

بسمه تعالی

نشست تخصصی

"توانمندسازی دولت و توسعه اقتصادی"

سخنران: سرکار خانم معصومه خندان
(مشاور و تحلیلگر تحقیقات بانک جهانی)

Abstract:

In response to many international initiatives, developing countries adopt reforms without sustained improvements in performance. Developing countries adopt these reforms to increase their external legitimacy and support without improving their performance. These attempts can sum up with capability traps in which states cannot improve or even decline their capabilities (Andrews and et al.2013). However, after the 1979 revolution, Iran's institutions and organizations have leveraged their resources and technical expertise to critical mass of people's' ability and willingness to initiate and maintain changes. In this lecture, I discuss about Iran, which has been able to escape isomorphic mimicry (which organizations change what they look like instead of what they do.) and improve its capability in the absence of international interventions. To understand how Iran solves its public problems, I structurally analyze post-revolution successful Iranian reforms. Then, I compare those successes with the world's "best practices" (which often failed due to lack of domestic ownership and adaption of imported reforms) and extract some lessons learned; allowing us to answer the question how Iran can be a game changer in other sectors such as economic development. Being a game changer in this period of time is very important for Iran's long time economic growth. Since, there are symptoms that Iran is getting into middle income trap.

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