

The Role of the Social Security Organization (SSO) on the Economic and Social Welfare of Iran from the Viewpoint of Citizens Covered by the Social Security Organization (SSO) in West Azarbaijan Province

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Abstract: This study was conducted with the aim of identifying the role of the social security organization (SSO) in the economic and social welfare of Iran. The present study is considered as an applied research (descriptive-survey type) in terms of purpose and descriptive-survey. The statistical population of this study in the first stage included experts and academic faculty members of the university and in the second stage all the citizens of West Azarbaijan Province, and in the first stage, 12 experts and academic faculty members of the university were selected using the purposeful snowball sampling method and in the second stage, 384 people according to Cochran's formula and cluster sampling method. The research tool was the finalized questionnaire resulting from the opinions of the Delphi group including the activities of the social security organization, economic and social welfare in the form of 35 items, which was distributed among the statistical sample after verifying its validity and reliability. According to the results, the activities of social security organization and its subgroups have a positive and significant effect on the economic welfare ($P < 0.05$) and social welfare ($P < 0.05$) of the citizens of West Azerbaijan province. Therefore, it can be concluded that the performance of the social security organization can play an effective role in realizing the economic and social policies of the government.

Keywords: social security organization, economic welfare, social welfare, vision document.

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Introduction

"Despite the design and implementation of numerous development programs in the country, and the compilation and communication of the twenty-year vision document, there is still no model that fits the country's historical, geographical, cultural and social requirements for development, in a sense, the country has a vision, but the theory of development It does not have economic and social development" (Rehbari, 2016). The country's strategic planning and policy document until 1404, which is also known as Iran's twenty-year development vision document. This document will have the following features in the first and fourth content:

The first content of the document: The Iranian society in the next twenty years is a developed society in accordance with the cultural, geographical and historical requirements and relying on the principles of morals and Islamic values, and a revolution with an emphasis on the religious democracy, social justice⁴⁵ and legitimate freedoms, preserving the dignity and rights of human beings and benefiting from social and judicial security.

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⁴ Religious democracy is a form of government where the values of a particular religion affect laws and rules.

⁵ Social justice is justice in terms of the distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society. In Western and Asian cultures, the concept of social justice has often referred to the process of ensuring that individuals fulfill their societal roles and receive what was their due from society.

The content of the fourth document: Iran's society in the next twenty years is a society with health, welfare, food security, social security, equal opportunities, appropriate distribution of income and strong family institution away from poverty, corruption and discrimination.

In order to achieve the horizon of the programs of the country's vision document, the social security organization must be a stable, dynamic, agile and excellent organization in responding with intelligent processes to provide quality and timely social security services to the people.

Table (1): Comparison of characteristics of the developed society in the vision document with development indicators

Development indicators	Means to reach the goal	Detailed characteristics of community	General characteristics of the community
Development with economic and social development indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social security 2. Equality of opportunities 3. Ensuring food security 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Absence of poverty 2- Fair distribution of income 3- Far from discrimination 4- Away from corruption 	Social justice
Development with health and social indicators	-	-	Being healthy
Development with economic indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Improving the level of per capita income 2- Full employment 	-	Having material well-being
Development with economic indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuous and rapid economic growth 2- Constructive interaction with the world 	-	Placing at the first economic position in the region

Today, social security is recognized as one of the necessities of economic development and realization of social justice in countries. Supporting the active workforce in the field of production and providing for the future of retirees, the disabled and providing for the future of survivors is one of the governance duties, and insurance and social security organizations have taken responsibility for it. The social security system refers to all plans and programs of social security/protection in a country. There is a significant relationship between the goals, functions and financing of all plans and institutions in charge of social security in the framework of this system, and they complement each other, and together form the national social security system (International Labor Organization (ILO), 2012). In fact, a system can be formed from a set of principles, institutions, structures, mechanisms and relationships between them, which takes steps in the direction of maintaining social human values, the desirable level of life of the people of the society and promoting public welfare through policies, goal setting, plans and strategies, (Naimaei et al., 2015).

One of the major problems that human societies have faced throughout history has been the economic inequality prevailing in those societies, which manifests itself in the form of poverty for the majority of people. Today, the problem of poverty and inequality is considered as one of the acute issues, so that according to the available information, about eight hundred million people of the world spend the night hungry until the morning. Therefore, the countries of the world consider the reduction of poverty and inequality among the main goals of their economic-social policies. In the last two decades, the number of poor people has increased due to the increase in social and economic costs caused by economic adjustment programs, so there is no other way than establishing social security to achieve the above goals (Panahi, 2014).

It has been stated in the UN report that: Today, most people feel insecure more than the concerns related to daily life, rather than the fear of a global catastrophic event. Job security, income security, health security, environmental security and security from crimes are emerging concerns related to human security around the world, and finally this report states that: sustainable human development refers to a development in favor of people, in favor of job creation and compatible with nature. In this type of development, poverty reduction, productive employment, social integration and limiting environmental life find the highest priority (Zahedi Asal, 2019). Therefore, the main slogan of the International Social Security Association (ISSA)¹ is: "Sustainable peace without social justice and social justice without social security will not be possible." (Panahi, 2005). Therefore, social security is inseparable from the issue of social justice, especially an approach to justice that shows a tendency towards the latter between the two concepts of freedom and equality, because any tendency towards equality in today's extremely unequal society must necessarily be done with some kind of intervention to balance welfare (Arizi, 2013).

In Iran, the social security system as a public non-governmental organization is not an exception to this rule, and practical measures have not been taken to design this system, like many organizations, and it is going through a path full of ups and downs. The safety umbrella still does not cover the society completely, despite the history of more than 50 years of codified planning and nearly 90 years of historical background in Iran's welfare measures. Therefore, despite all the advantages it has, the social security organization is facing important problems today, which has seriously threatened its future. A realistic approach to these problems emphasizes the necessity of separating the principle of social security theory, which is undoubtedly one of the most important intellectual achievements of mankind, and should be supported and its specific structures modified. It is obvious that the need to pay attention to this management system is felt due to the central role of the mentioned system in the realization of organizational goals. The main mission of this organization, with a range of activities throughout the country, is to cover wage and salary workers (mandatory) and self-employed (optional). The population covered by this organization includes about 12 million insured people and more than 2 million pensioners, which, considering the family members of the insured, the population covered by this organization for medical services reaches more than 37 million people. Achieving this goal requires the necessity of designing and maintaining the social security organization with established standards such as the International Labor Organization and the International Social Security Organization along with the development of competencies and taking into consideration the organization's macro strategies and goals. .

