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Analyzing social justice according to the 6th Development Plan of Article 78

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Abstract

Concept of justice is considered as one of the most important terms in dictionary of human civilization. On the other hand, according to Article 78 of Iran's 6th Development Plan, the government is obliged to analyze social justice and support vulnerable groups, expand relief, support and insurance coverage, and prevent and reduce social injuries to design and implement the necessary programs aimed at achieving the goals of the 6th Development Plan That in this line identifying current and desired situation is our main goal in this research. Our research methodology is a mixed one which includes a qualitative part of thematic analysis as well as a quantitative part of descriptive survey. The statistical population of the qualitative section includes 11 experts. We purposefully used snowball sampling, and in the quantitative section, 200 members of the Ministry of Welfare were randomly selected. Using thematic analysis method and semi-structured interviews, we evaluated the gap analysis and importance-performance analyses. The research findings illustrated that accountability and closing the class gap are in the acceptable area. On the other hand, equality in the use of services, cooperative system and equal social welfare, optimization of the tax system, accountability, and ultimately the realization of the social justice model are not in a suitable situation. In line with "accountability", expectations (importance) are close to perceptions (performance); however, in case of having variables such as "responsibility" and "realization of social justice", the gap is more profound. Therefore, in order to achieve social justice, there is a visible gap between the current and the desired situation which requires planning and explaining the instructions.

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Introduction

Social justice is an essential requirement for a society which wishes to grow and progress (Longenecker et al., 2021: 4), and religiosity, morality, material well-being, and spiritual growth will not be possible without it. It can be said that social justice is the highest value among social values (Qazavi et al., 2023). Concept of social justice arises from philosophical thoughts; but, it is widely used in everyday communications and social sciences (Khayitboeva, 2021). Much has been said about importance of justice, as it is considered the first virtue of social institutions. Although, there are many different opinions regarding how to achieve a just society (Moghadam and Esmaili, 2023), in general, social justice is considered as one of the central issues and themes in participation of people in micro and macro policies of any society. Neglecting this issue, we can turn into serious political and social problems. This will be costly for the management of society and the compatibility and cohesion of society (Pashaei et al., 2023).

The goal of social justice is thorough and equal participation of all groups in society so that all of them fulfill and achieve their needs. It includes concepts of universal equality, protection of people's rights, and recognition of sources of power and legitimacy. It also includes diverse approaches and perspectives, all of which seek equality (Vetter et al., 2022). Justice is a concept that can be traced to different cultures, religions, and civilizations. Although justice is rooted in the field of moral concepts, it is represented and raised at the level of social institutions. Fairness of social institutions and structures are that they distribute their rights, responsibilities, power and authority, benefits, and opportunities equally (Waymer and Logan, 2021). Justice means obtaining mutual benefits based on agreement and contract, in which motive of fair action is to secure

long-term benefit of the individual. Second, justice means impartiality in the sense that individual behaviors can be defended without reference to his interests. Finally, justice in a society makes sense when there is a value system by tradition, which is also supported from a legal point of view (Johnson and Parry, 2022).

In the scope of discussions related to social justice, one of the discussed issues is about duty of the government toward social justice. This issue is emphasized in both developed and developing countries (Naderi, 2016). Cornerstone of legitimacy of sovereignty and the basis for justifying the necessity is that the government's duty is realization of justice. The need for social justice is manifested in the form of needs such as security, well-being, and awareness in proportion to the maturity and growth of societies (Rehman et al., 2021). A society with unlimited demands and limited resources is the arena of confrontation of social forces to maximize personal interests, and the government is effective in achieving or failing to achieve the goals of social justice through policy-making and applying laws, as the largest governing body (Raadschelders and Chitiga, 2021). This becomes doubly important in the context of the transition from social justice to social investment and its shortcomings in supporting the weaker and vulnerable groups of society. Also, focus of the idea of social justice on use of new methods of public management has led to a change in the traditional concept of governance, blurring of the boundaries of the public and private sectors, and departure of the concept of public benefit from the monopoly of the government, and has been effective on the competence of the government in the field of providing social justice. (Rasekh and Bardbar, 2023)

Justice is considered as one of the most important terms in dictionary of human civilization, and on the other hand, according to Article 78 of the 6th

Development Plan, the government is obliged to realize social justice and support vulnerable groups, expand relief, support and insurance coverage, and prevent and reduce social harm to design and implement the necessary programs to achieve the goals of the 6th Development Plan.

Therefore, it can be considered that social justice has always been the most sublime and the most prominent normative goal, at least in the minds of the high policymakers of society. Considering that, it seems that no deep research has yet been done on this subject and this term is still being discussed and investigated at the conceptual level and in the field of thought, no specific definition has yet been given and no interpretable taste has not been presented after 32 years of the victory of the Islamic Revolution (Faraji et al., 25: 2022).

