism |
|                                           | Structural exclusivism         | Institutional and functional exclusivism | Accountability to groups |
| Consequences                              |                               |                     |          |
| Encouraging                               | Changing fundamentally        | Providing hope to the community |          |
| Policy-maker citizen                      | policy-oriented person         | Penetration in political issues |          |
| Unity and integrity                       | Unity and empathy of authorities |                     |          |

**Source:** Research findings

**Selective coding**
Selective coding is the process of issues integrating and improving. An important point in this step of research is that findings should be provided as related concepts not only a list of issues if the objective of the research is theorizing. It is important to note that there is always more than one way to show relationships. The researcher needs to set the main line of the subject and describe the main story by a commitment to it if the needed integrity is desired. In selective coding, the researcher discovers a principle and regularly associates the main issue with other issues (Zhang and Ma, 2009). The main issue should have the following characteristics: First, it should be obtained by the more centralized codes in the axial coding step. Second, it should show the maximum frequency in the coding process. Third, all the relationships with issues should be performed spontaneously (He and Shi, 2009). Figure 1 shows the obtained model for the government policy based on the role of pressure groups in Iran according to the grounded theory model.

Source: Search data.

Validation of qualitative data
Valuation of data in the process of grounded theory is conducted by three methods (DANAEIFAR, 2005) that are also used in this research as follows:

1- Increasing the transparency of the research process
Validation is obtained by increasing the transparency of the research process by the taken steps, the used technics and tools used, and the sections in which the information is collected. The validity of the research data is confirmed by the transparency of the research process based on the transparency of the information obtained in the three steps of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding.

2- Providing findings to the participants
One of the principles of qualitative methods, and in particular, grounded theory is being participation-oriented. In this research, the research had no effort to guide the results toward a specific direction and all the results were obtained from the participants’ responses. The research findings were given to the interviewees to validate the grounded theory, and all the interviewees confirmed the findings.

3- The permanent comparison of findings to the raw data
At each step of the higher coding, the obtained data were compared with the data of the first step of the interview and open coding to confirm the validity of the higher coding data.

SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION
Government policies are the coded laws and strategies by the government to guide and direct economic, social, administrative, and other programs. Meanwhile, pressure groups in any government and country are one of the most effective issues in public policy and government policies. Therefore, this research aims to identify the components of government policy based on the role of pressure groups in Iran using a qualitative method. The methodology of this research is based on grounded theory and interview tools. Thus, this research was conducted.
in three coding processes including open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. According to the obtained results from this research, the identified codes by the interviews were classified into six networks of grounded theory including axial issue, causal condition, contextual condition, intervening condition, strategies, and consequences.

The axial issue includes transparency mechanisms, evaluation mechanisms, comprehensive specialized representation, and monitoring. Therefore, the most important and central factors based on the role of pressure groups on government policies include the transparency of government information and policies, evaluating their performance and evaluation, selecting an expert and approved representative, monitoring based on encouragement and punishment, and the possibility of complaining about the government system. Therefore, the pressure groups improve government policies to modify the performance of these policies and increase collective satisfaction by putting pressure on the government.

The causal conditions include the effect of pressure groups on decisions, the indirect effect of public opinion, party orientations, the incorrect structure of democracy, the lack of a holistic view, and the supervisory role of pressure groups. Therefore, the role of supporters and stakeholders of decision-makers in taking their positions is one reason for the role of pressure groups to form public policy. They include the effect of pressure groups on public opinion and constantly different party orientations among people can be effective in determining the role of these groups. Lack of a holistic view and consequently consultation with people who can be connected to different party structures is another reason for the role of pressure groups. It is an intensifying factor for the oversight role of pressure groups according to the defined structure of democracy in Iran and the discussion of clarifying issues and involving the role of the people in some issues.

Contextual conditions include political orientation, utilitarianism, oriented policy-making, and non-implementation of the principles of the system, lack of compliance with the position of power, lack of budget, legal problems, and incorrect definition of pressure groups in society. According to the extracted material, the existence of political orientations and the interests of this group of people lead to provide the conditions of changing the policy-making direction. If properly guided, these two elements can improve them. In addition, reforming the laws and implementing the principles of the system and selecting capable people, providing the right budget and policy, and creating the right culture to define pressure groups in this field can be effective from the interviewers’ point of view.