A system that uses social security indicators in a logical process to realize macro strategies of the country's economic system, so the issue of the role of the social security organization's activities in economic and social welfare can be considered and investigated from at least three aspects:

1. If the social security system lacks the necessary dynamics and remains static in its current state, it cannot respond to the changing needs of society. In addition, any effort to develop the social security system without sufficient knowledge of the future and the path ahead will not only fail in its mission and achieve its goals (fighting poverty, reducing inequality and promoting national welfare and development, etc.). ..), but it will leave irreparable political consequences in addition to the economic costs it imposes on the government and society, due to its security sensitivity.
2. The social security system is obliged to comply with the principles, standards and criteria in a general or special way due to its close structural relationship with the political, social and economic frameworks of the society.
3. The multifaceted nature of the activities and responsibilities of this organization makes it face a wide range of audiences and according to the social security law approved in 1975, it is obliged

¹ The International Social Security Association (ISSA) is an international organization bringing together national social security administrations and agencies.

to provide a variety of services to the society under its cover, which requires a model that fits these conditions.

The Iranian society developed in the horizon of the twenty-year vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran system, and relies on moral principles and Islamic values, with an emphasis on social justice, preserving the dignity and rights of human beings, and benefiting from social security, as well as enjoying health and Prosperity and away from poverty, corruption and discrimination, and benefiting from a favorable environment (Pourezat et al., 2013). The models and guidelines provided by the international institutions active in the field of social security have always been considered as political theories, a reference for policymakers in this field in countries around the world. Undoubtedly, examining the evolution and development process of these theoretical systems will help us in knowing the future path and destination of the development of the social security system according to the country's economic and governance background. Examining the evolution and developmental process of these theoretical systems will undoubtedly help us in knowing the future path and destination of the development of the social security system in accordance with the country's economic and governance framework.

Therefore, the role and performance of the social security system in economic and social welfare is very important, because the establishment of this system can actually provide the means to facilitate the implementation of policies and economic adjustment of the country. Moving towards the aforementioned changes in the early stages will undoubtedly create reactions among the social groups and classes of the society, which can be significantly prevented from the occurrence of social disputes and challenges by applying strategies and effective and balanced measures. In other words, a requirement for the generalization of the social security system in the country is the acceptance of the new economic and social system by the majority of people in the society. Therefore, the results of the investigations carried out in our country show that there are gaps in Iran in the practical or applied field, which could not be implemented and realized, and the program that was supposed to be safe is going to bite the society. Livelihood and social disturbances faced many challenges and obstacles. Therefore, the social security organization is not exempt from this rule. Because the safety umbrella still does not cover the society completely, despite the long history of Iran's welfare measures. As indicators such as extreme poverty, absolute poverty and relative poverty affect a significant population. Therefore, there is no quantitative research in this field that shows the improvement of the quality of life and the increase in the level of social welfare in the society, and this research is an attempt to fill the gap that exists from a theoretical point of view and especially from a practical point of view in the social security organization of Iran. Due to the importance of this issue, this study has examined the role of social security organization in economic and social welfare. Therefore, it is possible to find mechanisms by examining the role of the social security organization, methods or techniques through which to improve the performance of the social security organization's policies.

Theoretical Foundations

There have been various approaches to the category of welfare or social security throughout history. As we move from the old era to the new, the concept of well-being as a feeling of security becomes less and the concept of comfort and peace and enjoyment of the pleasures of life become more prominent. That is, the concept of welfare and social policy is interpreted from the fulfillment of primary needs to the provision of secondary needs, or we tend to interpret this introduction from social security to social welfare. The term social security within the framework of the International Union of Social Security ISSA refers to any plan or program created by the legislature or any other mandatory arrangement that protects members of society against employment-related accidents, work-related illnesses, unemployment, pregnancy, disability, old age, retirement, survival and death support through cash or sexual payments (Akhan et al., 2016:20).

In the book entitled "Social insurance culture", Social insurance is defined as follows: (welfare programs created to reduce risks in economic life and also to maintain the support of individuals. Social insurance by paying money and providing services and social assistance, protects people against Reducing or cutting off income from unemployment, old age, illness, disability, and death supports the livelihood of

individuals, families, and survivors) (Akhavan et al., 2016: 19). The most important tasks of the social security organization are: collecting and concentrating funds related to insurance premiums and income from investments, providing various services to the insured in the form of medical services and paying cash benefits, investing and exploiting the organization's funds and reserves, and developing and expanding Insurance support to all sections of society, including wage earners, salary earners, freelancers and business owners¹. This organization is in charge of mandatory insurance coverage for workers, salary earners and optional coverage for self-employed people. This organization, as the oldest and largest non-governmental medical and social security organization of the country, belongs to the insured. The organization that covers about thirty-seven million people of the country's population is active in the country with ten economic holdings (Shasta) with more than 300 companies, which the share of these companies is equal to about ten percent of the gross domestic product in the country, so it can play a very important and bold role in the country's economic-social well-being. It is important to formulate a correct plan and move towards the realization of the high goals of the vision document and to comply with the legal duties contained in the principles of the constitution for the social security organization in line with the implementation of the sixth development plan. The social security organization can play an essential role in supporting the active workforce in the process of sustainable development of the country, progressing and deepening the sense of social-economic security of the people in the society by implementing, generalizing and expanding various types of social and medical insurances within the framework of legal requirement based on insurance calculations.

Social Welfare

There is a different meaning for the word "welfare" in different countries. Mrs. Wickenden explains the difference in the meaning of social welfare as: "Social welfare is a dynamic word and sensitive to political and economic changes. There is a significant relationship between its functions and the development process, and as a result, they create new problems due to adaptation or inspire new creations with many other aspects of the social structure that produce new services, social welfare also undergoes changes" (Ghaffari and Habibpour Ghatani, 2014: 139). Welfare refers to an organized set of laws, programs and policies that are offered within the framework of welfare institutions and social institutions to respond to material and spiritual needs and provide a platform for providing human happiness and the basis for his growth (Arman Mehr and Farhamandmanesh, 2016).

Since the 18th century, Jeremy Bentham and David Hume defined welfare as synonymous with benefit or desirability and as goodness and happiness, Pigou (1965) considered it as a quantitative category that can be measured with money and related to individual hopes and aspirations. Soler (1974) emphasized on individual preferences and tendencies. John Rawls (1972) also defines welfare as the fairness of resource distribution. Fitzpatrick considers social well-being in a very broad sense, and defines it as "happiness, satisfaction of preferences and needs, emancipation and relative comparisons that a person has with others in terms of their well-being" (Fitzpatrick, 2005). The discourse of social welfare has been considered a material discourse until recent decades and before the cultural turn in social theory in the 1970s, and only those material, quantitative, objective, measurable and economic categories as factors that generate or hinder the social welfare of society or special social groups.

