The effects of government on the political development

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Abstract: Primarily it should be stated that over time, government has experienced various forms and this has caused different views about government and its dimensions to be provided. Even this has been that the government continues to be in a complex and somewhat ambiguous. For reviewing and being familiar with the concept of the state, we should be aware that the concept is one of the most complex concepts in political science and the reason is its immediate concept that makes it impossible to be easy and in a way that is easily integrated with many of the concepts and institutions. Political development is of one of the concepts that are closely associated with the government and affected strongly. As you know, political development concept that was raised after World War II and the independence of colonized countries and despite many years of studies, policy development, the ambiguity of the concept grows and conflicts and disagreements among experts have remained hidden. To achieve political development of any society must travel in the path given the political and cultural conditions and different approaches have been proposed in this context. One of these approaches suggests that the political development path of the social dimension and is developed from the bottom up. The second approach would acknowledge that it is the government and the political elite who are making progress in political development.

Key words: State; The development; Political development and administrative elite

1. Introduction

Several factors are playing a role in the process of political development in which among them the government as the largest and most important political institution plays an important role in society. It should be stated that the development in more detailed look and in political development is among the topics that over the last few decades, have been allocated the focus of political theorists and analysts. In particular, this issue is one of the basic concerns of Third World theorists. The development and political development are among the topics discussed in wide varieties and many definitions have been proposed. A glimpse at these definitions can be deduced to reach a comprehensive and sustainable development of all these aspects and consider changes. Too much attention to one aspect and the neglect of other aspects will not have the desired results.

Today, after years of testing and experience, no doubt left that in the surrounding communities, the achievement to political development requires active participation and cooperation of governments. The experience of developing countries shows that no direct or indirect involvement of government can be expected to provide all forms of political development in the community. This is an unavoidable reality that without the political willing, the achievement and consolidating political

development will not be possible. On the other hand we are aware that the development, particularly political development in different in different societies and each society has its own path to follow. The development theorists and analysts have raised two important theories. First theory or approach is community-based approach or social approach, suggests that the transition from political development to social dimension means the concept of public enjoyment of civil and political freedoms and rights, the creation of associations, affected civil society and parties and the direction and approach of the industrialized countries in the West.

The second approach is elite-driven approach or transition policy development to the state or political elite which means the role and impact of government and political elites in the political development of communities that does not have first approach conditions and characteristics and the state and the political elites advance the political development of the communities. This approach is more in the third world societies.

2. Research literature

2.1. Statue

"The word that the English equivalent is "statu" and the Latin is "statu "and its source is status means to be stable in idea and the meant in strength of idea."Some scholars have defined state as:

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Weber: "The government is a human community that claims the monopoly of legitimate violence in a particular territory."

Harold Laski: Statue is the "Land community that is divided to the government and citizens and claim superiority over all other institutions within the scope of their nominated area."

Garner: "social status is people in the community that occupied a land permanently, independent or approximately independent from foreign control and are organized that most of citizens in the land have the habit of obedience."

MacIver: "The government is structure under the law, with a government that has the power of persuasion, in the community that has a certain territory which maintains the general terms and exterior social order."

The legal definition says: government is a unity that has the features below: (i): Population (people), (ii) land (territory), (iii) government (institutions), (vi) rule (monopoly power). The definitions of the state are presented in other aspects such as political or philosophical or....

2.2. Government elements

1. The rule (monopoly power): the rule is an element that determines the state from human settlements and other different groups. The rule of classic law and political theory means the highest authority in the state that it is possible for a person (king) or a group of persons (parliament).

2. Government (institutions): government means the action in order to commend and means of enforcement of judgments. People cannot achieve the common goal, unless are properly organized and accept certain rules of procedure. Agency responsible for enforcing the rules of behavior and providing them in the community is called government. Being organized by the state is essential for government existence.

3. Territory (land): territory of a state is the area of land, sea, air (space), which is about the government's rule. The main condition for the development of the territory is the state. State territory is undivided able, and this is a clear principle of international law.

