

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL STATUS OF ELEVENTH GOVERNMENT'S MINISTERS ON THE COUNTRY'S MACRO STRATEGIES

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Abstract: The social status of each person represents the person's position and reputation in the field of social compared to other individuals and groups. The findings indicate that, the average age of eleventh cabinet ministers is 58 years old, which represents the presence of experienced people in the cabinet and young people, are not benefited. The birthplace of the majority of ministers of large and populated provinces such as Tehran, Esfahan and Tabriz, respectively. The majority of cabinet people have PhD degree in related fields of domestic universities. State board of moderation consist mainly academics with experience of management and administrative services, those who have privileges and honors in their career.

Keywords: social status, the Council of Ministers, the government of prudence and hope, macro strategies.

1. Introduction

Social status represents each individual's social status in society that through age, gender, place of birth, education and science scores, income sources and... can be provided an analysis of it. In other words, social status refers to a position that individual archives in the group or social rank compared to other groups. One's social status determines the person's salary and benefits. (Cohen, 2008) In fact, social status is as a social container or form that in its framework, how dealing with social environment is taken place. (Javaheri, 2007)

On the other hand, the study about the origin and social status of the elites, such as the need to research and understand the class structure of society is useful not only because it achieves the key to understand and explain the governmental power system, but also it is useful in the sense that elite group is the most effective social and political agents and forces in developing countries, almost all behaviors and decisions will depend on the interests of this group. In addition, identify the political structure of Iran without the knowledge of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the political elite is ineffective, thus, research about elites and their social origin in Iran's society as other societies is the basic research in the field of political sociology. (Azghandi, 1997)

Among the political elites, awareness of social status and origin of ministers as the powerful elites in governments has particular importance; because ultimately the ministers make decision about country's macro policy and decision-making process in government is dependent on their social status. Obviously, people who have a social status appropriate with their responsibility, in ideal conditions make suitable decisions.

By coming of the eleventh government, a new vision for the Islamic Republic of Iran was opened. Hassan Rohani, with slogans such as moderation, détente and interaction with the world, the peaceful settlement of the nuclear issue and removing sanctions, elitism and enjoying the rationality could be won the eleventh presidential elections. To realize the slogans, prudence and hope government used the ministers that investigating their social status and understanding the effect of their social status in the country's macro strategies is the purpose of this article.

2. The concept of status and social status

The term «Status» in word means status, prestige, dignity, base, rank, rate, position and situation is used. (Haghshenas and others, 2006: 1666) Many people use this word to describe the prestige and social value that the individual in society has it. (Ramazani and Eyvazi, 2010)

In other words, to determine the position of the individual in society, social status word is used. According to some definitions, the social status is "a value that a group is considered to a social role and value of one thing is obtained when its proportion with other things to be certain and in other words, to be ranked. Whenever members of one group in determining the value of one or another group or its roles, according to its standards, to be agreed with each other, we say, they have a social value and when a social role is valued socially, social status of that role will become evident." (Egbern and Nimkaf, 1971)

In other words, "social status refers to a position which individual in group or social rank of a group achieves compared with the other groups. One's social status determines the rights and privileges of person." (Cohen, 2008: 80) Also, "social status refers to the differences between social groups in terms of respect or social standing that others consider to them." (Giddens, 1997)

Social statuses are considered a particular type of social segregation in which social hierarchy will be important. (Haji Yusefi et al., 2012) social status has different principles: economic fundamentals, political, scientific, literary, cultural, social and family. Economic conditions will allow a person to have a better location, to be a member of the town's premier groups and to have more varied social relations. (Mohseni, 1996) Of course, to provide a detailed definition of social status, it should be considered its features derived of several social factors that all those factors appropriate to social necessities and conditions on varying degrees in the formation of status are effective or to be considered economic origin only factor in the formation of social status. (Haji Yusef et al., 2012)