Considering that the gini coefficient of Iran should be decreased from 0.39% to 0.34%, but the report of the National Court of Audit indicates: between 2018 and 2020, income distribution situation in the country were not appropriate, therefore, there is a significant deviation compared to the targeting in the 6th Development Plan (Court of Audit, 2019). On the other hand, according to the law, the government is to achieve economic growth and development based on justice through the application of employment policies, skill enhancement, and promotion of professional knowledge and support of small domestic and knowledge-based businesses based on the National Decent Work Document, which will be implemented by the end of the first year at the latest program law was approved by the Cabinet with the proposal of the Ministry of Cooperation, Labor and Social Welfare, the Chamber of Cooperation and Organization. The aforesaid document refers to reduction in the unemployment rate by at least point zero eight percent (0.8%) annually during the years of implementation of the law of the program. Therefore, according to the available

statistics, Iran is not in a favorable situation from the social and economic justice points of view, concerning the gini coefficient (the Parliament Research Center, 2016).

On the other hand, referring to letter number 139574 dated 26/10/2014 in the implementation of the one hundred and twenty-third (123) article of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the law of the 6th five-year plan for the economic, social and cultural development of the Islamic Republic of Iran (2018- 2022) approved by the public meeting on Saturday dated March 04, 2017, the 6th Development Plan which was presented to the Islamic Council under the title "Bill of Provisions Required for the Implementation of the 6th Economic, Social and Cultural Development Program of the Islamic Republic of Iran (2017-2021)" and it has been recognized as compatible with the expediency of the system by the esteemed assembly for determining the expediency of the system according to the principle of one hundred and twelfth (112) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This program consists of 124 articles, of which article 78 deal with social justice. According to Article 78 of the 6th Development Plan, the government is obliged to design and implement the necessary programs to achieve the goals of the 6th Development Plan, take action and report to achieve social justice and support vulnerable groups and expand relief, support and insurance coverage and prevent and reduce social harms to present progress of the parliament every six months. For example, increase of number of children covered by food support at the end of 2015 is 23,402 people and the forecast for 2014 is 25,838. Also, the social insurance of people covered by support institutions in 2015 is 445,321 people and the forecast for 2014 is 567,000.

According to the published figures, social justice has been at a low level and

Iran's natural resources and capacities have not been used properly and the level of social justice has not been in a satisfactory level. Now, the main question is that, according to the investigation and handling of these concerns how is the current and desired situation in the realization of social justice in the 6th Development Plan?

Theoretical background of the research

• Social Justice

Terminologists defined justice as moderation, middle of the two extremes of settlement and equality, truth and correctness, equality and fairness in judgment, sameness, likeness and likelihood, perseverance and anti-tyranny and equality (Larijani, 2022). Social justice: one of the implications of the concept of justice is proportional distribution of resources and benefits to all members of society (Ghafouri et al., 2022). In social justice studies, concept of justice is bound to time and place and type of relationships of social systems and structures, therefore concept of Justice is not eternal. One of the most obvious and important virtues and values of society as the inviolable principle of life in the history of mankind is social justice (Meshkini and Nosrati, 2022).

Social justice refers to fairness, equity, and equality in distribution of rights and resources in society (Rubel et al., 2021). In the UN declaration, it is explicitly emphasized that freedom, equality, and tolerance are among the "core values" and people should respect one another's beliefs, cultures, and languages. Differences within and among communities should not cause fear or exposure; rather, they should be respected as a precious asset (Aanestad et al., 2021). Social justice means respect for merit, compatibility, appropriateness, and entitlement in the context of society (Singh et al., 2020). Social justice is one of the dimensions of broad concept of justice, whose goal is the fair allocation of resources in a society. In this sense, the law

shall fulfill an acceptable level of real and formal justice and must guarantee the fair distribution of resources and equal opportunities (McDowell and Cooke, 2022).

Concept of social justice is rooted in the concept of distributive justice. Distributive justice has been discussed since old times; but, social justice is almost a new idea which has been raised from 1850 onwards (Hashemi and Vaezi, 2022). The principles of distributive justice are applied to the basic structure of society and regulate how the major institutions of this system are combined in a single plan (Omidvar, 2023). Unlike the concept of distributive justice, the fact that social justice is a new term and lacks a historical background, does not mean that the principle of paying attention to justice in the social arena is new and started with the turn of the West toward modernity and political developments of the 19th century. Justice in different societies and cultures does not have only an individual aspect. Having an individual virtue or a moral quality is not enough for individuals; rather, it has always been emphasized in the public domain and the context of society (Vaezi, 2022).

In a general division, justice can be divided into individual and social justice. Individual justice is a justice that a person observes while behaving others and can be discussed in the field of individual ethics. Social justice also refers to society and includes various public areas. Society is a place where gathering of people is realized along with special human relationships and interactions. In this case, we can talk about distribution of resources and gifts, and there is a need for social justice, which oversees general social relations (Hashemi and Vaezi, 2022). Social justice in a comprehensive classification can be proposed in three areas: economic exchanges, social interactions, and political governance (Torabzadeh et al., 2019). According to this definition, social justice is

social consistency and balance. In this definition, every society should adjust its macrostructure based on the three basic components of "political structure, livelihood, and social ties" (Serabadani et al., 2022) for its establishment and continuity.

Social justice in Iran is not a new issue, and the traces of the first recorded study in this field can be traced back to 1946 in an article titled "Social Justice" by Seyed Jamaludin Asadabadi, which was published in Iran newspaper (Asadabadi, 1946). In 1947, the issue of social justice was placed on the agenda of the country's executive authorities in the form of construction plans. After the revolution, since 1989, Iran governments have tried to implement social justice in the form of development plans (Ketabi et al., 2022).