4. People (population): basic and fundamental element of the existence of the state is people. State as the human body cannot be imagined without people.

3. Theories and the origin of the statue

Different views are presented in relation to the origin of statue that the following reviews briefly some of them.

The social contract theory: foundations of social contract theory are based on this assumption that before the creation of the state, man lived in his natural state. The social contract theory arose when human was decided to leave in the ways of man's natural state and establish a civil society based on a social contract. According to the social contract theory, the government is the product of measured efforts and takes its power from the consent of the people which is organized by the social contract through political committees in the long history. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau's have raised ideas in this issue.

Natural theory of Aristotle: Aristotle's theories about the origin of the expression and natural theory of the origin of the name is known to base his faith in human nature. Government is established to provide human needs. The family becomes a clan as a result of the natural process of development of human needs. Clans made the villages to create the unity of the country due to the creation of the state (police). Therefore, statue is the peak of evolution in a natural process that associates with the men and women instinctively behaviors. According to Aristotle, statue is a natural phenomenon and man is a social and nature animal and the one who crash out on peace and not on the basis of the (city), is above or below the human being.

The theory of force: coercion theory is a historical interpretation of Genesis and the rationalization of its existence. According to this theory, statue is the product of force, it is clear that the weak ones exert strong ones to bring them into subjection.

The theory of the divine origin and statue origin: The theory of the divine origin perhaps is older than the other theories of the origin of the state. According to this theory, the government created by God. God predestined and has deployed state. King is vice and God's representative and people must obey him and respect him. In this world no one is above the ruler. His command of the law and all his actions are right. Disobeying the commands of the sovereign is against God's will and sin.

The genetic theory: based on genetic theory, statue is a natural product of development of the family. Over time and based on the natural process of development they were united from a single family to make multi family or kin groups and them formed rural, villages also are expanded to place for residence which is called larger cities, which unite to form a government. The genetic theory has two perspectives: the theory of patriarchal and matriarchal theory. The difference is that the elementary or primary family was patriarchal or matriarchal?

4. The growth and historical development of the state

Evolution of State was not constant or regularly. Some researchers believe the fact that the statue had transition from defined regular does not coincide with historical realities and there has been no uniform evolution since the initial state to new state government. Various factors have created many forms of government in different societies some of the forms of government are mentioned below.

The tribal government: "the first kind of political organization has emerged as a tribe. The tribal governments are typically small and included relative ethnicity. Some tribes were nomadic and many lived in certain areas. Their political authority was limited because the initial population mainly is governed by the ancient customs and lives with their former habits. Government was monopoly by chief. MacIver believes: this kind of tribal never did develop a true state, because there was no surplus wealth early in life and the class system is based on it and the statue is separate from existence. "

The empires of the East: "The first territorial governments are called the governments of the East Empire. After all, the first civilizations emerged beside valleys and rivers like the Nile - the Ganges, Tigris and Euphrates. The inhabitants of the valleys accumulated wealth and were made the capital city of their wealth. This was the first condition to raise the Empire. Cities with much more wealth is dominant over the other cities and created first empires such as the Sumerian, the Assyrians and Persians. "

Primary governments - cities: primary sea empires in form of political power was made near the coast of the Aegean Sea and its islands. Maritime Civilizations was different from civilizations of Egypt, China, India or Asia Minor. The most important city - states were established in Greece.

The Roman Empire: "When the Greek city- states were in decline, the concept of newer communities was growing in the government of Carthage and Rome. Roman triumphs and its territorial expansion began with the conquest of neighboring states and Italy is fully occupied and conquered the empire of Alexander in the eastern part. About one hundred years BC, the Roman Empire was established that the main focus of power was in coherent organization. Empire, as the first person who was tyrant emperor, takes senate under the influence of the Emperor. Christianity was as the official religion of the Roman Empire in the fourth century. "

Feudal states: after the collapse of the Roman Empire, Western Europe was plagued by turmoil. The Roman Empire was divided between the victorious tribes. The primitive tribes had no idea of a central authority. The clan leaders are elected by the people, and all free men were involved in public affairs. The political system of the tribes emphasized individualism - local autonomy and freedom that were against the characteristics of the Roman Empire, and it was made the feudal system in Europe.