The fundamental transformation in the discourse of social welfare started from the beginning of the 1970s onwards, when economic development theories faced social and cultural challenges, and especially the "modernization theory"² approaches failed to help development in third world countries, and dependency theory, Andre Gunder Frank and Wallerstein's world system theory and feminist theories and feminist critical theories and neo-Marxist theories of the Frankfurt School and the Birmingham School of Studies strongly challenged the validity of the modernization theory and economy-oriented approaches to welfare (Mousavi and Mohammadi, 2008). This concept of social welfare changed to "A set of various social actions and services aimed at satisfying the needs of

¹ Article 5 of the Statute of the Social Security Organization approved on 1/9/1379 by the Council of Ministers

² Modernization theory suggests that traditional societies will develop as they adopt more modern practices.

individuals and groups in society and overcoming social issues" during the 1980s. In the 1990s, "social welfare is considered a set of conditions in which human satisfaction in life is important" (Bari, 2010). In recent years, taking into account the various dimensions of human life, social welfare is defined as "an organized set of laws, regulations, programs and policies that are implemented in the form of welfare institutions and social institutions in order to respond to material needs." and providing spiritual and human happiness is provided to provide the basis for his growth and excellence" (Zahidi Asl, 2010). According to recent studies, social indicators are divided into three categories: normative welfare indicators, life satisfaction indicators and descriptive indicators:

A) Normative welfare indicators

This group of indicators, as the first type of social indicators, has a direct relationship with social development, and has been influenced by the structure and policy of social programs. Normative welfare indicators are considered as part of the scale indicators, whose characteristics include a specific amount and size related to the success of social changes caused by development programs, and they are sensitive to changes in the level of welfare anyway.

B) Life satisfaction indicators

These indicators examine the well-being of the society as mental indicators and measure the level of psychological satisfaction with life. The mentioned indicators are calculated based on the monitoring and control of social situations and the psychology of the society is evaluated based on the changes in the quality of life.

C) Descriptive indicators

These types of indicators focus on social measures and quantities, and analyze social concepts. These types of indicators can express public policies objectively, although their use is not limited to this issue. Descriptive indicators can describe and explain the general situation of the society in the form of indicators (Faizizadeh and Madani, 2010: 221).

Economic welfare

The economic dimension is another dimension of welfare, which includes the examination of poverty, security, economic development, employment, housing, subsidy payment system, non-profit economy, economic justice, etc. (Zahedi Asal, 2019). Economic welfare actually refers to the policies that the government implements to improve the general situation or the situation of certain groups of citizens, such as reducing taxes, granting subsidies, and other support policies such as educational and health assistance (Dadgar, 2012: 218). Different indicators are used to measure economic well-being, real GDP per capita is one of these indicators that is used for this purpose in a different way. It can play a more important role than income in creating well-being for various reasons, including not paying attention to the state of income distribution and economic security and consumption (Osberg and Sharp, 2001:1).

Ozberg and Sharp tried to provide a comprehensive index with a systemic view by taking into account the variables that include the four dimensions of consumption, wealth, income distribution, and economic security, so that this measure can cover all dimensions of economic well-being of people in society. Since the government's goal of policies and implementation of economic programs is to meet the needs of society and provide maximum welfare for citizens, this index, which includes four dimensions, can help to measure and analyze more realistic welfare in the economy of societies. This index was introduced for the first time by Ozberg (1985) and later completed by himself and others. Indicators are used in two structures in welfare-related issues; the use of single or individual indicators and the use of composite indicators of well-being. Single indicators of well-being refer to indicators that have the ability to measure and evaluate a specific dimension of well-being. For example, the national income per capita is a single indicator in which only attention has been paid to the consumption aspect of welfare. On the other hand, composite indicators, which are a collection of single indicators, measure well-being from different dimensions. Composite indicators have been the focus of researchers due to the advantage of being able to summarize a large amount of information in order to achieve simple general understanding and present the final analysis today. Indexes such as age index, human

development index, (Genuine Progress Index) GPI index, (Measure of Economic Welfare) MEW index, (The Index of labor market well-being) IEWB index, (The Index of labor market well-being) ILS index, (Index of Social Health) ISH index are among the composite indices of well-being that are more used in researches today. In 1999, Sharp ranked the composite indicators of well-being according to the characteristics of the ability of the indicators of well-being, in which the IEWB index was ranked first with the highest rank. Among the prominent features of this index, we can mention the possibility of detailed and general welfare analysis, a strong and useful theoretical base for policy makers. The IEWB index considers economic well-being as a function of average flow of consumption, wealth or accumulation of production reserves, income inequality and economic security. Weights will be considered for each of these flows with special methods. In summarizing different dimensions of well-being, there is an assumption that preferences for social outcomes are separable from their components, and the weight assigned to one dimension can be different from another dimension (Ozberg and Sharp, 1998).

Welfare and social security theories

Welfare and social security can be listed as follows based on the different opinions of economists, sociologists, etc.:

- A. Bergson–Samuelson social welfare function¹
- B. Arrow social welfare function
- C. Individualistic social welfare function
- D. Harsanyi social welfare function
- E. Atkinson social welfare function
- F. Utilitarian social welfare function
- G. Rawls social welfare function
- H. Sen social welfare function

Bergson and Samuelson defined well-being as a function of the utility of different people and this function includes variables that affect well-being; In order for well-being to be measurable, they divided the utility function into two variables: consumption and leisure. Next, Arrow proved the "impossibility" theorem, and considered social welfare as a function of different people's preferences to avoid assigning numerical values to utility. If it is assumed that the function of welfare and social security is a function of the preferences of different people, we will reach the function of welfare and social security of individuals (individualists) (Sadeghi et al., 2009). In 1955, Harsanyi also made a distinction between private preferences (a function of a person's utility) and a person's personal preferences (a function of social welfare). These two represent an individual's personal preferences, but of two different types, an individual's social welfare function shows what he or she prefers based on non-private social considerations (taking into account other social considerations and the welfare of others), and a person's utility function implies that he should naturally consider his own self-interest. Therefore, each person has his own social welfare function. According to this definition, there must be a function of social welfare that is not only a function of the utility of an individual, but also a function of the utility of society. According to this definition, social welfare function is equal to the weighted set of all people's preferences (Mousa Khani, 2018).

Then, it was suggested that social welfare was an increasing function of individuals' income, and with the increase of income, welfare also increases. This function is one of the welfare and supply functions, which can be measured. The social welfare function of the utilitarians, which was proposed by Dalton, was defined as the sum of the utilities of different people in the society. In this function, the main assumption is that the utility function of all the people in the society is the same, and therefore, increasing the welfare can help to increase the equality and distribution of income.

¹ A Bergson–Samuelson social welfare function considers welfare for a given set of individual preferences or welfare rankings.

Sen also showed in 1973 that maximizing welfare in utilitarianism leads to a rational income distribution only if all people have the same and similar utility function, increasing social welfare can help increase inequality in income distribution. In other words, this is the first function that includes the discussion of income distribution. Rawls, in his welfare function, considers welfare and provision as a function of people's preferences, with the difference that here, the minimum preference of a person is considered. Changes in people's well-being have a certain dependence on their income levels and the degree of their utility, as a result, some of the presented indicators depend on the distribution of income inequality and other indicators on the utility obtained by different people. Some economists focused their attention on indicators that deal with other variables besides income due to the inadequacy of the per capita income and economic growth criteria in determining the well-being and supply of citizens caused. One of the most important indicators is "age index". The eighth case of welfare and social security functions was proposed by Amartiasen, who won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998. Sen, Gupta and Staret considered the welfare function as a function of people's preferences, which at the same time took into account the social status of people. In the social welfare function of age, social welfare is a function of per capita income and Gini index (Sadeghi et al., 2010: 146-148).