Social justice has been one of the central slogans of the Iranian revolution. This issue has been raised as a basic goal in the governments after the revolution. In other words, the most fundamental principle in the constitution of the Islamic Republic has been principle of "justice". Justice in the sense of equality, elimination of discrimination, equality, and proportional rights has been mentioned as a duty of the government in Iran Constitution (Yavari et al., 2023). All people of the nation, both men and women, are equally protected by the law (Principle 20 of the Constitution): eliminating unfair discrimination, creating fair opportunities for everyone, and establishing a correct and fair economy according to Islamic rules for prosperity and poverty reduction (paragraphs 9 and 12 of Article 3 of the Constitution). The government is required to create employment opportunities and provide equal conditions for obtaining jobs for all people by respecting needs of the society to various jobs (Principle 28 of the Constitution). According to the law, the government is obliged to provide services and financial support for every person in the

country using public revenues and people's participation (Article 29 of the Constitution). Considering importance of the subject and specificity of social justice, the pathology of this category has been discussed according to the 6th Development Plan of Article 78 of the country, in this study.

- **Pathology**

The term harm means to sting, pain, and hurt (Amid, 31: 2000). Pathology is a branch of medical science which deals with the origin, nature, cause, and course of diseases. Pathology is used to mean recognition of illness and has been transferred from medical science to other sciences, especially humanities and social sciences (Arman and Joshaghani, 2014, 77).

Pathology means knowing disease and diagnosis of causes of injuries caused to a specific system (case study) (Mowlai and Saadati rad, 2023). Pathology is a systematic process of collecting data for effective and beneficial interaction to solve problems, challenges, pressures, and environmental limitations (Rezai Pendri, 2019). Pathology is finding cause or causes of stagnation or crisis in the natural process of phenomena, activities, and also creating a framework which can be used to increase efforts to restore organizational health (Shams Murkani, Safaie Movahed and Fatemi Sefat, 2015, 71-100).

- **Analyzing Performance - Importance approach**

By examining importance and degree of performance of the indicators of each subject using the elite method and questionnaire, this approach can be effective in recognizing and diagnosing current situation and providing strategies and solutions. To apply this approach, the indicators to be analyzed should be determined (Angel & Heffeman, 2008: 236). Therefore, this approach is index-oriented and its effectiveness depends on its indicators or analytical components. The

first step in using the IPA model or approach is to identify components and indicators (Smith & Costello, 2009: 99). Clearly, extraction of analytical components can provide the necessary strategies based on methodology and theoretical concepts. The two-dimensional IPA matrix is formed with axis of "performance" and axis of "importance". It has four quadrants (Martilla & James, 1977:77) in where each component is measured from the two dimensions of "importance" and "performance". (Martilla & James, 1977:77)

• **Research background**

In this section, some of the most important researches in the field of pathology and the realization of social justice are introduced, and at the end, the innovation in the current research plan compares to previous researches and the main goal of our research is explained. Foruhi and Solati (2022) in their research titled, "Examining the obstacles to realizing social justice in Islamic Republic of Iran and solutions to eliminate them from the Supreme Leader's point of view", concluded that to implement social justice in the society as best as possible, a pure and original theory should be developed. Regarding social justice, it should be extracted from the Supreme Leader's point of view that is following the religious texts, and should be legally implemented by the agents of the system in the society. Fowzi and Firoozi (2019) in another research titled "Challenges and strategies to realize social justice based on the method of layered analysis of causes" found that the causes of such challenges are in four levels of litany analysis, causal and empirical, discursive, and mythological. Rezaei et al. (2017) in a research titled "Pathology of model of justice in the governments of Islamic Republic of Iran", emphasizing the thoughts of Motahari and Imam Khomeini, found discourse of justice, despite proposing the indicators of justice

desired by the leaders of the revolution and trying to implement them, but unfortunately, like previous discourses, he focused on one of the dimensions of social justice, namely economic justice, which supports the one-dimensionality of his discourse.

Hezar Jaribi (2011) in a research titled "Investigating feeling of social justice and the factors affecting it (a case study of Tehran city)" found that, according to the regression model, the explanatory factors of well-being show that the variables of "trust in the efficiency of officials" (with a coefficient of 0.57), religiosity (with a coefficient of 0.20), comparison of oneself with others (with a coefficient of 0.16), feeling security (with a coefficient of 0.10) "have an increasing effect on the sense of justice among people, but the variables of feelings of alienation (with a coefficient of -0.09), and the residential area (also with a coefficient of -0.09) have a decreasing effect on the sense of justice. In general, the aforementioned variables were able to explain 0.53 percent of the changes in the sense of justice variable, and in other words, such finding show that variability of higher than 50% of the feeling of social justice is subject to the above variables. Hochhauser et al. (2020) in a research titled "Why social justice is important?" found that realization of social justice is necessary as it requires addressing inequalities. This is done through education, participation, advocacy, and action, especially in states and countries with low justice rates. Social issues and deep-rooted social inequalities should seek to determine their effective causes.