The new government (national government): "In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the growth of commercial cities had developed. With the growth and expansion of the monetary economy and..., the new system came into being and the new government stressed the concept of nation and nationality feeling, awareness gradually grew and establishment of strong central government revenue as a necessity to provide security to the people against the rule of feudal lords. Nowdaran states were emerged in the sixteenth century in England, France and Spain. New states emerged in the kingdom with arguments that were formed early modern states. The modern nation-state or government officially announced by Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, its modern state has taken the following steps: a modern absolutist state, the Conservative government, the Liberal government, and the liberal welfare state. "

5. Productive factors of statue

Garner suggests that the government has arisen as a result of social development. It states that "God created the state, resulting in superior physical force, created a social contract or not a mere extension of the family, but the product of social development is a gradual process."

The most important factors influencing the formation of the government are:

Family: "organization or command authority and obedience are the basic elements of statue. The roots of these elements can be found on the primitive kinship or blood relation. What has been kept together is a small community in the belief in common descent. "

Religion: "after family, religion has played a pivotal role in the creation of social awareness and the emergence of the state. When a family tie was weakened as a result of extended families, elders and the elders of the tribe, religion strengthened the sense of unity and respect for authority. ".

Economy: business of people to provide food and shelter, which eventually lead to the evolution of the state, is contributed in the wealth and property. Among primitive peoples, there have been three consecutive economies that have created changes in social organization. These steps include: hunting, herding or the pastoral and agricultural stages".

Strife and wars: "forms of political, social gatherings, different from family, religious and economic groups, grew mainly as a result of war and victory. Wars helped mix in large families, clans and tribes macro in a larger unit as the government revenue. Gamplovij stated that: conflict and wars have been the most important element in the formation and development of the state. "

The need for political power (political consciousness): "The last factor in the growth is the emergence of political power that the need is felt with the growth of political consciousness. Political consciousness implies the recognition of the specific needs that political organization should be provided ".

6. Kinds of statues

A variety of new states that are formed from the beginning until today can be presented chronologically as follows:

1. Absolutist state: "The basic concept of absolute sovereignty is the theory of absolute government. The most important theorists of absolute

government are Jean Baden and Thomas Hobbes. As it is clear, absolute state implies full and absolute sovereignty that is not shared power with any other force. "

2. The Constitution states: "The word constitutionalism in the English and French used to define the meaning of the constitutional state and means the constitution and establish. State power is limited by law and covers specific areas. "

3. Liberal government: "The Liberal government is a government that based on economic and political liberalism tries not to interfere as much as possible in the current political and economic affairs (the minimum statue). This non-intervention more notice economic affairs.

4. Welfare states: "These governments were formed after the Second World War in the West which in fact was the field to provide comprehensive welfare to people and prevent the concentration of capital in the centers and private institutions, unless such concentration is not incompatible with the welfare and prosperity of the people. "

5. Neoliberal states: "These statues were the result of crisis of the 1970s and 1980s. The crisis plagued the industrialized countries, making it necessary to compete in the international arena. To do this it was necessary to take private institutions to modernize their industries. Neoliberal governments were in fact the opposite of the welfare state. "So neoliberalism is an attempt to return the situation before the rise of the welfare state, and hence to development of the private sector.

7. Development

Increased knowledge and understanding of human from many years ago has improved and upgraded social and economic quality of life for man. After the Europe Cultural Social Revolution (Renaissance) and the subsequent Industrial Revolution, a wave of rapid developments in Western countries began. After renaissance, intellectual revolution that occurred in Europe prospered the great potential of these nations and became manifest.