2.1 The identifier social status

1. The status of the individual or group in a social system with mutual expectation of holders of other status in the context of a unit structure;
2. the position of person or group according to their distribution in a social system at cases with regard to the distribution of rights of responsibilities, power and authority in that system such as terms such as up status, and down.
3. The senior official considering their distribution in a social system. (Zibakalam et al., 2010)

Sociologists have found that almost every aspect of our lifestyle, including IQ, educational attainment, family size, nutritional criteria, and political beliefs, diseases from which we suffer and even our habit in sexual relations is related to our status in our social hierarchy. (Robertson, 1993)

Meanwhile, social determinants of society status are very different from a society to other society within a society from one group to another. But since all the status by social way i.e. with the external factors to the person are determined, there are some common global standards in the assessment of good and evil, good and evil, excellent and inferior. In other words, these criteria are hidden in social values, on things that are considered important, deserve and respected. In a certain sense, these criteria are made of a series of crucial elements with internal cohesion that everywhere human lives socially, are present. These criteria are:

- Ancestors or lineage gives person a privileged or ordinary position, for that birth in a reputable or notorious family in society even in the most tolerant is considered a value. Dignity

or non-dignity of predecessor is on several factors: reputation of family, history of residence in the district, native or immigrant, belonging to the minority or the majority.

- Establishment situation, good or bad is one of the most prestigious criteria for that material assets are measurable and tangible objects. The source of wealth has a social meaning. A wealth that is accumulated generation by generation and inherited in terms of social has a higher dignity to a new wealth or wealth that is achieved from questionable ways.

- Usefulness, practical efficiency of one person: person in terms of what "performs" in the society to be ranked and its ranks depends on the value that people consider for jobs.

- The amount and type of one's education and the quality of education.

- In societies where religion and religious bodies play an important role in the social structure, high religious education, and validity of scientific fields where taken Ijtihad degree is the determining criteria of social status.

- Biological properties: gender is a global benchmark, in the sense that almost in all societies; men have a superior social status to women. Age is also a global benchmark for assessing social status, with this feature that this criterion is considered after puberty and its application is not the same everywhere, in some communities, old people have higher social status in some other young. Beauty (beautiful face and fitness) is the objective criteria of ranking social status. (Nikgozar, 1994)

2.2 Iranian social status

There is harmony among value system of a society and system of its classification and stratification through the assessment and classification of positions and social statuses. There is consensus in some communities about roles, personal and social characteristics and preferential assessment system that on the one hand, provide valuable status and the interests of the elites and on the other hand, the power of elites causes the public opinion in this regard. But the advantages, privileges and social rewards in certain type form of social interactions. Social statuses are legitimate and symbolic foundations for rewards and resources produced or available in the community. Selection and assignment of situations is done by a complex system of rules. The rules depend on the qualifications and personal characteristics or social backgrounds or categories and dimensions of status such as age, sex, occupation, and education.

In other words, the social statuses represent different control of individuals and groups in resources, rewards, and limitations. Similar statuses, tends to form relatively stable and hierarchical groups. Stability and order of hierarchical of various statuses has the normative characteristics, behavioral patterns and attitudes and also relations between the group and a special intergroup. Various relations of subordination and domination, authority and obedience, respect and ill-treatment are existed among the hierarchy. Privileged groups try to control and allocate more resources and material and non-material rewards for their own and have little power and influence on controlling resources, but through various status, they try to achieve increasing rewards and resources for themselves

Thus, social status indicates a hierarchical order in the social system that indicates the position of any rank in relation to other positions. Operator of any status to be had a certain amount of respect, subjugation and control in valued resources in the community. Occupation of social status represents a structure in which individuals achieve businesses, income or particular style of life appropriate to it. The formation of a variety of statuses is important that has numerous individual and collective consequences, because it explains a wide range of behaviors,

attitudes and inter-group and individual relations and therefore in sociological, less phenomenon apart of changes is investigated. (Azam, 2001)

In the meantime, many experts according to the characteristics of their communities have specified social statuses in their country. In each country, based on parameters of income, occupation, social status, etc., or even just one of these factors has separated social status. Historical records of social status in Iran shows dividing segmentation and social groups are considered the social criteria of social structure and social development and differentiation of responsibilities in Iran has a historical root. About the social status, due to the controversies on consistent definitions from the concept of status, in particular with regard to the growing groups in the community that their position is not reducible to their economic origin, it should be assumed features of social status derived from multiple social factors that all of those factors according to the social circumstances and necessities in different degrees are effective in the formation status.