Very few researches have been done in the field of pathology of social justice, both locally and internationally. Results of other researches in this field are not consistent and sometimes even different results have been presented. In a review of the previous experimental studies, a study which specifically investigated the theme of the current research with a mixed approach was

not observed. Also, since none of the local and international studies have dealt with pathology of realization of social justice with the importance-performance approach, in addition to using a qualitative approach in this field to identify and categorize the causes and then use a quantitative approach, the aspects of innovation present research. Also, examining this pathology considering the 6th development plan of Article 78 is one of the other innovations of this research.

- **Methodology**

This research is of mixed type (quantitative-qualitative). In the qualitative part of the research, the interpretive approach is subjective and the quantitative part is of objective positivist type. The research strategy includes an inductive one in the qualitative part and a deductive reasoning in the quantitative part. The research methodology in the qualitative part is of content analysis. In the quantitative part it is of confirmatory factor analysis. The statistical population of the qualitative section includes (executive and academic experts) which is a purposive sampling of 11 people, and in the quantitative section including (members of the Ministry of Welfare), 200 people were selected using stratified random method. Data collection method in the qualitative part is library and field studies. The data collection tool is interview, and in the quantitative part, the tool is a questionnaire. Data analysis in the qualitative part is the method of thematic analysis and in the quantitative part is the confirmatory factor analysis method.

Whereas, in the qualitative part, these researchers are focused on finding solutions to urgent problems of practical nature, and this research has a practical aspect, as the results of this research are objective and specific. These researchers are usually involved in the application of the results. This type of research is used to apply a new method for a better life in society, that's why our research is a practical one. Moreover,

this research seeks to discover the nature of social justice according to Article 78 of the 6th Development Plan; a mixed research method was used in the qualitative part of the theme in the descriptive-survey quantitative part, which is a questionnaire tool distributed among the experts of the Ministry of Welfare.

- **Statistical population, sampling method, and sample volume**

- **Qualitative:**

The statistical population studied in this research is experts and professors in the field of social justice and public administration. Sampling method is a purposive sampling which was conducted using experts of Ministry of Welfare and university elites. Number of these people is 11 based on theoretical saturation.

Table 1: Characteristics of executive and academic elites

Number of Experts	11
Minimum education level	Master's degree
Experience level	+15 yrs

- **Quantitative section:**

The statistical population of this research in the quantitative part is all employees of Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour, and Social Welfare. Sampling type is of random stratified one, in which experts of Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour, and Social Welfare were classified into three categories of under 5 years, between 5-10 years and over 10 years' experience and about 70 people were randomly selected from each category. The sample quantity should be at least 200 based on the type of analysis method.

- **Data collection method and tools**

This research uses the library method in which data is collected step by step. Questionnaire tool is also used in the field part. Also, the semi-structured interview is used in this research.

The participants in this research are experts in the fields of social sciences and public administration as well as experts in the field of social justice whose theoretical connection with the developing theory has been proven. To reach the pattern emerging from the qualitative method, after conducting 11 interviews with different people, we ended to data saturation in terms of sampling adequacy. In the below table, the participants' characteristics and number of interviewees (experts) are given by gender, job level, and job history

- **Method of interview:**

In this study, the researcher directed all the interviews. Adopting this procedure allowed the researcher to use the data obtained from the previous interviews in the subsequent interviews. The purpose of the interviews was to understand and explain

the "current and suitable situation for realizing of social justice based on the 6th Development Plan of Article 78". The interviews were taken from the winter of 2022 to the spring of 2023, and were conducted in Tehran province.

Reliability and Validity

- **Qualitative section:**

Different methods were introduced to measure reliability of qualitative part of the research. In this research, the Kappa index was used to determine reliability of coding. Through this coefficient, reliability of the components and indicators can be evaluated through the intra-subject Kappa coefficient. To calculate reliability of the coding, after a certain time, several articles were coded again. Kappa statistics are as follows:

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of the participants

No.	Full Name	Position	Major	Interview Duration
1	Interviewee 1	Cultural Dty.	Cultural Management	47 minutes
2	Interviewee 2	Management	Governmental Management	59 minutes
3	Interviewee 3	Executive Vice President	Business Management	65 minutes
4	interviewee 4	Cultural Dty.	Business Management	75 minutes
5	Interviewee 5	Social Dty.	Social Sciences	60 minutes
6	interviewee 6	Management	Social Sciences	95 minutes
7	Interviewee 7	Academic staff	Governmental Management	120 minutes
8	Interviewee 8	Academic staff	Economy	45 minutes
9	Interviewee 9	Academic staff	Economy	100 minutes
10	Interviewee 10	Academic staff	Business Management	54 minutes
11	Interviewee 11	Academic staff	Governmental Management	65 minutes

Table 3: Calculation of Kappa coefficient

Coding	1 st Coding			
		Yes	No	Total
Yes	A	B	m 1	
No	C	D	m 2	
Total	n 0	n 1	N	

Parameters a and d indicate an agreement between the two coding and parameters b and c indicate a disagreement between the two coding.

Observed agreement percentage:

$$P_0 = a + b$$

Expected agreement percentage:

The Kappa coefficient varies between zero and one and is expressed as a percentage. Based on the available sources, classification of the strength of the Kappa coefficient is shown in table 4.