Development issues in European countries arose in the 17th and 18th centuries and began to progress. Industrial pressure and technological development in these countries with takeover market of weak states Colonial's which in a short time make a deep gap between the advanced and backward levels. With the shutdown of World War II, the gap was evident and was facing various nations with the fundamental question that why do some people live in absolute poverty and hunger, but some of complete well-being? Although background of development goes beyond World War II, on this side of the Second World War the term has been developed to consciously theoretical debates, entered the theoretical debates and allocated important realm of intellectual pursuits to it and have emerged current important schools of thought.

7.1. An explanation of the concept of development

The concept of development in recent decades has meant different and wide. Rostow knows development a multistep process that passes the process as traditional - transition. And finally reaches the highest stage of mass consumption. Rostow distinct every stage of the process of economic criteria, such as investment, the annual growth rate of consumption, and so. The definition of development was also accepted by the United Nations.

"The definition of development and planning based on this definition was not paying attention the issues of poverty, unemployment and other social and economic ills. So what some of the countries are achieved the desired growth rate of the United Nations, these social and economic problems in these countries not only did not improve, but in some cases it was even worse". One of the main causes of confusion and mistakes are definitions of the nature of development. Development has a value - normative and comparative installation. In other word, development is a concept that every group and community has its perception of values and sense and it is clear that the meanings and values depending are different more or less on the context and even in people business and groups. Gay Roche has another definition of the development as "development is: all the action that is to propel society towards the realization of a regular series of individual and collective living conditions which are diagnosed in connection with some good values . "

"It must be acknowledged that, although in most cases development is considered with little growth and economic synonymous, in fact, the development is in a more general level, this is the area of cover, and perhaps economic development is only part of a large circle. In fact, the development of what Habermas is called (instrumental rationality) and includes economic growth and development capabilities and increased tool production and improvement of material conditions (the cultural rationality) or (communicative rationality) which means the extending the field of reason and logic, integration, communication and building relationship that increase the capacity of the main aspects of the development of political discourse".

8. Development dimensions

As mentioned earlier in the definition of development, the development is a multi-dimensional and comprehensive flow and therefore, forms a significant part of the discussions on developing aspect and the development dimension. Considering these aspects, in fact, has created different kinds of development.

Cultural development: cultural development in the most general form means the sense of cultural transition from static to dynamic which grows

cultural production and the boundaries of human knowledge.

Social Development: "Development is the most general kind of development. Often, they are also including diverse aspects of other areas of economic, political and cultural rights.

Economic development: "The economic development is a form of economic system. Economic development is not solely related to the amount of per capita output. But more relates to the opportunity to participate in the process of empowerment and human talent to flourish freedom experience."

Political development: a detailed discussion will be provided about political development in the next chapter.

9. The developed theory

This section explains an overview of three theories of Marxism, underdevelopment and modernization.

Marxist theory: "Both Marx and Lenin believed that the capitalist makes the development of world but this development harmonious does not grow equally in all countries. Marxists believe that it is hugely overshadowed by political strife and countries are constantly in conflict to maintain their frameworks and acquisition of shares in the division of labor internationally. Marxists say that the current contrast will be saturated and will provide socialist and Marxist systems. Thus, the limits of economic development for the Marxists are not only in the economic fiel, nut political power is fundamental to economic growth and development of industries. International Economics moves not only within everyone's interests but also in the interests of the rich and techniques."

The theory of underdevelopment: a set of theories discussed the properties of the newly independent countries in the Third World after WWII called underdevelopment. The theoretical basis of these theories is on the principle the way the international capitalist economy operates which will cause problems in developing and third world economies and is divided into two parts: The first is structural theory, and the second is dependency theory.

Structural theory: "This theory was proposed in 1950, the international economic system has economic capitalism, which has introduced as exclusive features for deeper inequalities. As the 19th century named the engine of growth and development, due to the structural weakness in third World, trade between the industrialized world and the Third World in the 20th century was with no results. Population density, subsistence farming, low savings rate, high dependence on exports of primary commodities in the volatile markets and political focus are among the structural factors that are hindering development."

Dependency Theory: The dependence of the situation in which an economic system is formed in dependence with the development and expansion of the economic system. The relationship of interdependence in the event is that a country (or countries) has the ability to expand and sustain the development of the country (or countries) that depends exclusively on the former shadow grow.