Accordingly, to explain social status in Iran, in addition to the existing sociological patterns, it should be considered characteristics of Iranian society and the role of cultural and ethnic groups. Some social groups in Iran are divided on the basis of social statuses. Clerics and intellectuals are including the important social groups that in independent status have social dignity. While the economic source of their status could be different, the new middle status is present as a great force in politics, social and economic field and political and ideological nature of this status has led to social changes and determining political, social and economic positioning play a dynamics role. In introducing the new middle status, many factors should be considered such as intellectual, religious, occupational, educational trends and other factors. These factors have been formed in particular social relations and influenced by time events and developments.

In the field of political sociology of Iran, Max Weber's social status categorized pattern is useful in many ways. According to Weber, social categorization in addition to the economic aspect considers social groups and social status. According to components of economic, social and cultural, it can be considered five statuses for Iran: upper status, upper middle, status, lower middle status, low status, marginal status. (Haji Yusefi et al., 2012)

2.3 Social status of Council of Ministers of the Islamic Republic from the beginning of eleventh government

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, after the presidential elections and electing president by the people, President introduces an individual for each ministry as minister to the Parliament. The president's proposed ministers must obtain a vote of confidence from parliament, after achieving vote of confidence from Parliament; they constitute a council that is called Council of Ministers, the Cabinet of government. Minister is placed at the head of ministry and manages affairs related to ministry. Ministers have a number of authorities in the field of their work, including decision-making authority. Each minister according to the authorities granted to him by law has the right to decide and manage affairs related to the ministry. (Tabatabai Motmani, 1994)

At the time of formation of the Islamic Republic until August 2013, ie the time of attestation of Hassan Rohani as the eleventh president-elected in Iran, ten cabinets are constituted in Islamic Republic of Iran that their Council of Ministers included 336 minister-elected. Of a total of 336 ministers-elected, 135 ministers are in charge of one ministry, 19 ministers are in charge of two ministries and other 2 people had the responsibility of more than two ministries.

By comparing the cabinets after war i.e. the eras of Hashemi Rafsanjani, Khatami and Ahmadinejad, almost the majority of ministers have experienced the presence in ministerial posts. The most number belongs to the Council of Ministers of Cabinet of Hashemi Rafsanjani in which about 61.42 percent of cabinet ministers have experienced the membership in Council of government. Then majority belongs to cabinet of Seyed Mohammad Khatami with a ratio of 51.62 percent. The least record of membership of ministers in the cabinet belongs to the ninth cabinet; about 94 percent of ministers in the cabinet for the first time are the membership of the Cabinet in the level of Council of Ministers. (Eyvazi and Ramazani 2010)

- Most changes of cabinet with appointment and dismissal of 21 ministers belonged to the ninth and tenth state. During this period, almost half the cabinet members changed.

- At this time only one female minister was appointed to health ministry that in its kind was unprecedented. Ms. Marzieh Vahid-Dastjerdi was the first female minister in the government of Ahmadinejad that his removal from the Ministry of Health caused the criticism of MPs.

- With the passage of time, gradually the level of education of Council of Ministers was added in higher education (MSc, PhD, Medical Professor);

- In the early years of the revolution, especially in the Cabinet of Hashemi Rafsanjani, a significant percentage of ministers were educated of foreign universities, but gradually the number of ministers with education of Iran's universities is increased to the point that in the ninth Cabinet, it reaches to the most amount i.e. about 90 percent of the Council of Ministers of this state.

- Expertise of most of Ministers of cabinet of Hashemi Rafsanjani was Technical - Engineering, Khatami's cabinet was technical engineering with humanities and the Cabinet of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was management and economics.