Table 4: Reliability levels of various Kappa coefficient values in determining agreement between codings

Power of Agreement	Kappa value
weak	Less than zero
Low	0 – 0.2
Below medium	0.21 – 0.4
medium	0.41 – 0.6
Good	0.61 – 0.8
Excellent	0.81 - 1

• **Quantitative section:**

Validity: Content validity method is used to ensure validity of the questionnaire. In this research, to check validity of the content of the scale, opinions of the selected professors, experts of the Ministry of Welfare, and specialists will be used when the questionnaire prepared based on open codes, and after receiving feedbacks, their opinions were applied in the questionnaire.

Reliability coefficient: according to a general rule, the alpha quorum for an index is considered to be 70 percent, and under such conditions, its results can be better trusted. Accordingly, in this research, to ensure reliability of the questionnaire and internal consistency of the questions, the questionnaire is randomly applied to a preliminary sample of 20 experts from the Ministry of Welfare.

After implementing and checking cronbach alpha coefficients calculated using SPSS statistical software for the preliminary sample, if the values of alpha in all indicators are above 70 percent, then it can be reiterated that the questionnaire has high validity and acceptability and shows being reliable. It is above the examined components.

Data analysis

• **Qualitative part:**

• **Thematic analysis method**

It is a method to recognize, analyze and report patterns in qualitative data. The 6 stages of Brown Clark (2006) have been used in this research.

• **Validity of the qualitative section:**

To reinforce internal validity of a qualitative research, the followings are suggested:

- **Pluralism:** Multiple researchers, multiple data sources, or multiple methods are used to verify emerging data.
- **Theory pluralism:** using several theories and perspectives to interpret and explain data. In this research, the main theories of organizational anti-citizenship behaviors and women's management and the models in them were examined.
- **Participant feedback:** providing interpretations and results to the participants by the researcher and identifying and correcting misunderstandings: In this research, the results of the interpretations were presented to the university professors and the experts and their opinions were obtained.
- **Long-term observation in visiting the research site or repeated observations of the same phenomenon:** data were collected over periods, to increase validity of findings.
- **Receiving opinions of colleagues:** In this research, the researcher's explanations and results were reviewed by other researchers and colleagues, and the results were reviewed by respected professors and advisors.
- **Abandoning prejudices:** In this research, the researcher identified his assumptions, theoretical tendencies, and prejudices at the beginning of the research and prevented them from interfering with the research process.
- **Minimal intervention in description:** In this research, descriptive expressions such as "quotation" have been used for this purpose.
- **Cases contrary to expectations:** In this research, the search and examination of

cases inconsistent with the researcher's explanations are considered.

Therefore, in this research, to increase internal validity, methods of pluralism, theoretical pluralism, participant feedback, long-term observation in visiting the research site, and minimal intervention in describing and receiving colleagues' opinions have been used.

Research Findings

In this research, method of theme analysis and time sequence has been used for data analysis and the theme network technique was used to display the findings. Thematic analysis is a method to recognize, analyze and report patterns in qualitative data. Humanities and social science researchers often use thematic analysis to identify qualitative patterns and prepare codes related to them. Identifying the theme is one of the most important tasks in qualitative research, and things such as orientation, research questions, and the researcher's knowledge and experience about the research theme affect the recognition of themes.

- 1) Data preparation: writing down the data, preliminary study of the data, and writing down the initial ideas;

- 2) Creation of primary codes: separation of academic technology transfer offices: transforming rationales, goals, challenges, and functions of data into smaller parts and primary coding of data;
- 3) Searching and recognizing themes: matching codes with secondary and main themes;
- 4) Organizing themes: determining sub-themes and main themes, connecting them, and presenting results as well as findings by establishing a relationship between findings, research questions, and theoretical foundations. On the other hand, in this research, the theme network technique has been used to represent the findings. Then, by categorizing these themes and summarizing them, we reached more abstract principles (organizing themes). In the end, these great themes are included in the form of basic metaphors and became the themes governing the entire text (overarching themes). A summary of the process of getting from raw data to basic, organizing, and overarching themes is shown in Figure 1.

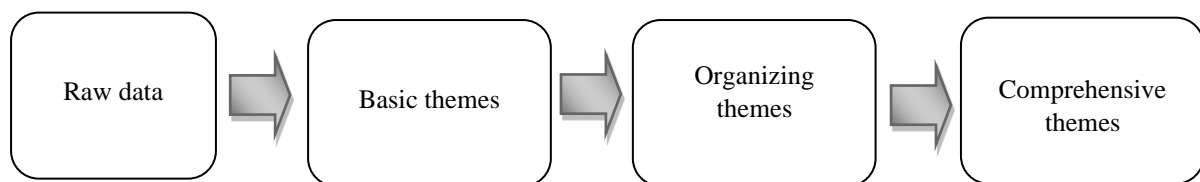


Figure 1: Process of transforming from raw data to basic, organizing, and comprehensive themes

Simultaneous to data collection, coding them was also done. The interview continued until we reached the theoretical saturation of the answers of the interviewees and the type of answers was not repeated. In this research, the sample size is 11 experts.