"Theories of development are divided into two categories: the optimistic and pessimistic theories. Optimistic belief is the possibility of developing theory in the sense that all countries are able to involve in the developing road. The theories of modernization are a bunch of pessimistic views that inclined to the view that the development is not open to all communities."

Modernization Theory: A group of researchers who are mainly influenced by the theories of social development and social change thinkers such as Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Ferdinand Tönnies, respectively are divided communities around the world into two categories: traditional and modern. They are considered Western societies as a paradigm of modern society and the so-called Third World societies were regarded as more or less traditional. They knew modernization as the process by which human societies move from traditional to modern conditions.

"Cyril Edwin Black considered four stages for renewal:

First: the emergence of the modernism and war with traditional.

The second: victory of modernity and modernism in favor of creating leadership.

Third: the massive economic and social transformation.

Fourth: the integrity of the community."

Parsons expressed the modernization pattern variables as follows:

Table 1: The important variable pattern of modernization

The modern patterns	The traditional patterns
non-emotional	Emotional
Autism	Collectivism
Universality	Specific orientation
Acquisition	Assignment
Separation of functions	Overlapping functions

After Parsons Modernization it means the traditional model to become a modern pattern."

"Vilbermor knows modernization as industrialization based on the development and

penetration of the Community industry in a society that moves towards being new."

10. Proven principles of development

Here are seven proven principles of political and economic development in different countries' common history, cultural infrastructure and political development has been noted. Human reasoning is used for extraction of these elements and principles and logically and scientifically is correctable and changeable. Seven principles are:

1. Ability to organize compulsive ruling
2. Attention to Science
3. Order
4. Social peace
5. The legal order
6. Educational system
7. Economic Culture

11. Political development

Political development is a concept that is defined after World War II and the independence of colonized countries on the one hand and the threat to the world capitalist system of communist East Bloc during the Cold War and on the other hand by sociologists and theorists of the West, especially American theorists for a solution of the newly independent and underdeveloped states to change. The primary objective of the study of American theorists in studying and prescribing patterns of development and renovation was to prevent the infiltration of communism in the newly independent countries of the Third World based on America's influence on the policies of and to promote culture and norms in the Western world after World War II. Despite the lapse of half a century of modernization and political development, the concept uncertainty grows and becomes hidden among experts' conflicts and disagreements. Despite a host of studies, other similar researches in the humanities have not been achieved shared social concepts among experts about this concept and each school has its own criteria for the definition of this term.

11.1. The concept of political development

Political development that the first politicians and policy-makers have talked about it and the economists, sociologists and political scientists have dealt with politics has still a lot of ambiguity and vagueness. "Fred Rigez as one of the theorists of political development told the powers blend the "environment" with the concept of political development. In his opinion, in terms of political content is limited to implicitly imply increasing ability to take collective decisions affecting the environment and transport. According to him, the ecologically which refers the word "environment" is required in political decision making that the cultural environment and the human environment

should be added to the natural environment to have a good picture of the ecology of the political and administrative action. "

11.2. Political Development Indicators

11.2.1. Positive indicator of political development

- Statehood or territorial integrity
- The formation of nation or national unity
- Increasing the right to vote, free elections
- The politicization by the public participation in the political process
- Public participation in decision-making bodies
- Increasingly Gary Account of autonomous groups
- Increasing interest density by the political parties with democratic stability
- Freedom of the press and mass media
- Political and administrative decentralization
- Apolitical Armed Forces
- expanding the social base of the national elite
- The independence of the judiciary and the rule of law
- The complexity and specialization of separate structures and institutions
- Political pluralism (pluralism)
- Political Socialization
- Political stability and balance
- increasing women's participation in politics

11.2.2. Negative indicators of political development

- Election fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations
- Lack of independence of the judiciary
- The unofficial policy
- Political instability
- The protests with violence
- Inefficient and distribution of political parties
- The suppression of dissent
- Political attempts
- The politicization armed forces
- Collective honors
- The concentration of powers
- The distribution of the parties political
- The idol temple
- Illegality

11.3. Principles of Political Development

Political development due to the multi-dimensional society and the quality is the most complex sophisticated level of development in a society and partly because of the economic development than political development and international situation changes other aspects of a qualitative evolution and success will not be achieved until the legal status of public and political task in a society have not been resolved. In the following we will refer to the origin and

development indicators that if the community is paying attention to the principles, the political progress will develop the communities.