- The youngest Cabinet was the Cabinet of Hashemi Rafsanjani and the oldest cabinet belonged to Ahmadinejad.

- Experience of presence in important governmental positions and posts has been an important factor in the selection of council of ministers.

- Social status of ministers was belonged to the middle class (traditional and new).

- Gradually the military presence is added and in contrast, Clergymen presence in political power is reduced. (Eyvazi and Ramazani 2010)

2.4 Social status of Eleventh government's council of ministers

Rohani, with slogans such as moderation, détente and interaction with the world, the peaceful settlement of the nuclear issue and the removing of sanctions, elitism and enjoying the rationality could be won the eleventh presidential election. In this context, he believes that "the Shiite Islamic thought is based on justice and moderation ... moderation is the method and way, moderation is both route and destination. Moderation without rationality is going away. Slogan without science-oriented and using the human experience, without transactional alongside peace and stability, without idealism with realism without morality, manners, tolerance and freedom is not possible." (Rohani, 2013) About macro strategies of his government, he believes that "policy and the general principles of the state program, intellectual honesty, moderation in the behavior of politicians and decision-making and implementation in government, decision-making based on collective wisdom, the centrality of national interests, trying to fulfill good governance

principles, pragmatism, respect citizen's rights, commitment to growth and comprehensive development, improve the quality of life of Iranians, fight against corruption, reform and renewal capacity of government institutions, interaction with powers based on the legal frameworks and provide the people's demand, sustaining the environment, rely on people, the support of the young generation and constructive engagement in international relations.

3. Results

3.1 Eleventh government to realize the programs and macro strategies introduces the following ministers to parliament:

- Abdolreza Rahmani Fazli (Ministry of country) with 256 votes in favor, 9 abstentions and 19 votes against;

- Mahmoud Vaezi (Ministry of Communications) with 218 votes in favor, 20 abstentions and 45 votes against;

- Bijan Namdar Zanganeh (Ministry of Oil) with 166 votes in favor, 13 abstained and 104 votes against;

- Mostafa Pourmohammadi (Ministry of Justice) with 201 votes in favor, 19 abstentions and 64 votes against;

- Ali Jannati (Ministry of Culture) with 234 votes in favor, 12 abstentions and 36 votes against;

- Mohammad Javad Zarif (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) with 232 votes in favor, 13 abstentions and 36 votes against;

- Seyed Hassan Ghazizadeh Hashemi (Ministry of Health) with 260 votes in favor, six abstentions and 18 votes against;

- Abbas Ahmadi Akhundi (Minister of Roads and Urban Development) with 159 votes in favor, 18 abstained and 107 votes against;

- Ali Rabiei (Ministry of Labor, Cooperatives and Welfare) with 163 votes in favor, 21 abstained and 100 votes against;

- Mahmoud Hojati (Ministry of Agriculture) with 177 votes in favor, 26 abstentions and 81 votes against;

- Hossein Dehghan (Ministry of Defence) with 269 votes in favor, five abstained and 10 voted against;

- Mohammadreza Nematzadeh (Ministry of Industry, mining, trade) with 199 votes in favor, 24 abstentions and 60 votes against;

- Hamid Chitchian (Ministry of Power) with 272 votes in favor, five abstentions and 7 votes against;

- Seyed Mahmoud Alavi (Ministry of Information) with 227 votes in favor, 17 abstentions and 38 votes against;

- Ali Taiebnia (Ministry of Economy), with 274 votes in favor, 3 votes Mtn and 7 votes against;

- Mahmoud Goudarzi (Ministry of Youth and Sport) with 199 votes in favor, 24 abstentions and 44 votes against;

- Mohammad Farhadi (Ministry of Science, Research and Technology) with 197 votes in favor, 10 abstained and 28 voted against;

- Ali Asghar Fani (Ministry of Education) with 185 votes in favor, 24 abstentions and 53 votes against.