The most important goals of social welfare programs in the country's vision document:

- 1- General policies in the first development plan (1989-1993)**
 - ❖ Efforts to ensure social justice
 - ❖ Preparing and compiling the social security system based on Article 29 of the Constitution and providing suitable context for its implementation
 - ❖ Generalization of social insurances with priority to workers and vulnerable groups.
- 2- General policies of the second development plan (1995-1999)**
 - ❖ Efforts to ensure social justice
 - ❖ Generalizing and expanding and improving the social security system by providing resources from the public budget in order to pay pensions to the needy.
- 3- General policies in the third development plan (2000-204)**
 - ❖ Expanding the social security system with emphasis on targeting support policies.
 - ❖ Insurance activities should be carried out in both general and complementary sectors
 - ❖ Providing complete population coverage in terms of social dimensions and the comprehensiveness of the system
 - ❖ The organization's new investments must be made in such a way that it has a favorable return and has technical, economic and financial justification.
- 4- General policies of the fourth development plan (2005-2009)**
 - ❖ The planning system in the fourth development plan tried to integrate and coordinate the plan with the annual budget in a different way from the previous plans
 - ❖ Creating a comprehensive social security system to protect the rights of the deprived and fight against poverty.
 - ❖ Direct and compensatory assistance through the social security system to vulnerable groups
- 5- The general policies of the fifth development plan (2014-2015)**
 - ❖ Regulating all activities related to economic growth and development on the basis of social justice and reducing the gap between the incomes of classes and removing the deprivation of low-income groups.
 - ❖ Provision of inclusive and efficient coverage and quantitative and qualitative expansion of the social security system and health insurance services...
- 6- General policies of the 6th Development Plan (2016-2016)**
 - ❖ In order to achieve social justice and support vulnerable groups and expand relief, protective and insurance coverage and prevention, and reduce social damages, the government is obliged to take steps to design and implement the necessary programs to achieve the goals and submit a progress report to the parliament every six months.

- ❖ Multi-layered social security system (with proper coverage of social assistance, insurance services, supplementary insurances).
- ❖ Helping the business environment in the country (taken from the country's development plans).

Research background

So far, no research has been done regarding the activities of the social security organization and its impact on economic and social well-being at the same time; However, in the following, the research conducted in the field of well-being on the research variables will be examined that have emphasized on the vision document. Therefore, domestic research has been presented first, followed by foreign research. Arabi et al. (2013) during a study entitled "Comparison of the criteria of social welfare, income distribution and poverty of rural households in North Khorasan Province and the country during 2014-2015". This study has calculated some of the most important indicators of social welfare and measurement of changes in income inequality, such as the Gini coefficient, the ratio of deciles, the parasite coefficient, the social welfare index, the real per capita expenditure of the household, the urban-rural consumption gap and the poverty line in the country's villages by using household income and expenditure statistics during the years 2005-2011. According to the results of the research, the trend of income inequality based on the indicators calculated in the rural areas of the country and North Khorasan province fluctuated during the survey period, and there was a significant decrease in 2010. North Khorasan province shows an unequal distribution of income compared to the country during the reviewed period. Also, according to the results, the social welfare indicators of rural areas during the investigated years have had been a decreasing trend at the level of North Khorasan province, and the country and the villages of North Khorasan province have had a worse situation in the field of household welfare compared to the country. Also, the poverty line has been increasing, and the high inflation rate has been one of the main reasons for this increase. Rafiei et al. (2013) conducted a research using the Delphi method in two periods among 25 experts and social welfare experts. According to the results; the most important indicators of social welfare in Iran include employment (average 9.52), economy (9.30), social security (8.76), health (8.42), education (7.45) and housing (6.65).) the most important dimensions, unemployment rate (14 votes), percentage of social security insurance coverage (10), life expectancy at birth (7), home ownership rate (7), literacy rate of people over 6 years old (6), School enrollment rate (5), Gini coefficient (5), inflation rate (4) and national income per capita (3). The comparison of this research in comparison with similar studies indicates the priority of placing objective and material dimensions and expressions of social well-being in Iran.

Ramezani Farrokhed (2013) conducted a research under the title of social security as a lever for the realization of justice. We present a comprehensive understanding of justice by using the concept of social security and justice and examining the evolutionary process of prevailing intellectual-philosophical theories and foundations, and on the way to achieve this goal, make this concept as clear and transparent as possible by resorting to the knowledge of dimensions, indicators, related issues and topics. In the following, this general question should be answered: "What is the general direction of the process of realizing and expanding justice through social security mechanisms?" According to the results of this research, social security will be able to establish justice in the society from four mechanisms, economic-social-political-cultural. So that social security will be able to create mechanisms while influencing different dimensions (economic, political, cultural and social) so that it can spread justice in the society while performing its activities. Baradaran et al. (2012) conducted a research entitled "The relationship between social capital and the mental well-being of employees of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security". This study was carried out with the aim of investigating the relationship between social capital and mental well-being in the employees of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security. The present study was carried out using research method with a sample of 160 people (employees of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security) in 2018. Proportionate stratified sampling method was used and questionnaire was used to collect information. Pearson's correlation coefficient and multivariate regression analysis were used as statistical methods. According to the results of the research, it shows that there is no significant difference between mental well-being, with the background variables raised in the research (age, gender, etc.). There is no significant relationship between social network and civic

participation and institutional trust with mental well-being; but there is a significant relationship between social capital and indicators of interpersonal trust and generalized trust and social participation. According to the results of the research, the mental well-being of people is affected by their social capital; That is, increasing the amount of people's social capital leads to an increase in their mental well-being. Atala et al. (2018) conducted a study titled Gasoline Demand, Pricing Policy, and Social Welfare in Saudi Arabia: A Quantitative Analysis. Domestic energy prices in Saudi Arabia are set below international market prices. This, along with rapid economic and population growth, has contributed to rapid growth in domestic energy demand and has recently been impacted by government budget cuts in the face of low international oil prices. In December 2015, Saudi Arabia announced an increase in domestic energy prices. Therefore, this study has focused on the effects of gasoline, and has estimated the demand function and used it to estimate changes in social welfare. Gasoline demand, price elasticity suggests that it may be difficult for the Saudi government to limit future growth in gasoline consumption, which increases with the use of gasoline prescription prices. Thus, limiting gasoline consumption in the future in Saudi Arabia may lead to improved energy efficiency of passenger cars, increasing driver awareness through energy education and marketing campaigns, and providing alternative transportation modes in counties. Although it announced that the increase in gasoline prices is not expected to lead to a significant decrease in demand, the welfare increased by 1.66 billion, which is about 0.26% of Saudi Arabia's GDP. In his study, Adams (2015) has investigated the distributional effects of the modified food subsidy payment system in Egypt. According to the results of this research, in Egypt, the largest amount of subsidy is allocated to goods that are more or less used by the rich and poor sections of the society. Therefore, the gradual reduction of the subsidy of the covered goods and the gradual removal of the goods from the government's support basket is the best way to target the subsidy in this country.

