

Critique of Rational Government's Theory on the Analysis of the Political-Economic Conditions of Iran Khatami's Government

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Abstract Oil and the oil-reliant government are two main pillars in the Iranian economy. Iran's oil revenues as an independent variable has played a major role in Iran's political economy over the past 80 years. These revenues have been instrumental in investing in the country's economic infrastructure. Historically, apart the international competition to gain and maintain the privilege of exploiting this vast resource that affected the political system of Iran, the allocation and distribution of these revenues provided by the pre-revolutionary government provided severe social and economic crises. The inflation, inefficiency and extreme consumptionism were characteristic of it. After the victory of the glorious Islamic Revolution, oil revenues have been a very strong financial backing for the implementation of the internal and external policies of the government. Hence, the author of this thesis, with the question of "Iran's political economic conditions during the era of reform in terms of dependence on oil and the theory of rentier government How is it analyzed? "It seeks to" critique the theory of the rentier government in analyzing the political conditions of Iran by the Khatami government. " The research findings indicate that Khatami's government, despite increasing non-oil revenues, is considered to be dependent on the oil revenue of the rentier government. The nature of such a government is a major obstacle to the process of political and economic development.

Keywords : Rent, rantir government, oil, development, government reform.

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