While Mr. Mahmoud Goudarzi, Ali Asghar Fani, Ali Jannati, after three years and three months withdrew from the cabinet and instead of them, Massoud Soltanyfar, Fakhruddin Denesh Ashtiyani and Seyed Reza Salehi Amiri were added to the cabinet of Hassan Rouhani.

The following table investigates people's social status indices such as age, place of birth, level of education and social status of council of ministers of the eleventh government.

Table 1. People's social status

Index	Minister	Age	Birthplace	Education level	Discipline	Place of education	Main job	Presence in cabinets	Source of income	Administrative positions	Specialty field
	Rahmani Fazli (Ministry)	54	North Khorasan	Ph.D	Geography	Iran	Professor	-	Faculty	More than 20 cases	Related
	Vaezi (Communications)	61	Tehran	Ph.D	International Relations	Iran	Research Assistant	-	Public	6 cases	Unrelated
	Namdar Zanganeh (Oil)	61	Kermanshah	MA	Civil engineering	Iran	The Expediency Council	7 cabinets	Faculty	More than 10 cases	Unrelated
	Pourmohammadi (Justice)	54	Qom	Seminari	Law and Jurisprudence	Iran	Head of the organization	1 cabinet	Public	More than 10 cases	related
	Jannati (Culture)	64	Qom	Seminari	Islamic Science	Iran	Researcher	-	Public	7 cases	related
	Zarif (Foreign Affairs)	54	Tehran	Ph.D	Rights and International Relations	America	Iran's ambassador to the United Nations	-	Faculty	More than 10 cases	related
	Hashemi (Health)	54	Khorasan Razavi	Ph.D	Ophthalmology	Iran	Physician	-	Faculty	More than 6 cases	related
	Akhundi (Roads and Urban Development)	56	Qom	Ph.D	Political economy	England	A member of the Engineering Council	1 cabinet	Faculty	More than 10 cases	related
	Rabiei (Labor, Cooperatives and Welfare)	58	Tehran	Ph.D	Management	Iran	Professor		Faculty	More than 5 cases	related
	Hojati (Agriculture)	58	Esfahan	BA	Civil	Iran	Agriculture	2cabinets	free	More than 5 cases	related
	Dehghan (Defence)	57	Esfahan	Ph.D	Management	Iran	Military	-	Public	More than 5 cases	related
	Nematzadeh (Industry, mining, trade)	68	Tabriz	BA	environment	America	Deputy of Minister	3cabinets	Public	More than 10 cases	unrelated
	Chitchian (Power)	56	Tabriz	Ph.D	industrial engineering	Iran	Secretary	-	Public	More than 10 cases	related
	Alavi (Information)	59	Fars	Ph.D	Law and Jurisprudence	Iran	Member of the Experts	-	Public	More than 10 cases	related
	Taiebnia (Economy)	52	Esfahan	Ph.D	Economy	Iran	Faculty	-	Faculty	More than 10 cases	related
	Goudarzi (Youth and Sport)	58	Hamadan	Ph.D	Physical Education	Iran	Professor	-	Faculty	More than 10 cases	related
	Farhadi (Science, Research and Technology)	64	Semnan	Ph.D	General Practitioner	Iran	Surgeon	2cabinets	Faculty	More than 10 cases	related
	Fani (Education)	59	Tehran	Ph.D	Management	Iran	Professor	-	Faculty	More than 10 cases	related

In the table 1, it must be said:

- Age of individuals is considered one of the criteria for determining and investigating their social status. In sociology, especially political sociology, the presence of forces and young people, middle-aged and older each has a great importance in the decision making process. Youth has high motivation and potential in managing affairs and in political decision-making, including influential forces of community. In contrast, middle-aged and older elites have superior experience and knowledge to the affairs in the field of political decision-making. The presence of middle-aged and elderly people in important and political

positions causes to increase their skills in decision-making and understanding the issues and needs of the community. In investigating the age of cabinet of Rohani becomes clear that the average age of Cabinet of Ministers is 58 years that indicates the presence of qualified and experienced people in the Cabinet and young people are not benefited.