Twelve Principles of Political listed are:
1. Encourage individualism
2. Strengthen the field of induction thinking
3. Thinking general merchandise and specialty specific provision
4. Specific provision of the pillars of the planned community
5. Teaching collective practices
6. Strengthen public identity
7. The fundamental interests of society and the law acceptance of the People
8. The alignment of administration by the interests of public
9. Ensuring Economic peace and security
10. activating NGOs
11. foundation decided to amend the review and modification
12. selection based on merit

11.4. The political development

11.4.1. Personal level of political development

Emphasis on public participation and different social classes in different areas is a constant state policy. For example, encouraging people to participate in the cultural, political and revolutionary activities, providing youth participation in various areas, cultural, social, political and economic management of the country, strengthening and expanding the participation of women and problems and limitations restrictions are individual level of development among the political and strategic policies of the government. In other cases, the right to participate in policy, legislation and management, or the right to vote and be elected to the Assembly or the various councils, public participation in planning and enterprise management and most importantly, the political participation as one of the fundamental values of the Islamic Republic can be noted.

11.4.2. Structural level of political development

As we know, the institutional political development is concerning the participation of groups, organizations and political parties and non-governmental organizations that are the most important part of the public domain. The strength and power of these groups, associations and organizations are a function of the performance of the government. In other words, their strength and weaknesses largely depend on the policies that the government has taken toward them.

12. Government's role in political development

To achieve political development, any society should pass the political and cultural conditions path, in this section we examine the two paths, or we will discuss different approaches.

The first approach: community-based approach or pass the political development from the social dimension which means the concept of public enjoyment of civil and political freedoms and rights, the creation of associations, active and effective civil society organizations and political parties. The direction and approach was taken by the industrialized countries in the West, which in this chapter we will take a brief reference to it.

The second approach: elite-driven approach or the development policy or transition to the state or political elite which means that the role and impact of state and political elites in the political development of communities that does not have the conditions and characteristics of the first approach. The government and the political elite are to advance its political development in communities. In this chapter we will refer to it in more detail.

13. Government and political development

In the section we are trying to find the proper role of government in policy development. First, approaches to development issues relevant to the query and the government's role in policy development should be seen. Then the negative and positive role of government in political development will be analyzed.

Political development is a kind of development that measures should be taken to achieve it. Each community will have different political development according to its own terms on its path. Here the two or two-track approach in the development of political will be considered.

The first approach is community-based: community-based approach is a policy development from the bottom up. In such communities, civil society must come to perfection political parties, associations and a lot of organizations in all sizes. The Parties and Organizations should be independent of the government by the people and said to be spontaneous. These groups will lead to political development of communities; community-based approach is developed for Western societies.

The second approach: elite-centered approach: elite-centered approach means the development of the political elite axis is done from top to bottom.

The elite mean an intellectual elite and tool elites. Those who are in power can be called tool elite. It should be noted here that the tool elite are pulling the power which are the politicians who could have a great impact on the political development of a community. Although the political elites who are not in power can also play a major role in the political development of their society, it can't be imagine without government officials and people who are headed. The role of the elite in the political development is the state's role in political development and the development arises when there is a consensus of this elite.

14. Positive role in the political development

Political elite are the main elements of the process of reform and political development of a society influence, thus, if the political elite are ready and have the appropriate capacity; political development of the society will progress. Political elites have effective role in the process of policy development and due to the weakness of the social and political forces, elites are as a social and political forces influencing the decision-making process, policy, implementation of programs and generally in different fields. Some experts know scholars as a driving force in the development of underdeveloped countries. Due to the absence of a strong civil society and the lack of strong parties, groups and organizations in the community, in their view, the development and specially policy development are top-down.