Esberg and Sharp (2003) with a new structure of economic well-being index (IEWB) that used the labor market well-being index (ILMW) to calculate the well-being of the labor market of OECD countries, according to the results, in the period from 1980 to 2001, Norway has the most and the country Finland and New Zealand have experienced the least welfare gains in their labor markets. According to the results of comparing the general welfare index with the unemployment rate, there has been a weak relationship between the changes of these two variables. Galenson has compared social security spending and economic growth in a period in forty countries and in twenty developed countries, he believes that social security spending is the most important variable and even more than the growth rate of labor and capital is related to population growth. In ten developing countries, capital structure is the most important explanatory variable and is most effectively related to the annual growth rate of social security. Social security expenditure on output and growth rate does not show a consistent and proportional explanation in underdeveloped countries; because labor and capital have not had a strong relationship with economic growth (Galenson, 1968).

Research methodology

The present study is applied research in terms of purpose and descriptive-correlation in terms of implementation, which was done in three stages. The indicators and criteria related to the subject have been extracted based on the available books, articles and sources in the first stage of the research. The method of data analysis at this stage was using the inductive category system. The Delphi technique has been used in the second stage of the research, in which the purposeful snowball sampling method has been used to determine the panel members. In this way, 12 experts and faculty members of the university in the fields of sociology of development, managers and consultants with experience in the social security organization were selected, and this method was completed in two rounds, and Kendall's coefficient of concordance was used to determine the degree of consensus among panel members. Then, with the formation of a focus group that included 6 experts and university professors, the research questionnaire including three dimensions and 9 components was finalized. In the third stage, a quantitative research method based on the structural equation model was used with SMSRTPS3.2.9 software to identify the role of the social security organization on economic and social well-being. The statistical population at this stage of the research included all the citizens of West Azarbaijan Province under the insurance coverage of the Social Security Organization, and Cochran's formula was used to estimate the sample and the sample size was determined to be 384 people, and finally 250 pure and filled

questionnaires were returned to the researcher. A cluster sampling method was used at this stage, in this way, due to the lack of east and west areas and based on the geographical divisions of the province (north, south and center), the first cluster included the geographical region and the second cluster, the city was selected. In this study, in the center of the province, Urmia city, and also from the south of the province, two cities of Mahabad and Bukan, and from the north of the province, two cities of Khoi and Selmas were selected. Then, the share of each cluster was calculated according to the size of its own community.

Table (2): Estimated sample of citizens of West Azarbaijan province by selected cities

Estimated statistical sample	The size of the population	County
193	1040565	Orumieh
44	236849	Mahabad
46	251409	Buchan
65	348664	mood
36	196546	Selmas
384 people	2074033 people	Total

In the following, the results of the findings collected at this stage were analyzed based on SMARTPLS3.2.9 in the form of measurement model and structural model.

Results

At this stage, 45 indicators were extracted by the researcher from numerous domestic and foreign books, articles and researches as described in the table below.

Table (3): Collected indicators

No	Indicator
1	The level of awareness of the economic activities of the social security organization
2	Satisfaction with the process of developments in the social security organization
3	The level of awareness of the social activities of the social security organization
4	Satisfaction with the policies of the Social Security Organization
5	Satisfaction with the services and contractual performance of the social security organization
6	Satisfaction with access to health care services
7	The level of trust in the economic activities of the social security organization
8	Compliance with rules and regulations by the social security organization
9	Providing the basic needs of sick people
10	Satisfaction with medical, medical and drug services of Social Security Organization centers
11	Satisfaction with healthcare services
12	Proud to be covered by the Social Security Organization
13	Providing the basic needs of the elderly
14	The level of cooperation between the social security organization and various governmental and non-governmental sectors
15	There is a suitable place for entrepreneurs to start a business
16	Trust in the national government
17	The amount of income to live on
18	Trust in financial institutions
19	Loss of your right compared to others
20	The fairness of budget allocation and facilities related to health matters
21	The level of satisfaction with the economic level of life
22	Providing the basic needs of unemployed people
23	The degree of hope that prices will stabilize in the future
24	Iran is a suitable place for ethnic minorities
25	Increasing class distance
26	The level of satisfaction with the condition of your home
27	Willingness to find a job if you lose your current job
28	Worry about job loss
29	The degree of proportionality between the financial status of people with education and profession

30	The degree of feeling of security in society
31	Satisfaction with one's position and social status
32	The level of satisfaction with the expansion of health services and opportunities in the days of Corona
33	Satisfaction with the quality of your life
34	Non-discrimination of the government between different ethnicities for welfare
35	Satisfaction with your lifestyle
36	The gap between the existing material and welfare facilities with favorable conditions
37	Satisfaction with the government's efforts to protect the environment
38	The level of satisfaction with the consumption of leisure time
39	Satisfaction with personal health
40	The level of satisfaction with access to educational facilities and services
41	Promotion of human capital
42	Comparing the current life situation with the ideal situation
43	Women share like men in providing family expenses
44	Focusing only on your own well-being and comfort in the current situation
45	Providing contexts and structures for public participation

Then, the opinions of the experts and specialists of the Social Security Organization were evaluated using the Likert scale about the research indicators, and the desired indicators were confirmed and rejected using Kendall's agreement coefficient in Table 4. If this coefficient is between 0.5 and 1, the indicators will not have an acceptable match, and if it is between zero and 0.49, the indicators will have an acceptable match for compiling the questionnaire items. The collected findings showed that, in the first round, the panel members identified 35 indicators out of a total of 45 indicators that were extracted from previous studies as having a great and very great impact on the sociological explanation of the role of the social security organization in economic and social well-being. That is, members of the Delphi group rejected 10 indicators in the first round. In the second round, the panel members again announced their opinion regarding the factors as well as the impact and importance of each of the indicators approved in the first round (i.e. 35 indicators). In the second round, the panel members repeated their opinion as in the first round, thus removing nine indicators from the total of 35 remaining indicators in the first round, and adding nine indicators. Therefore, the Delphi technique process in this research was completed in two rounds. The value of Kendall's coordination coefficient to measure the consensus of experts in the first round was 0.623. And in the second round, Kendall's coordination coefficient shows the level of agreement and consensus of experts equal to 0.642.