Coding steps of the qualitative part based on the theme: social justice model

- **First step: Getting to know the collected data to discover themes**

When we identified certain phenomena in the data, then we can group the concepts based on them. The process of classifying

concepts that seem to be related to similar phenomena is called categorization.

- **Second step: creating primary codes (first level):**

To analyze the qualitative data using theme analysis, the theme network method was adopted out of different methods. The theme analysis is done in different ways.

At this stage of the research, the concepts and key points of social justice obtained from the 6th Development Plan were listed within the process of studying the theoretical literature and the background of the research and interviews.

First, the concepts and key points obtained from these two main concepts emerged from the process of studying the theoretical literature and the background of the research conducted inside and outside Iran were reviewed and listed. Phrases, concepts, and items extracted from the

research were done with detailed analysis, and equalization (choosing more correct words, and removing common concepts), and 48 items were obtained in this section. The obtained themes were prepared in the form of a checklist for conducting interviews, and some of the obtained items were removed and modified by conducting interviews with experts.

During the theoretical coding stage, the data were carefully examined, the appropriate terms and concepts and the specific related categories, their dimensions, and characteristics were determined and the pattern was examined. The main unit of analysis for the theoretical coding and theme network was the concepts extracted from the interviews, the concepts were created through the title by the researcher and directly from the interview transcript, and the total items were obtained from the interviews according to Table 1-4.

Table 5: An example of a proposition related to the realization of social justice

ID	Proposition
R1	Targeted development has always been on the agenda of the government and seeks to strengthen the sustainability of development by removing existing weaknesses and obstacles.
R2	Human centricity and commitment to human desires and interests is a tools to achieve social justice
R3	Economic development in such a model will be related to cultural-political and social development.
R4	In explaining justice, we should not prefer opinions of others over our rationality, and at the same time, we should have our own opinion while listening to the opinion of others and analyzing its rightness and wrongness.
R5	It describes the three heads of public policy and explains how to convince the individual, society, and the government to achieve human rights in the process of an optimal policy.
R6	Promoting parity and equality for all people throughout Iran who should have the opportunity to realize their full potential.
R7	The principle of equality, which is one of the fundamental pillars of fair proceedings, has a special place in the laws of different countries today. The acceptance of this principle in different countries is influenced by the global model of fair proceedings.
R8	One of the most important issues that have always been discussed in different societies with different cultures and civilizations since ancient times is the consequences of human social life. Regarding human rights, it should be said that everyone has them at all times and places.
R9	To achieve all-around and balanced growth and excellence, society needs to create a platform for proper education and training of human resources from birth.
R10	Need for healthcare services and medical care in the form of insurance, provision of housing, and jobs for citizens are one of the inalienable rights of the people over the government.
R11	One of the harms that can be considered for the realization of justice is the inefficiency of production factors.
R12	One of the harms suffered by the poor is their lack of proper access to facilities.
R13	Unfortunately, in some classes of society, there is no equality for everyone in terms of comparison.
R14	In the current society, it is seen that people do not have proper access to resources and opportunities, which is caused by the lack of economic balance.
R15	Unfair distribution of wealth and income

ID	Proposition
R16	Currently, unfortunately, the problem of marginalization has become a social norm.
R17	Due to creation and continuation of inequalities in the economic, cultural, and political fields, there is a need to realize justice among the people of the society.
R18	Currently, one of the heresies in society is the prevalence of reproduction and extravagance, which is considered anti-value.
R19	By examining society and the unbalanced methods of distribution of wealth and services in society, the problems of realizing social justice, and the feelings and reactions of the officials in this field are important.
R20	Lack of strategic thinking in the senior managers of effective ministries and governmental organizations deprives us of exploiting new opportunities.
R21	One of the economic obstacles to achieving social justice and security is "exploitation".
R22	Exploitation of one group from another group in the profit-seeking and opportunistic seeking of many benefits in recent years is significant.
R23	Marginalization (exclusion of a certain group such as the disabled, women, etc.) from the point of view of obstacles against social value has been very visible in recent years.
R24	Lack of power in a group of people, discrimination, and cultural dominance of one group over another group are obstacles to creating social justice, which is mentioned in the 6th Development Plan.
R25	Inequality between urban and rural communities in enjoying prosperity and livelihood compared to people living in big cities is one of the obstacles to development.
R26	Creating income and wealth distribution indices, poverty indices, sectoral indices and combined indices of social and economic justice are effective tools for measuring income inequality.
R27	Economic justice, justice in work and effort, and justice in the enjoyment of national interests (everyone should enjoy national interests, social positions, working in the community, and serving the people) are consequences of the social justice realization model.
R28	Among the consequences and harms of the social justice model, we can mention the problem of the intertwining of "laws and ethics" and "reason and justice".
R29	Among the factors affecting the creation of justice-oriented development, we can mention respecting the merits and doing things correctly and properly.
R30	The development model should be in such a way that it is not unique to one country and can maintain all its characteristics, goals, and principles at the international level.
R31	In justice-oriented governments, power comes from the will of the people
R32	Equality can be mentioned as the main indicator of social justice
R33	People's rights during development programs include the right to life, the right to choose their way of life, and the fair distribution of wealth and income.
R34	From the point of view of spatial justice, which has received a lot of attention in recent years, it is possible to mention the elimination of any oppression and exploitation and the prohibition of discrimination in the construction of different regions.
R35	The class gap is considered one of the most important harms of human societies. Class differences and gaps are a problem that has been prevalent for a long time, however, after the era of modernity, discussions in this field entered the field of social and economic studies.
R36	One of the consequences of acting according to the law and legal standards is that all classes have equal rights. The enjoyment of all classes of welfare and proper life along with the right to express and criticize is essential for the realization of social justice.
R37	Among the consequences of realizing justice based on the 6th Development Plan, we can mention the cancellation of the special privileges of the popular leaders, the servants of the officials, and the freely criticizing the government and the rulers.
R38	In most of the post-revolution development programs, the importance of protecting rights, human dignity, and social dignity are very important, and the strength of development programs is based on justice.
R39	It is necessary to establish a cooperative system and provide social welfare along with providing indicators of income and wealth distribution to create a comprehensive model of justice-oriented development.
R40	Among the positive consequences of creating a model of social justice is the attention and centrality of the establishment of the cooperative system and the provision of social welfare.
R41	According to the Islamic teachings and the Islamic culture governing the society, the development of the culture of endowment and its optimal use to achieve social justice is essential.