Elites and leaders leave their reactions and psychological effects and with actions address the needs, pressures and incentives that the community is required. Political elites are politically oriented development and play a major role in the formation and stability and continuing of the political system. Elites can act as a barrier to political development or strengthen it. They can, through censorship, closure the press, etc and fraud actions affect political participation. What can be said in a general summary is that political elite are ruling group that through various agencies of government in charge of basic jobs, formal and informal, have access to the institutions through a variety of mechanisms and are so strong that may have much influence on actions and thoughts of those in non-similar situations. Below are some of the positive effects of the government's political development.

1. Government and freedom of the press and mass media: If the government gives to the press freedom and grow mass media, this will increase social awareness. One of the hallmarks of press is to critics, especially criticism of some of the actions of the government and those who are in power, which will be useful to make progress. If the government gives freedom to the press, the press will inform people focus on the weaknesses of the government. This information makes criticisms against the government accountable to overcome weaknesses and will improve policy development.

2. The government and free elections, free elections and political development are key part of outreach indicators. In developing countries, the government is organizing elections in these communities and the government should provide the conditions so that all community members can participate in the elections.

3. The Government and the Judiciary: Independence of the judiciary is one of the most important indicators of political development. To advance the development of government policy should not be any interference in the judiciary and an independent judiciary.

4. Government and agencies' separation: power distribution and power decentralization is one of the most important criteria considered in political development which can be determined by the separation of powers and duties of the expertise and attention to the political development indicators. If the government can create a split in the community structure, institutions act according to their designated tasks and do not interfere in each other. The government does not intervene in matters relating to the institutions and community can go towards political development.

5. Government (elite) and political participation: All countries that have created successful example of political development in communities which requests for political development political participation at all levels, layers and social classes. Principles of political development will occur when all the groups, political parties and organizations in the country manage their internal data relevant to behavior and the organization increase public participation in the political events of the society.

6. Government (elite) and parties: one of the most important indicators of political development is political parties. Party is one of the indicators of political development. In developing countries the possibility of creating a spontaneous party that is not independent of government or private. The parties or their activities by newspapers and magazines can be increased political awareness of the people of these communities.

15. Negative role of statue in the political development

Governments and political development of a society can prevent or slow the process. Absolutism and tyranny governments are not demanding political development in their communities and will stop political development through different processes. Here are mentioned political obstacles the development of the states.

1. States Illegality: "The law and the rule of law and respect for the law will improve in all areas. Rule of law and respect for the law by the government in implementation will make the process of political development and progress. But if the government does not respect the rule of law and escape, it will become autocratic and dictatorial government, a government that will be caused by non-compliance and enforcement of anarchy and tyranny in a society. Arbitrary interpretations of the law, lack of proper implementation of laws and regulations creates the gap between the laws and the facts and inequality in the law set by government are the agents that heavily can prevent progression of the political development of a society. This creates unsafe environment, causing the loss of trust between the people and the government that causes the government to lose its legitimacy in the eyes of the people. "

2. Strangulation and Political repression: Strangulation and repression of political oppositions

is the direct result of centralization and personalization of power. States that monopolize the resources to achieve more power in contrast have weaker political and civic institutions against the government and the government becomes thicker and will be unaccountable against the demands.

3. The government's dependence on foreign powers: the government depends on the foreign powers due to the lack of public credibility and legitimacy. Support of foreign powers is effective in establishing this type of government. Foreign governments contribute the governments and lead to greater centralization of power. It is evident that the centralization of power prevents political development, distribution and circulation of the elite.

4. The government interference in the judiciary: if the government intervenes in matters relating to the judiciary, it will cause to lose its independence and from a tyrannical government which is under the influence of the government and the judiciary. This leads to injustice and disrespect for the law and ignoring the will of the community. Obviously, the dependent judiciary is serious obstacle on the way of political development.