Table (4): The results of calculations of Kendall's coefficient of agreement for double rounds of Delphi

Kendall's W coefficient	Number (N)	Round
0.623	12	1
0.642	12	2

Given that the Kendall's coefficient has increased in the second round (0.642) compared to the first round (0.623), therefore, at this stage, the Delphi process has been terminated, and finally, the final approved indicators have been prepared as described in the following table and presented:

Table (5): Final verified indicators with Delphi technique

No	Indicator
1	The level of awareness of the economic activities of the social security organization
2	The level of awareness of the social activities of the social security organization
3	The level of satisfaction with the social security organization's contractual performance and services
4	Satisfaction with access to health care services
5	The level of trust in the economic activities of the social security organization
6	Compliance with rules and regulations by the social security organization
7	Providing the basic needs of sick people
8	The level of satisfaction with the medical, medical and pharmaceutical services of the Social Security Organization centers
9	Satisfaction with healthcare services
10	Proud to be covered by the Social Security Organization

11	Providing the basic needs of the elderly
12	The level of cooperation between the social security organization and various governmental and non-governmental sectors
13	The amount of income to live on
14	Loss of your right compared to others
15	The fairness of budget allocation and facilities related to health matters
16	The level of satisfaction with the economic level of life
17	The degree of hope that prices will stabilize in the future
18	Increasing class distance
19	The level of satisfaction with the condition of your home
20	Willingness to find a job if you lose your current job
21	Worry about job loss
22	The degree of proportionality between the financial status of people with education and profession
23	The degree of feeling of security in society
24	The level of satisfaction with the expansion of health services and opportunities in the days of Corona
25	Non-discrimination of the government between different ethnicities for welfare
26	The gap between the existing material and welfare facilities with favorable conditions
27	Satisfaction with the government's efforts to protect the environment
28	The level of satisfaction with the consumption of leisure time
29	Satisfaction with personal health
30	The level of satisfaction with access to educational facilities and services
31	Promotion of human capital
32	Comparing the current life situation with the ideal situation
33	Women share like men in providing family expenses
34	Focusing only on your own well-being and comfort in the current situation
35	Providing contexts platforms and structures for public participation

In the following, the formation of a focus group, 6 experts and academic professors in this field, discussion and exchange of opinions and examination of the indicators obtained from library studies and suggested by the researcher in this meeting led to the formation of a comprehensive questionnaire for the sociological explanation of the role of the social security organization in economic and social well-being, this questionnaire includes the same indicators that were judged by the Delphi panel members, after discussing and exchanging opinions together, this group divided the indicators judged by the panel members into 3 dimensions and 9 components, which Its results are listed in Table 6.

The dimensions of the questionnaire include: 1) The activities of the social security organization (with two components: activity and medical services); 2) Social welfare (with four components: social security, social justice, social capital and social solidarity) and 3) Economic welfare (with three components: life expectancy, economic growth and employment), and there are 35 items in total.

Table (6): Dimensions, components and indicators finalized by the focus group

Code	Indicator	Item	Dimension
S1	The level of awareness of the economic activities of the social security organization	Activity	The role of social security organization
S3	The level of awareness of the social activities of the social security organization		
S5	The level of satisfaction with the social security organization's contractual performance and services		
S7	The level of trust in the economic activities of the social security organization		
S12	Proud to be covered by the Social Security Organization		
S8	Compliance with rules and regulations by the social security organization		
S6	Satisfaction with access to health care services	health Service	
S9	The level of awareness of the social activities of the social security organization		

<i>S10</i>	The level of satisfaction with the social security organization's contractual performance and services		
<i>S11</i>	The level of trust in the economic activities of the social security organization		
<i>S14</i>	Proud to be covered by the Social Security Organization		
<i>S20</i>	Compliance with rules and regulations by the social security organization		
<i>S17</i>	The amount of income to live on	life expectancy	Economic Welfare
<i>S13</i>	Providing the basic needs of the elderly		
<i>S19</i>	Loss of your right compared to others		
<i>S23</i>	The degree of hope that prices will stabilize in the future		
<i>S25</i>	Increasing class distance	Economic Growth	
<i>S21</i>	The level of satisfaction with the economic level of life		
<i>S26</i>	The level of satisfaction with the condition of your home		
<i>S27</i>	Willingness to find a job if you lose your current job	employment	
<i>S28</i>	Worry about job loss		
<i>S29</i>	The degree of proportionality between the financial status of people with education and profession		
<i>S30</i>	The degree of feeling of security in society	Social Security	Social Welfare
<i>S32</i>	The level of satisfaction with the expansion of health services and opportunities in the days of Corona		
<i>S38</i>	The level of satisfaction with the consumption of leisure time		
<i>S34</i>	Non-discrimination of the government between different ethnicities for welfare	social justice	
<i>S36</i>	The gap between the existing material and welfare facilities with favorable conditions		
<i>S37</i>	Satisfaction with the government's efforts to protect the environment		
<i>S39</i>	Satisfaction with personal health	Social capital	
<i>S40</i>	The level of satisfaction with access to educational facilities and services		
<i>S41</i>	Promotion of human capital		
<i>S42</i>	Comparing the current life situation with the ideal situation		
<i>S43</i>	Women share like men in providing family expenses	Social Solidarity	
<i>S44</i>	Focusing only on your own well-being and comfort in the current situation		
<i>S45</i>	Providing contexts and structures for public participation		

In the next step, the findings obtained from citizens' opinions regarding the research questionnaire have been analyzed and investigated. In this part of the study, the measurement model has been evaluated, and then the structural test of the model has been examined.

The assessment of measurement model

Convergent validity has been used to check the reliability of the measurement model and discriminant validity has been used to confirmatory factor analysis and average variance extracted (AVE). According to the criterion of Fornell-Larcker, factor loadings greater than 0.5 have good validity. Also, the mean variance extracted among the constructs should be greater than 0.5 (Chen, 1998).

Table (7): Factor loadings of research variables

AVE	Composite reliability	Cronbach's alpha coefficients	T statistic	Factor loading	Abbreviation symbol	Question	Constructs
0.611	0.945	0.936	21.94	0.721	S1	1	Activities of social security organization
			28.71	0.805	S3	2	
			17.44	0.693	S5	3	
			15.66	0.676	S6	4	
			26.99	0.788	S7	5	
			25.42	0.800	S8	6	
			Removing item	0.339	S9	7	
			33.46	0.792	S10	8	
			32.38	0.797	S11	9	
			27.87	0.798	S12	10	
			43.27	0.860	S14	11	
39.88	0.846	S20	12				
0.583	0.917	0.895	Removing item	0.301	S13	13	Economic welfare
			21.27	0.708	S17	14	
			12.46	0.646	S19	15	
			13.08	0.589	S21	16	
			19.91	0.773	S23	17	
			45.29	0.856	S25	18	
			37.25	0.834	S26	19	
			38.30	0.842	S27	20	
			33.54	0.816	S28	21	
Removing item	0.465	S29	22				
0.629	0.942	0.932	10.09	0.548	S30	23	Social Welfare
			10.11	0.557	S32	24	
			11.96	0.585	S34	25	
			Removing item	0.450	S36	26	
			Removing item	0.499	S37	27	
			Removing item	0.495	S38	28	
			36.43	0.857	S39	29	
			44.88	0.885	S40	30	
			43.39	0.881	S41	31	
			27.07	0.821	S42	32	
			65.46	0.896	S43	33	
			73.31	0.895	S44	34	
			53.08	0.874	S45	35	

