

would be nothing but a spirit of public relations and humility toward the underprivileged. Despite all theoretical and performance criticisms critics may throw at these dear figures, this spirit is invaluable. Even if we write off these images as mere showmanship, they deserve appreciation and reinforcement.” Since August 2024 through September 2025, the president of the government of national unity has shown up on provincial trips not only to be the voice of the voiceless but to follow up on their concerns and demands. He makes it a point to hold back from speeches and prefers to be a listener, so he can practically work out solutions to their issues. Therefore, one can confidently say: Pezeshkian has truly carried out the Leader’s directive from August 27, 2024, urging government officials to be present among the people despite accusations that provincial trips amount to “populism or demagoguery”. The Leader emphasized that understanding the real lives of people cannot be done through paperwork or reports alone, hence the importance of direct visits, especially to rural areas, and making decisions based on firsthand observations and input. Pezeshkian has put this into action and kept the government close to the people.

Educational justice

Education is recognized as one of the essential pillars of sustainable development, but challenges within the education system may throw a wrench into achieving educational justice. Accordingly, focusing on this matter is crucial, and “educational justice” has become a key phrase of the government of unity. The core program Pezeshkian follows up on during provincial tours is the construction of schools and achieving educational justice through the “school-building movement” and the elimination of educational discrimination. He simply cannot visit a province without taking stock of the movement to expand educational justice. In this vein, the president himself rolled up his sleeves and laid down the symbolic “first brick” of the educational justice movement: During a trip to Khuzestan Province, Pezeshkian took part in the bricklaying of a 15-classroom school in a deprived and densely populated area of Ahvaz. This demonstrated his commitment to his promise to even serve as a laborer if needed to bridge the shortage of educational facilities. The president has frequently expressed deep concern about children studying in makeshift, thatched-roof schools and stressed that while building schools is crucial, the transformation of education cannot stop at infrastructure. Building schools is just the first step; Improving the quality of education in schools is the real crux. He believes that we must teach the youth of this land in a way that brings their talents to light, so they can move forward on the path of growth and development — only then will the country be prosperous. Engaging the public has always been Pezeshkian’s core trait and belief. Throughout his various roles — from dean of the Medical Sciences Faculty at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences to minister of Health and lawmaker from Tabriz city — he has emphasized public involvement and participation. Now, as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he continues to hold this conviction. Hence, he has stepped up to say that everyone must pitch in for reconstruction efforts. The president has even shown he is ready to pick up a shovel, despite some calling it “populism” or demagoguery, to break a sweat for educational justice and send a clear message to officials about its priority. Moreover, the current government has, over the past year, called on the capacities of other organizations such as the Mostazafan Foundation and the Basij Organization to join forces for educational justice, aiming to resolve the long-standing issue of thatched-roof schools and build facilities worthy of Iran and its people,

and raising the flag of justice in the education system. If we call “educational justice” the most important achievement of the incumbent government, it would not be an exaggeration. In this area, Pezeshkian has, like in two other sectors, managed to establish an acceptable record. Of course, this does not mean that the work is done. There is plenty left to do, yet it must be acknowledged that Pezeshkian and his administration are wholeheartedly committed to breathing fresh air into the education system through public participation. They have clearly demonstrated how deeply they care about educational justice over this past year.



Iran's President Masoud Pezeshkian (R) contributes to the bricklaying of a 15-classroom school in a deprived and densely populated area of Ahvaz, southwestern Iran, on January 23, 2025. [president.ir](#)

Strengthening neighborhood diplomacy

Maintaining internal unity and cohesion alongside dialogue and interaction with the world is the cornerstone of Pezeshkian’s government policy. He does not see the world limited to Europe and the West but has forged good and amicable ties with other countries, especially neighbors. “Our first priority in foreign policy is to beef up relations with neighbors. We must strengthen ties with neighboring countries like Turkey, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and the Persian Gulf states.” Pezeshkian made this clear with an oral directive to the Foreign Ministry on July 25, 2024, signaling that his vision and that of the government center on relations with neighbors and aligned countries. Accordingly, he recently took off for Armenia, Belarus, and Pakistan, underlining that the focal point of Iran’s foreign policy is its neighbors. Despite enemies’ conspiracies and obstacles, Pezeshkian’s government has sought to carry on pursuing national interests through good neighborliness policies and balanced engagement. The president’s visits to friendly and neighboring countries like Iraq, Qatar, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Oman, and Turkmenistan have become a clear symbol of the commitment to strengthen and develop regional relations. On September 25, 2024, during his first speech at the United Nations, Pezeshkian shared his programs with other heads of state, recalling that he entered the election race with a platform based on “reforms,” “national unity,” “constructive engagement with the world,” and “economic development,” and succeeded in earning the trust of Iranians at the ballot box. He stated his intention to lay firm foundations for his country’s entry into a new era and constructive, effective participation in the emerging global order, to iron out challenges and to restructure his nation’s relations based on the de-

mands and realities of today’s world. Furthermore, his government — with in the framework of balanced interaction with countries such as Russia and Egypt and by participating in regional and international organizations — has sought multilateralism and enhanced economic ties with other countries in the world. One cannot brush past the extraordinary coordination that has come about between the different wings of the Islamic Establishment in the era of unity. Since the post-election period, Pezeshkian has established a fortunate link between “the field” and “diplomacy,” vividly demonstrated in the crushing True