5. Interference and domination of the government on administrative system (bureaucracy): If the administrative system had no independence and depend on the government's decision, this will comply with the orders of top executives and political. Obviously, the political and

related administrative system are obstructs of the development of a tool to suppress civil society.

6. The concentration of political power and personal power: tendency to concentrate political power and personal power is one of the major obstacles to the further political development. In absolutism and tyranny governments, the power is on ruling. The ruling is a symbol of statue and the government expression will be deemed equal to the ruler. Obviously, the personal and political decentralization limits the expansion of political power.

7. Unofficial policy by the government: when deciding limits to the ruling party and close ones, political power become centralized and personal. In such cases, scanning decision is also highly personal, and unofficial and informal. If the policy is unofficial, the government is not accountable and there will be no control over the government.

8. Preventing the strengthening and development of civil and political institutions: institutions and civil society organizations are the most institutions which contribute to the Government's decision. Criticizing the government will increase its capacity and ability to respond and prevents concentration of political power. Civil and political institutions can serve as mediators between the people and the government. However, the government will prevent the creation of such institutions and wiped out the relationship between government and people and the government does not need to respond.
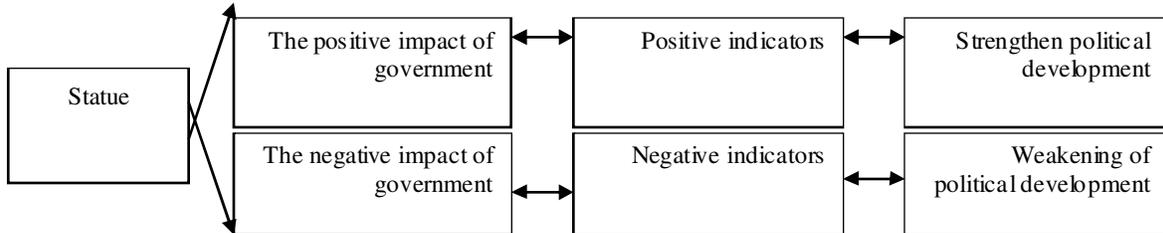

Fig. 1: Conceptual model of research

16. Research hypothesis

Government plays an important role on the formation or undermining political development.

17. Research method

The research method is library through analyzing books and existed documents, three levels of research is being undermined in the research. First level is the topic-related references, form of books, articles, newspapers; magazines and online content have been gathered. At the second level, classified information gathered will be used and the method of taking notes. The third level examined analysis of the material to reach the desired results.

18. Conclusion

Political development is an important aspect of development. Political development has indicators which in general can be divided into indicators of positive political development indices, such as increasing public participation in the political process, increase efficient parties, freedom of the press and mass media, and so on. Negative index can be divided into reduction of parties and Civil Society Organizations, reduced participation, lack of independence of the judiciary and .... As mentioned before proceeding to the political development of the society and political and cultural situation must travel path, which in this paper we examine and investigated the two paths, or different approaches.

The first approach: community-based approach or transition to have political development by the community that means to have freedom for public which the path and the approach were passed in the industrialized countries in the West.

The second approach: elite-centered approach or transition to have political development by the state or political elite means the role and influence of government and political elites in the political development of communities and the government and the political elite advance the political development of communities.

Elite of a society is one of the social forces effective in different contexts. Elites are those whom the society influenced their thought. These may be placed in power or out of power. Our elite are factions and political movements and in other words those who have a role in the government or the statue. In the third and developing world, the state is as the main factor driving the development and political development. In this paper we ask whether the political development affected by the state or not? To answer this question we have to consider that government can play a positive role in policy development and also a negative role. The positive role of government in the political development is that the state become an amplifier and political development factor and by providing conditions such as the freedom of the press and contribute to the growth of the mass media, and... advance the political development of the society. The negative effects on the political development means the state prepare the situation a way to provide the barrier for political development, such as escaping the law of the state, the emergence of political repression, and so on. So finally, we conclude that the government can play a major role in shaping the political development or undermine it.

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