According to the above table, all the factor loadings (except for the factor loadings of items No. s9, s13, s29, s36, s37 and s38) in the table are at least at 0.4 level. Therefore, the validity of data convergence is fully confirmed in this section. Also, the t-statistic values of these variables should be greater than or equal to 1.96, which means that the item was suitable for the target structure at the 95% confidence level. According to Table 7, the average variance extracted for all variables is higher than 0.5, and is in a suitable range. Therefore, the validity of the convergence of structures is also confirmed in this part. Also, according to the combined reliability and Cronbach's alpha coefficient obtained for all structures, the internal consistency of the measurement models of the structures is at the optimal level. Fornell-Larcker (1981) method has been used to check the differential validity; In this way, if the square root

(root) of the extracted average variance (AVE) values of each construct is greater than the correlation values of that construct with other constructs, discriminant validity is confirmed. The results of the average variance test between constructs (differential validity check) are listed in Table 8. Diagonal values are the square root of AVE values.

Table (8): Average variance between constructs (differential validity checking)

3	2	1	constructs
		0.793	Social Welfare
	0.764	0.453	Economic Welfare
0.782	0.519	0.771	Activities of social security organization

According to Table 8, the average square root of the variance extracted for all structures is higher than the correlation with other structures, in other words, the criterion of Fornell-Larcker (1981) has been achieved in all structures; therefore, the differential validity of the constructs is confirmed.

The assessment of structural model

The structural model is examined in this section and the general model of the research is fitted. For this purpose, the significance and path coefficients of the research model have been investigated using the bootstrap method and the Student's t-test statistic. The coefficient of determination is considered a more expressive criterion than the correlation coefficient, and it is the most important criterion that can be used to explain the relationship between two variables. This coefficient expresses the percentage of changes of the function by the independent variable. Finally, the predictability of the model has been evaluated using the non-parametric Stone–Geisser test. In the Stone Geisser test, two values (Q^2 values) are presented: CV.Redundancy and CV.Community. The CV.Redundancy value evaluates the structural model and the CV.Community value evaluates the measurement model (Tennhaus, 2005). A positive and large Q^2 indicates the high predictive ability of the model. The values of Q^2 , 0.02, 0.15 and 0.35 respectively indicate weak, medium and strong ability of an exogenous construct in predicting an exogenous variable (Wong, 2013).

Negative Q^2 values indicate a very poor estimate of the latent variable. The coefficients of determination and values of Q^2 , path coefficients and t-statistics of the research model are shown in Table 9 and Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

Table (9): Determination coefficients of the research model

CV.Com	CV.Red	(R^2) The coefficients of determination	Constructs
0.539	0.342	0.594	Social Welfare
0.445	0.143	0.270	Economic Welfare
0.510	-	-	Activities of social security organization

According to the above table, the values of the coefficient of determination for the latent variables of the model express the influence of the dependent variables on the independent variable. In fact, it can be deduced from the values in the above table that 59.4% of the changes in the social welfare structure are expressed by the activities of the social security organization and 27% of the changes in the economic welfare are expressed by the activities of the social security organization. Examining the Q^2 values in Table 9 shows that none of the Q^2 values were negative and the minimum values required for prediction were met.

Goodness-of-Fit Test (GOF)

The GOF index is the most important model fit index in the partial least squares technique. This index can be calculated using the geometric mean of the R^2 index and the average of the shared indices. The GOF criterion was invented by Tenenhaus et al. (2004), and is calculated according to the following equation.

$$\text{GOF} = \sqrt{\text{average (Commonality)} \times \text{average (R}^2\text{)}}$$

Since Commonality value is equal to AVE in partial least squares, Wetzles et al. (2009) provided the following formula:

$$GOF = \sqrt{\text{average (AVE)} \times \text{average (R}^2\text{)}}$$

Wetzles et al. (2009) considered three values to evaluate the GOF index: weak: if it is between 0.1 and 0.25, medium: if it is between 0.25 and 0.36, and strong: if it is more than 0.36. According to Tenenhaus et al., the GOF index in the PLS model is a practical solution to this problem of checking the overall fit of the model. This index works like the fit indices in covariance-based methods. Also, it can be used to check the validity or quality of the PLS model in general. This index also works like the fit indices of the Lisrel model, and it is between zero and one, and values close to one indicate the quality of the model. Thus, the calculated GOF value equal to 0.512 was obtained, which indicates a strong overall fit of the model.

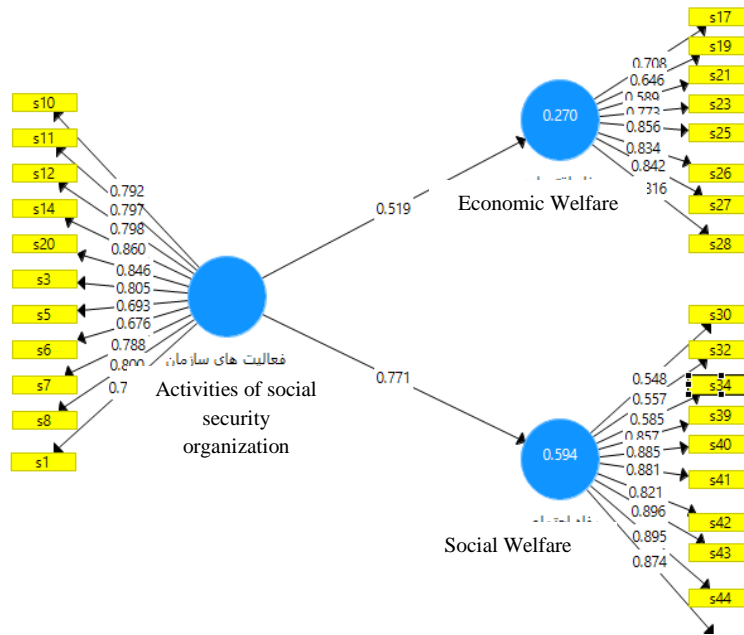


Figure (1): path coefficients of the research model

Figure 1 shows the path coefficient of the research model.