- Where a person is born and grows can play a significant role in the formation of character and individual opinions and decisions made by him in the future. By checking the birthplace of Ministers of eleventh government, it is observed that dispersion of birthplace of Ministers only contains 9 provinces that the most

frequency is related to large and populous provinces such as Tehran and the provinces of Isfahan, Qom and Tabriz respectively.

- Identification of quantitative and qualitative position of education of political elites in every country is the important issues in political sociology studies because education level of social groups directly related to the social status and interests of their class. In fact, the more the wealth of society is more and higher, it is expected that to have better level of education. In addition, the more the level of education and awareness of people and the elites is higher from domestic and international circumstances; certainly they will participate in important political decision-making process with more rationality. (Azghandi, 2006)

Check the latest education degrees of ministers of eleventh government shows that the vast majority of people of cabinet are with higher education and doctoral degree in disciplines related to their organizational positions. In addition, with the exception of three cases, Mr. Zarif, Akhondi and Ne'matzadeh, the rest received their degree from prestigious domestic universities.

- Employment and income is considered another contributing factor on people's social status. In fact, job of any person determines his income and lifestyle and class.

In addition, each individual's job affects his consciousness about the different issues and affairs of society and equally in making decisions by the political elites; so that if someone has a higher level of knowledge to affairs of society, in making decisions will act with more precision and intelligent based on the needs and necessities of the community that this issue plays an important and effective role in the preservation of the political system.

The state board of moderation consist mainly academics with a record of administrative and managerial services; people who have privileges and honors in their work filed. In this cabinet, veteran diplomat, University professor, prominent economist, qualified physician and ... have been appointed in related posts and even if minister degree is not consistent with the field of his service, his record in this post in the previous Cabinets with experience in previous management positions fill this gap.

- Another point in this context is that a third of the ministers have presence record in the previous cabinets in their repertoire and the rest before achieving the office of the Ministry have had the experience in centers, institutions and various positions which play an important role in increasing their skill and expertise in the area of political decision-making and handling of affairs.

- Ministers' social status belongs to the traditional middle and new class. In this Cabinet, in addition to academics, there are individuals from different ranges including clergyman, military and agriculture.

- Finally, in discussions of gender and social status, it must be said that, like most of the previous cabinets, moderation government not benefitted of female minister in the cabinet.

3.2 Eleven government ministers and the country's macro policies

Study about the origin and social status of the elites, such as the need to research and understand the class structure of society is useful not only because it achieves the key to understand and explain the governmental power system, but also it is useful in the sense that elite group is the most effective social and political agents and forces in developing countries, almost all behaviors and decisions will depend on the interests of this group. In addition, identify the political structure of Iran without the knowledge of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the

political elite is ineffective, thus, research about elites and their social origin in Iran's society as other societies is the basic research in the field of political sociology. (Azghandi, 1997)

On the other hand, according to experts, Iran before the eleventh presidential election faced with three challenges that are connected to each other as chain and if one of them emerged as crisis and become the social movement, it could be led to political instability. Mentioned three challenges were in the field of political, social and economic.

- In the political field, fragmentation of power-sharing and multiplicity of political leadership and political power centers and the lack of political management has faced political system with challenge. Parallel managements, multiple targets and the lack of a unified political structure, along with distrust of political parties after the presidential election had challenged the political system. While in foreign policy of nuclear issue and the growth of extremism in neighboring countries was a major challenge for the country.

- In the economic field, problems were more tangible. Despite production capacity, there was little production facilities, huge liquidity was entered into the economy, without to be used for the production, there was a proper oil revenues but economic growth was very little, the country's overall income had gone up, but more poverty was observed.

- In the social field, the challenge was including the ravages of drugs and treatment, the accumulation of many records in the judiciary, the rapid growth of divorce, unemployment, drug addiction and corruption. (Mohammadi Lord, 2014)

In examining the social impact of eleventh government ministers on macro-economic policies, social and political of the country, taking into consideration the current circumstances and the interactions of politic, economy and society in each community on each other, it can be assessed performance of ministers relevant in each sector.