Intervening conditions include using coercive means of effect, behind-the-scenes issues, and the interference of officials in each other’s affairs. Inadequate tools in policy discussion can be very effective and this will disrupt the continuation of the policy path. Behind-the-scenes issues related to political secrecy and other aspects can be very much involved. Moreover, it is observed that there is the confusion of duties, from the interviewers’ point of view, that these factors have been identified as intervening conditions due to incorrect segregation of duties.

Strategies include disseminating information, using capable people, transparency, and defeating exclusivism. The constructive and correct education and culture of people and selecting people, from those professionals who have the necessary experience, can be one of the effective strategies in improving the role of pressure groups in shaping public policy. Formation of correct structures and non-exclusivity in it and transparency has been other strategies proposed by the participants.

Consequences include promising, citizen-policymaking, and unity. Using promising elements and citizens themselves in policy discussion and the creation of unity and integration are the factors identified by participants as important elements in this research to improve the role of pressure groups to form the public policy. In addition, these will be the future consequences of the proper formation of public policy.

They believe that the pressure group is an organized social interest group that is formed only to pursue its goals and interests and to influence government policies. The main goal of any social stakeholder group is not to seize government power, but to influence the government in their favor. This research is consistent with the results of Huang et al. (2020) research according to the important component of transparency. The results of Ahmadu et al. (2015)
research are in agreement with the results of this research according to the importance of pressure groups on public policy-making. Akinbade (2008) concluded that pressure groups are organized groups that seek to achieve defined goals. Therefore, the results of Akindadah’s (2008) research are consistent with the results of this research based on the goals defined by the pressure groups. Moreover, the results of Kordnaeij’s (2006) research are consistent with the results of this research (2006) because of the high power of lobbying.

It is concluded that since the power of pressure groups impresses the culture and society, individuals join unions and organizations to pursue their interests and aspirations and turn to pressure groups to increase their power to reach their goals by groups. Thus, it is suggested to the government to take steps to meet the demands of the people and take responsibility for their demands according to the effect of pressure groups on government policies. Since the absence of the power of government officials and the budget deficit will increase the power of pressure groups, the government can increase its power and control pressure groups to some extent by proper planning in the direction of budgeting.

The government should take the essential scopes to achieve democracy in the country to take the ruling power out of its individual and monopoly form and belongs to the people, as its main owners. In this regard, it should prevent the concentration of power on one person or an institution to reach democracy. The government can communicate better with the people by being transparent about its actions and not hiding, as well as using capable people to manage affairs and fight arrogance. In this regard, the pressure group will impose less unrest on society. Providing a systematic and correct structure for defining people in positions and lack of proper structure make individuals select according to party quotas and similar issues. Since the power of decision-making is lost in issues, others should be consulted which in turn increases the effect of pressure groups and sometimes directs them. Finally, it is better to organize a structure to prevent pressure and threats of pressure groups by the government.

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Identifying the components of government policy based on the role of pressure groups in Iran

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Identificaçãodos componentes da politica governamental com base no papel dos grupos de pressão no Irã

Identificación de los componentes de la política gubernamental basada en el papel de los grupos de presión en Irán

Resumo
Esta pesquisa visa identificar os componentes políticos do governo com base no papel dos grupos de pressão no Irã usando métodos qualitativos. A metodologia desta pesquisa foi fundamentada teoria e ferramenta de entrevista. A amostra estatística desta pesquisa foi de especialistas, incluindo 22 indivíduos que são os representantes atuais e periódicos da Assembleia Consultiva Islâmica no Irã. Esta pesquisa foi realizada em 3 processos de codificação de codificação aberta, codificação axial e codificação seletiva. De acordo com os resultados obtidos desta pesquisa, 71 códigos foram identificados por entrevistadores classificados em 6 redes teóricas fundamentadas, incluindo problema axial, condição casual, condição contextual, condição interveniente, políticas e consequências. Por fim, os resultados obtidos foram validados.

Palavras-chave: Política do governo. Grupos de pressão. Irã.

Abstract
This research aims at identifying the government political components based on the role of pressure groups in Iran using qualitative methods. The methodology of this research was grounded theory and interview tool. The statistical sample in this research was experts including 22 individuals who are the present and periodic representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in Iran. This research was conducted in 3 coding processes of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. According to the obtained results from this research, 71 codes were identified by interviewers which were classified in 6 grounded theory networks including axial issue, casual condition, contextual condition, intervening condition, policies, and consequences. Finally, the obtained results were validated.

Palabras-clave: Política de gobierno. Grupos de presión. Irán.