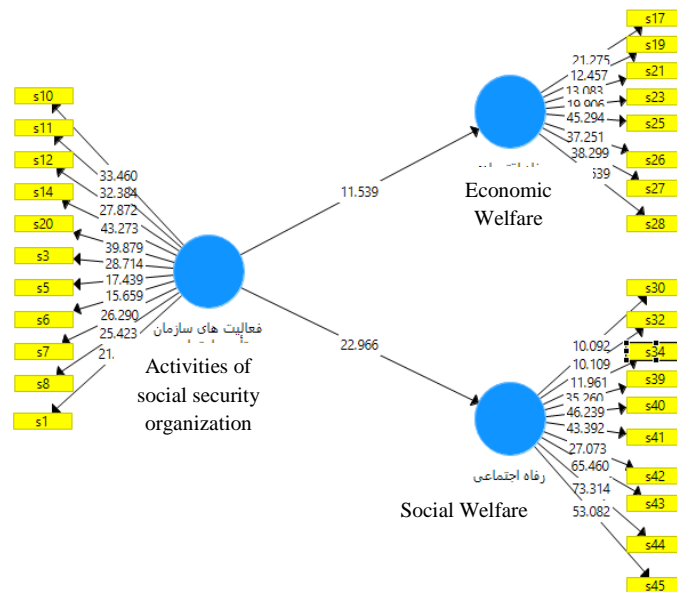


Figure (2): T-statistic values of the research model

The t-statistic of the model is shown in Figure 2, and if the t-statistic value for a path is greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that this path is significant and the desired hypothesis is confirmed at the error level of 0.05. Table 10 shows the results of the t-test.

Table (10): T-test results: research hypothesis test

Result	T statistic	Path coefficient	Variable		hypothesis
			Dependent	Independent	
Confirmed	22.966	0.779	Social Welfare	Activities of social security organization	1
Confirmed	11.539	0.519	Economic Welfare	Activities of social security organization	2

The results obtained in the above table show that the hypotheses are confirmed, because the coefficients of the T-value statistic for both paths are higher than the value of 1.96, and also in terms of the signs of the estimated parameters, the sign of the coefficients of the path is positive, so with a confidence of 95%, it can be claimed that the activities of the social security organization have a positive and significant impact on social and economic well-being.

Conclusion

The present study was conducted with the aim of identifying the role of the social security organization's activities in the economic and social welfare of Iran among the citizens of West Azarbaijan province. Data were analyzed by variance-based structural equation modeling using SmartPLS3 software. According to the results, the activities of the social security organization have a positive and significant effect on economic and social well-being. PLS structural equation modeling was done in two steps: in the first step, the measurement model was examined through validity, reliability and confirmatory factor analysis, and in the second step, the structural model was examined for the relationships between the underlying variables and determining the fitness indicators. Acceptable and desirable results were obtained based on the findings and using convergent and divergent validity and reliability criteria, and therefore, in terms of measurement, the research model was confirmed. Also, regarding the structural model of the research, the results indicated that all the coefficients related to the paths in the model were greater than the value of 1.96, which shows the significance of the paths and the appropriateness of the structural model, as well as the value of 0.512 for GOF indicated perfect fit of the model.

The first hypothesis of the research is that "It seems that the activities of the social security organization and its subsets predict the economic well-being at the level of West Azerbaijan province." According to the results of the structural equation model regarding this hypothesis, the activities of the social security organization and its subsets have a positive and significant effect on economic well-being at the level of West Azarbaijan province. The results of previous studies such as Ramezani Farkhed (2013), Glensen (1968), Amin Rashti, Nikopour and Raami (2013), Ghorbani Velik Chali (2013) and Zare and Asadi (2013) show the positive and significant effect of social security on development and economic welfare, which is consistent with the result of this part of the present study. In this regard, the theoretical foundations of the research also confirm the impact of the activities of the Social Security Organization and its subsets on economic well-being. The social security system with an insurance structure originates from theoretical perspectives such as the theory of social justice, the theory of productivity and the theory of political governance. Ultimately, there is a direct relationship between economic growth and development through increasing production capacity and social security policies of each country, so that some believe that it is difficult to achieve economic growth and development without the generalization and expansion of social security. This mutual dependence requires that stable and continuous coordination be established between macroeconomic policies on the one hand and social security policies on the other hand, so that with the expansion of social security, more productive activities can be increased and ultimately, economic efficiency and productivity can be provided.

In line with the explanation of this hypothesis, the researcher states that there is a close relationship between the social security system and socio-economic developments, because the realization of economic well-being is not possible without social justice and social security, so that the evidence of the activities of the social security organization (for example, holding Shasta) regarding the activities and job creation in the fifth development program indicated its positive effects on the economic well-being in Iran, and therefore it can be concluded that applying the necessary policies in the matter of reforming the structure of the social security system and increasing the gross national product is one of the most basic and fundamental solutions to achieve the expansion of welfare services, including the economic welfare of the citizens of a country, especially in developing countries. Therefore, the social security organization and its sub-categories together can promote the economic well-being of citizens. The next hypothesis of the research is that "it seems that the activities of the social security organization and its subsets predict social welfare at the level of West Azerbaijan Province." According to the results of the structural equation model regarding this hypothesis, the activities of the social security organization and its subsets have a positive and significant effect on the social well-being of the citizens of West Azerbaijan province. The results of the study by Farrokhed Ramezani (2010), Zare and Asadi (2010) are consistent with the results of this part of the present study. In line with the explanation of this hypothesis, the researcher believes that the activities of the social security organization and its subsets are one of the most important factors involved in social welfare. As the activities of the social security organization and its subgroups increase, social welfare will increase, and this increase in the activities of the organization will lead to the provision of pure and valuable services. According to the results of the comparison of social welfare indicators during the economic development programs in Iran, the social welfare indicators in Iran (Bergson-Samuelson, Arrow, Harsani, Atikson, Rawls and Sen social index) have not changed much, and in this regard, the government should in all policies The executive has reconsidered to increase the rate of the mentioned indicators, and consider the welfare of its citizens more than in the past. In this regard, the necessity of reforming the social security system, reforming the tax system in order to optimally distribute income and wealth, targeting subsidies in a correct and economic way, expanding business activities, etc. can play a fundamental role in increasing the level of citizens' well-being. Given that the social security organization is considered as a common and intergenerational fund, it should have a commitment and intergenerational structure and functions. Therefore, it should have a balance between budget resources and expenses in this organization, a function different from the common budget in companies and governments. Therefore, the organization should take effective measures within the framework of economic standards and based on the common methods in the world's insurance organizations that work based on the method of storing excess insurance premiums to invest their reserves and resources for the use of their covered people to improve their economic and social welfare conditions.

Recommendations

The following suggestions are presented according to the results obtained:

- ❖ It is not possible to achieve social welfare and economic welfare in the vision document without the appropriate and effective participation of the government, social security organization and interested people, so governments must accept more administrative and financial responsibilities than they have in the past, to transform welfare social and economic well-being as elements worthy of attention in national planning (perspective document) and development programs;
- ❖ It is suggested that the insurance and protection sectors be functionally separated from each other due to the government's involvement in the basic planning and decisions of the social security organization in different periods, including early retirement, reducing the employer's share of insurance premiums in various development programs, etc... Which has disrupted the trend of some welfare indicators of people covered by the social security organization.
- ❖ It is suggested to the executive and legislative powers that a fundamental review be applied in the management of the social security system and the elimination of government monopoly in the insurance and treatment sector and the increase of the share of the private sector in the social security system.

- ❖ It is necessary to implement special support plans for social security according to the experiences of developed countries in the country in order to eliminate the deficiency resulting from the weak performance of social security and national retirement organizations in reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of the covered people.

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