ID	Proposition
R42	When high-income people are taxed more and low-income people are taxed less, the country's tax and economic system will be transformed and operational.
R43	Preventing extravagance and supporting production in society and producing enough of the necessities of life are one of the necessities of social justice.
R44	Creating suitable work for all people of working age and equality of people in having favorable working conditions is a necessity of social justice and equal rights.
R45	Observance of economic equality in the distribution of public wealth and welfare, construction, and health facilities is one of the government's support strategies.
R46	Respecting people's rights by giving them real wages is one example of economic justice, which is on the agenda of the government, ministers, and organizations supported by the Ministry of Labor, Welfare, and Social Affairs.
R47	The benefit of the general public from the necessary facilities of a healthy and suitable life and the government's response and the nation's questioning regarding their legitimate demands are expected actions in the development plans after the revolution.
R48	Such a model is a directional subject, its foundations are values, and it is not possible to determine the structural framework of development independently of the development goal, and in such a model, mechanisms and policies will also have a guiding and educational aspect. In this model, settings and interfaces will be based on different human identities.

Table 6. Indicators of realization of social justice according to the 6th Development Plan of Article 78

Overarching themes	Organizing themes	Basic themes	Sample interview text
Cooperative system and equal social welfare	Equality in the using services	"targeted development"; "human-centeredness"; "Comprehensiveness of the category of development"; "Position of intellectual independence"; "model relationships"; "triangle of individual, society and government"; "transnational"; "Technology"; "creating conditions for all equally"; "Removing barriers for everyone equally"; "accepting the principle of equality"; "accepting the principle of friendship"; "accepting the principle of respect"; "Following Human Rights"; "Continuous and all-round effort for universal access to education"; "Physiological needs such as food, clothing and suitable housing"	According to the law and the development plans, it is very important to pay attention to justice at the level of the whole society and create conditions for all people to use public services... because the government creates a positive image for people to use services equally. It will show this purpose.
Removing obstacles and creating comprehensive equality	Cooperative system and equal social welfare	"Lack of proper productivity of production factors"; "People's lack of proper access to facilities"; "Equality is not for everyone"; "People's lack of proper access to resources and opportunities"; "unfair distribution of wealth and income"; "Conversion of marginalization and marginalization into social norm"; "Inequalities in the economic, cultural, political field"; "acts of violence"; "The custom of reproduction and extravagance"; "Unbalanced methods of distribution of wealth and services in society"	In order to realize this principle, conditions must be provided in terms of social welfare and fair distribution of wealth among the people, as well as the general public's access to facilities...
	Optimizing the tax system	"Privilege"; "Weakness of ego"; "lack of governmental thinking"; "Removing exploitation and securing social justice"; "A group exploiting another group"; "Marginalization (exclusion of a certain group such as the disabled, women, etc.)"; "Lack of power in a group of people"; "discrimination"; "Cultural dominance of a	If the tax system had been established similar to the developed countries with higher level of discipline and precision, the government's income would definitely be higher and we would have an increased sense of justice