Promise III Operation, which delivered a firm response to the Israeli aggressor. During that imposed war, not only the armed forces defended the Islamic Republic’s integrity in the war room, but Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi, through his travels and negotiations, spoke up in the language of diplomacy to regional and European counterparts, affirming Iran’s right to legitimate self-defense. Majid Nasirpour, representative of Sarab city and member of parliament’s Social Committee, noted in an interview with IRNA: “To run the country effectively, we inevitably need to show up actively in all arenas. Just as everyone acknowledges our military as a deterrent, naturally, many issues in international fields require follow-up and negotiation. During this time, we have witnessed full coordination between the field and diplomacy, both moving in tandem toward our national goals and interests.” Iranian statesmen also give props to the collaboration between the armed forces and diplomats. Araghchi, during Pezeshkian’s visit to the Foreign Ministry, highlighted the blessed bond formed between diplomacy and the field in the era of unity. He said: “Just as our armed forces defended the country with full power, our diplomats also defended Iran’s just cause, victimhood, and legitimacy with strength, and the government’s performance in this regard was remarkable.” Security, Education, and Healthcare stand as three key sectors for the incumbent Iranian government. Mohammad-Sadegh Javadihesar, spokesperson for the Etemad Melli Party, considers Pezeshkian’s performance in security highly commendable. Maintaining that Pezeshkian is one of the humblest presidents in national security, he added: “Dr. Pezeshkian has acted fully in line with the Leader’s guidance, fully recognizing and embracing their role in managing the country’s macro affairs. Some may doubt the president’s scope of authority, but in my view, he has operated well within his powers and excellently main-



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tained necessary coordination with the Leader in appropriate cases.” All in all, the current government has taken steps forward in developing international relations, and Pezeshkian has come out with his head held high by fulfilling another demand of the Leader of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei to strengthen relations with neighbors. Now, with Pezeshkian’s successful foreign policy performance, we can make a fair judgment about what has been accomplished in the past year.

Energy consumption pattern reform

Earlier this year, the president opened up about a major program he personally keeps tabs on daily. On April 17, 2025, Pezeshkian stated, “I personally follow up day by day on resolving energy shortages, and this issue is at the very top of the government’s action plan.” In line with this, a crucial move was made. Now, public sector offices, ministries, and agencies will have to cover most of their electricity needs through solar energy. Hence, the government kicked off tackling the power shortage. On June 8, 2025, with the executive deputy president attending, solar panels were installed at the presidential compound, sending a clear message that the current government is serious about addressing power shortage via solar energy as the initiative started right at government headquarters. But why is the president so keen on public sector bodies upping their use of solar energy? The reality is that public offices and the public sector have a significant and growing share of electricity consumption. Studies show the country’s total peak electricity demand reaches 90,000 megawatts. The current electrical deficit is approximately 30,000 megawatts, which the government aims to wipe out by March 2026 — with public cooperation in electricity consumption, of course. These figures highlight the importance of managing consumption and expanding renewable energy sources like solar panels in government offices and other sectors, such as industrial parks, to ease the strain on the country’s power network.

Final word

Healthcare justice, increasing the role of culture and art communities in cultural governance, reforming procedures, and cost-saving measures can also be checked off among the successful and promising achievements of the Pezeshkian government over the past year. For instance, when energy shortages intensified, at the president’s order, all lights and lamps at the presidential office’s compound were switched off. All in all, what has been outlined is just a snapshot of the most important activities of the government of national unity over the past year. Officials in various executive and administrative sectors will soon hand over a report of the measures taken. However, a quick review of accomplishments shows Pezeshkian has, over the past year, kept away from “political sloganeering and campaign rhetoric,” worked genuinely for the people and for Iran, did not make promises that he could not fulfill, and dedicated himself and his government to realizing the Leader’s directives. He has not fed into polarization, commotions, or political games, consistently believing that moments of service must be used for more work and effort. Accordingly, after the election, he put aside competition and shook hands with his rivals to collectively piece together the puzzle of Iran’s development and progress. Naturally, during Government Week, we heard more about completed and forthcoming projects. Based on available data, the government of national unity’s hands are fully loaded to publicly defend a respectable record on its first anniversary.

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