- In the areas of internal and external policies, despite the fact that the beginning of new round of nuclear negotiations, all things influenced by the foreign policy orientations and its measures ie, Mr Zarif, but creating relative stability in country, the widespread presence of political activists from both sides raised ie the conservative and reformist in the country, attention to ethnicity and ... shows the relative dynamics of domestic politics of Rohani state. But undoubtedly, the greatest success in Rohani state was in foreign policy that was the biggest priority of state. Solving the nuclear issue after years of conflict between Iran and world powers caused non-security of Iran's position in the international system, correct the global face of Islamic Republic of Iran, détente, reconstruction and reform of interactions with effective international powers in the national interest, normalize and improve relations with neighboring countries and strengthen constructive relations with non-hostile countries, signing the agreement of joint action plan and the continuation of nuclear negotiations, management, reduce and remove the multilateral and unilateral sanctions, constructive influence on global developments specially in the fields of combating terrorism and extremism, constructive and effective interaction with the world.

- In the social field, Rohani could make the relative openness in the field by utilizing experienced and efficient people. The most significant actions in the field is related to health sector and the most critics is for the Ministry of Education and Sports. While on cultural issues, including freedom of the press, film and music, the status of universities, freedom of organizations, the situation science, the success has net been much and the major cause of this less success can be considered in pressure of other organizations on the government as far as it was led to the resignation of three ministers.

- In the economic fields, it must be said that despite the fact that the economy is considered one of the most controversial areas of performance of any state but the economic part of Cabinet of Rohani took ahead economic policies that as to be able to have an effective role in improving the economic situation. Increasing stagnation in different fields especially housing and construction, unemployment, inflation, recession and increasing production costs and barriers to exports on the one hand and on the other hand, linking the country's economy to Barjam and America's failure to comply with its obligations and other matters, are including cases that has faced eleventh government's economic performance with stagnation.

4. Conclusion

Eleventh presidential elections in Iran created a significant change in the composition of state and by superiority of coalition of pragmatists - reformists against the fundamentalists, provided the groundwork for change in the local, regional and international space. From the beginning, the eleventh state in terms of popularity for various reasons, including vote nearly twenty million and vitality that after the victory of the community showed, was placed in good condition. (Motaharnejad, 2013)

The government utilizing experienced and qualified people in its cabinet, in this context acted moderately and unlike the previous Cabinets, the criterion of ministers' selection was capabilities, abilities and their expertise. While in the periods of reconstruction and reform, responsibilities and governmental posts were divided between a few people and if displacement took place, they were these people who went from a post to other post and in the conservative government, all forces and managers at all levels of government were withdrawn and 16-year managerial experience was given to the archives and administrative affairs of the country were given at once to those who not had experience and even in some cases not had knowledge of the duties.

It is specified by examining the social status of the eleventh government ministers that the government is composed of an ideal cabinet. The average age of the ministers that is more than 58 years shows the experience and their management record. Having higher education that is in the field related to their job is the other positive case of cabinet of prudence and hope government while, the birthplace of majority of ministers is great and populated provinces such as Tehran, Isfahan and Tabriz. The majority of people of Cabinet has PhD degree in related disciplines from domestic universities and has record of management and administrative services in their repertoire.

Prudence and hope government by utilizing ministers with this social status could achieve success in the country's macro policies in the political (domestic and foreign policy), social and cultural fields but in the economy field, predetermined objectives still are not achieved. The cause of the weakness of the economic team of prudence and hope government in various economic indicators has been too much focus on the results of the nuclear negotiations. However, eleventh government despite the fact that was able to inhibit libertine inflation, but with reducing inflation, recession dominated in the country and economic growth rate sharply declined.

In the current situation that the country is facing recession, the most suitable act of eleventh government to promote economic growth is to fight against economic corruption and it is the most appropriate strategy to gain control over economic corruption, monopoly or oligarchy situations in which a group of clerks for a long time have monopolized power and economic decisions. Too much focus of power in the authority of individuals or institutions could create incentives for corruption.

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