Review Affect Environmental Element In The Development Agenda Delegation Islamic Consultative Assembly

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Abstract

In this study, the development of National Policy making Agenda as well as identifying the affecting factors is examined. While raising the question that is the agenda affected by factors or not? and presenting hypotheses to explore whether the surrounding factors play the same role in formulating the policy making agenda (Design and Bill), in the present study attempt is made to identify and categorize the affecting factors in different areas and fields. The present research has been carried out in 2 general phases. The first phase after investigation of existing documents, approved plans and bills for 5 sessions time period of the Islamic council assembly studied and approved and plans and projects and bills was specified based on nature at ten various fields such as health and medical, social and cultural, research and educational, mine and industries, legal and judicial, national security and foreign policy and energy. The second phase included defined of importance and priorities of factors that have influence on procedure of univariate Anova and Schefe Test this was accomplished by distribution of questionnaire among experts who are familiar with procurement of plans and bills. Conclusions showed that the most important factors influencing preparation of agenda procedure in Iran consists of 3 factors namely public opinion, media general and internal event and crises. The government prepares its plans and bills under the influence of public opinion and these bills and plans will be approved at the rate of 89/45% and the plans under the influence of public opinion and will be approved only at the rate of 52/89%, therefore, research proposals are based on procedures for effectiveness of preparation of bills in the shape of plan.

Keywords: Environmental factor, Design, Bill, Agenda, Policy.

I. Introduction

The issue of this study, in order to make it effective, is exploration of effective factors on formulate national policy agenda. According to this, the policy makers don’t have knowledge in all areas, in another way, response to environmental needs and attention to public are their tasks. So, it looks necessary to have communication channels to establish connection between system policy and environmental factors. In this study, we review manner of agenda codification by the government and the parliament in nationwide, in five periods of parliament, it was tried to offer effective factors on formulate national policy agenda, the resolution of various issues identified and in final guidelines to make effective development agenda.

Understanding and feeling of the transitional process of public policy is important, because this issue depends on the role of officials, manner of problem’s reflection to public decision, their relation to the solution and related options, appropriation of resources and facilities. So it's necessary that the government and the representation system may have a huge success in offering comments of people, which the people are responsible for their representation. So identification of communicational channels and effective factors on policy agenda is important, for doing positive proceedings and producer in order to solve the problems and public difficulties and reflection of public problems to referral policy effectively and effectiveness.

General aim in the study, is increasing of response policy system and creating general satisfaction which is defined as secondary aim to achieve to this aim, to identification and prioritize and determination of effective rate on formulate national policy agenda.

Considering confidence level 95% for representatives and error probability 28% for planning experts through calculation formula, the sample for representatives, 100 people, with regard to the numbers are 290 people and organization planning experts and management and planning estimated 120 people, regard to their numbers are 900 people. In this research, it has used from the survey method of description type, analysis. It's used of two types for sampling, judgment and simple random, because of the nature of research problems, research hypothesis, special status of parliament’s representative and questions of designed questionnaire, which has helped of factor analysis to determined construct validity.

Independent variables: there are factors which effect on agenda in different areas that on their mold public issues are solved and reviewed, these variables are: factors of public, political trends, media general, internal events and crises, international events and crises.
Dependent variable: The dependent variable in this study affected by independent variables, it's the agenda of policy.

Hypothesis of the study are:
1. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in nation affairs and foreign policy.
2. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in economic affairs and finance.
3. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in cultural and social affairs.
4. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in energy affairs.
5. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in judiciary and legal affairs.
6. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in agricultural, resources and water affairs.
7. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in education and research affairs.
8. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in industries and mines affairs.
9. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in health and therapeutic affairs.
10. Environmental factors on development agenda (bill) policy can be effective in the civil affairs.
11. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in nation affairs and foreign policy.
12. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in economic affairs and finance.
13. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in cultural and social affairs.
14. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in energy affairs.
15. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in judiciary and legal affairs.
16. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in agricultural, resources and water affairs.
17. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in education and research affairs.
18. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in industries and mines affairs.
19. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in health and therapeutic affairs.
20. Environmental factors on development agenda (designe) policy can be effective in the civil affairs.

II. Model details

Research hypothesis are tested by ANOVA statistical methods or one factor for two sample test and scheffe pair wise to review the effect of each factor by spss software , by the way , cronbach's alpha values of this study is calculated equal to 87% with the help of spss software.

According to the descriptive statistics, variables of the study are determined which 82.5% of the respondents in the government are men, 17.5% of them are women and 92% of the respondents in the parliament are men and 8% are women. By the way, 11% of the respondents in the government have postgraduate diploma, 84% bachelor, 22% MA and 3% PHD and there is no respondent with diploma degree or lower than it and 8% of respondent in the parliament have bachelor education, 73% MA and 195 PHD, there is no respondent with diploma degree or lower.

III. Practical suggestions

1. In national security and foreign policy, regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design, 92.86% bills and 62.06% approved designs (1-1 diagram), It's suggested to the representative, consider the public in development plans, and reach to priority of the effective factors on bill drafting.

Diagram (1-1) order of effective factors in bill drafting and design in national security and foreign policy.

2. In economic affairs and finance, regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design, 87.58% bill and 53.84% approved designs (2-1 diagram), it’s suggested to the representatives to consider public opinion and political trends and events in international crises as the government.

Diagram (2-1) order of effective factors in bill drafting and design in economic affairs and finance.
3. In cultural and community affairs, regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design, and 98.47% bills and 88.57% approved designs (3-1 diagram) representatives reach to in addition to consider public priority effective factors on bill drafting.

Diagram (3-1) order of effective factors in bill drafting and design in cultural and community affairs.

4. In energy affairs regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design, 100% bills, and 0% approved design (4-1 diagram), it's suggested to the representative and the government to agenda the related issues to these affairs by the revised priorities and according to public in political trends and internal events and crises. (it's necessary, in all five periods of parliament in these affairs, just one bill offers and approves.)

Diagram (4-1) order of effective factors in bill drafting and design in energy affairs.

5. In legal and judicial affairs regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design, 71.5% bills and 32% approved design (5-1 diagram), it's suggested to the representatives in connection with these affairs to avoid wasting of various resources which are designed to expand on preparing, their trying and efforts spend, mostly on the reviewing of the government suggested bills.

Diagram (5-1) order of effective factors in bill drafting and design in legal and judicial affairs.

6. In agricultural, resource and water affairs regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design, and 79.92% bills and 43.38% approved designs (6-1 diagram). It's suggested to the representative to avoid wasting of various resources. Their effort is spent to suggested bills and may pay attention on bill drafting about these affairs to public and events and internal crises.

Diagram (6-1) order of effective factors in bill drafting and design in agricultural, resource and water affairs.

7. In education and research affairs regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design, and 75% bills, and 28.57% approved designs (7-1 diagram), it's suggested to the representatives, in connection with these affairs to avoid wasting of various resources which are spent to prepare the design, mostly, their effort and struggling may spend on reviewing of the government suggested bills.

Diagram (7-1) order of effective factors in bill drafting and design in education and research affairs.
8. In the department of industries and mines, regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design, 85.71% bills and 50% approved designs (8-1 diagram), it's suggested to the representative and the government, while, attention to public has gotten mentioned results and there is an agreement between the government and the representative regard to the role; these affairs play in industries developing of the country, more tasks agenda on preparing to this item.

Diagram (8-1) order of effective factors in bill drafting and design in the department of industries and mines.

9. In health and therapeutic affairs, regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design, 100% bills and 89.47% approved designs (9-1 diagram), it's suggested to the representatives, in addition to consider the public, reach to priority effective factors on bill drafting.

Diagram (9-1) order of effective factors in bill drafting and design in health and therapeutic affairs.

10 – In the civil affairs, regard to effective factors in bill drafting and design 98.18% approved bills and 50% approved designs (10 – 1 diagram) it's suggested to the government and the representatives, now, that attention to the public has gained these results, and there is an agreement between the government and the representatives, regard to the role these affairs can play on economic and social developing of the country, provide more tasks on this case and agenda.

11. - In five periods of reviewing general numbers of offered bills toward general numbers of offered designs are more than double. so, it's considered, activity of the government in offering the agenda is more than the activity of the parliament representatives, so, it's suggested to the representatives, moreover, to identify general problems, they granted more activity regarding to offer a solution for general problems, which is as agenda in draft form.

Suggestions for further research

1. Results show that it has acted active in offering the government agenda. And ratio of approved bill is 89.45. It's suggested in further research to review and study the relation between views of the executives and solely the views of representatives policy in seeking solutions to common issues.

2. Among the entire project that is presented in the five periods of the parliament, 47.11% of them aren't approved, on the other hand. It's evident, in making decision, always having full and comprehensive information cause optimum decision. It's suggested to review in further researches, design one informational bank, which can provide necessary information in development plans for the representatives and help them in taking desired policy.

3. In five periods of reviewing, 47.11% of designs aren't approved, while disapproved bills are 10.55% and it depends to administrative nature and viability of the government. So it's suggested to review the relation between development agenda and policy implementation in further study to determine effective method of preparing the agenda.

4. The results of the research show that, there is no sensitivity in preparing the agenda for energy. It's suggested to study the lack of the sensitivity.

References


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