Overarching themes	Organizing themes	Basic themes	Sample interview text
		group over another group"; "profiteering"; "Inequality of urban and rural communities in enjoying welfare and livelihood"	among the people and a reduction in class differences...
Accountability and responsibility of officials	Accountability	"Income and wealth distribution indices"; "Poverty indicators"; "Sectional indices"; "Neighboring Composite Indexes"; "Combined indicators of economic justice"; "Combined indices of social justice"	Every popular and justice-oriented system must be accountable. In order to create a platform for the formation of social justice in line with the explanations for the indicators and doing things to achieve the right of the people, it will be successful...
	Responsibility	"economic justice"; "Justice in work and effort"; "Justice in enjoying national interests"; "intertwining" of "laws and ethics" and the continuity of "reason and justice"; "Regarding merits"; "doing the right and proper things"; "The power of the will of the people"	Carrying out tasks and setting goals and planning in line with the realization of social justice indicators under the 6th Development Plan requires a strong sense of responsibility among managers...
Reducing the class gap	Closing the class gap	"Equality as the main pillar"; "Right to life"; "The right to choose the way of life"; "Prohibition of discrimination in the construction of different regions"; "Elimination of all oppression and exploitation"; "right of ownership"; "Regarding merits"; "doing the right and proper things"; "Filling class gaps"; "right to freedom"; "Righteousness"; "Enjoying equal rights for all classes"; "Action based on the law and legal standards"; "Enjoyment of all classes of welfare and correct life"; "right to expression"; "The right to criticize"	It is necessary to create meritocracy and help the general public to increase the quality of life and in order to eliminate deep class layers among different strata of people in order to achieve social justice.
Meritocracy in distributive justice	Realization of the social justice model	"Publicity and servant-hood of officials"; "Cancellation of the special privileges of the rulers"; "Free criticism of the government and rulers"; "Sectional indices"; "Poverty indicators"; "To be transnational"; "Justice to respect entitlement"; "Maintaining rights, human dignity and social dignity"; "Indexes of Income and Wealth Distribution"	Creating a functional model by determining accurate and implementable indicators is strongly felt and we need it...

The overarching themes are categorized in the form of 5 axes: "cooperative system and equal social welfare", "removing barriers and creating comprehensive equality", "accountability and responsibility of officials", "reducing the class gap" and "meritocracy in distributive justice". The organizing categories also include "equality in the use of services"; "Cooperative system and equal social welfare"; "Optimization of the tax system"; "Responsibility"; "responsibility"; "Fixing the class gap"; "The realization of the social justice model". In total, 5 overarching themes, 7 organizing themes and 75 themes were.

After identifying the factors affecting pathology of identifying the existing and desired situation in realization of social justice according to the 6th Development Plan of Article 78, their situation was investigated. For this purpose, each index was examined from two perspectives of the current situation (performance) and the desired situation (importance). A paired t-test was used to examine the gap between the current and desired performance in the field of each of the pathological pillars of the realization of social justice according to the 6th Development Plan of Article 78. Using this test, the gap between expectations and perceived in the field of

social justice realization pathology was investigated according to the 6th Development Plan of Article 78. To perform this test, the null hypothesis [H₀] is set in such a way that there is no difference between the expectations and perceptions of experts in the dimension of the investigated factors. The opposite hypothesis or [H_A] shows that the difference between their expectations and

perceptions is significant. The statistical expression of test assumptions is as follows:

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mu_p = \mu_e \\ H_A: \mu_p \neq \mu_e \end{cases}$$

μ_p is the average of perceptions (existing situation) and μ_e is the average of expectations (desired situation) in relation to each perspective.

Table 7. Paired t-test related to the realization of social justice according to the 6th development plan of Article 78

Research structures	Importance	Performance	Gap	Meaningfulness	T statistic	Result
Equality in the use of services	4.054	2.793	1.261	0.000	9.383	Meaningful
Cooperative system and equal social welfare	4.011	2.886	1.125	0.000	12.758	Meaningful
Optimizing the tax system	4.017	2.937	1.080	0.000	13.386	Meaningful
Accountability	4.184	3.641	0.543	0.000	7.832	Meaningful
Responsibility	4.603	2.947	1.656	0.000	25.154	Meaningful
Closing the class gap	4.049	3.221	0.827	0.000	11.191	Meaningful
Realization of the social justice model	4.552	2.960	1.592	0.000	21.175	Meaningful

Based on the results obtained from the paired t-test listed in Table 4 and the significant value observed at the 5% error level, it can be claimed that in all cases, importance is far from performance and people's perceptions were lower than their expectations. The significant value is smaller than the 5% error level and the t-statistic is larger than the critical value of 1.96. Therefore, the observed gap is significant, in other words, there is a significant gap between what is and what should be. This difference is presented in the form of a radar diagram in the following figure:

Based on the radar diagram, it is clear that in terms of "Responsibility", expectations (importance) are close to perceptions (performance); but in the case of variables such as "responsibility" and "realization of social justice", the gap is more profound.

In our study, each index was examined from two perspectives. Importance perspective represented by I and

performance perspective represented by P (Wang et al., 2020). Since the separate analysis of performance and importance dimension data, especially when each data set is studied at the same time, may not be meaningful, therefore, the data related to the importance level and the performance of indicators on a two-dimensional grid where the y-axis indicates the importance dimension and the axis X indicates the performance dimension are shown (Figure 2). This two-dimensional network is called the importance/performance matrix or IP matrix. The role of the IP matrix, which actually consists of four parts or quadrants, and each quadrant has a specific strategy, is to help the decision-making process. This matrix is used to know the degree of priority of indicators for improvement.

Based on the importance of each indicator (optimal situation) and the level of performance in the context of this indicator (existing situation), four quadrants can be distinguished:

- Area of indifference: low performance - low importance
- Area of waste: high performance - low importance
- Area of weakness: low performance - high importance
- Area of acceptance: high performance - high importance
- The result of the performance-importance evaluation for the indicators of the current research is as follows:

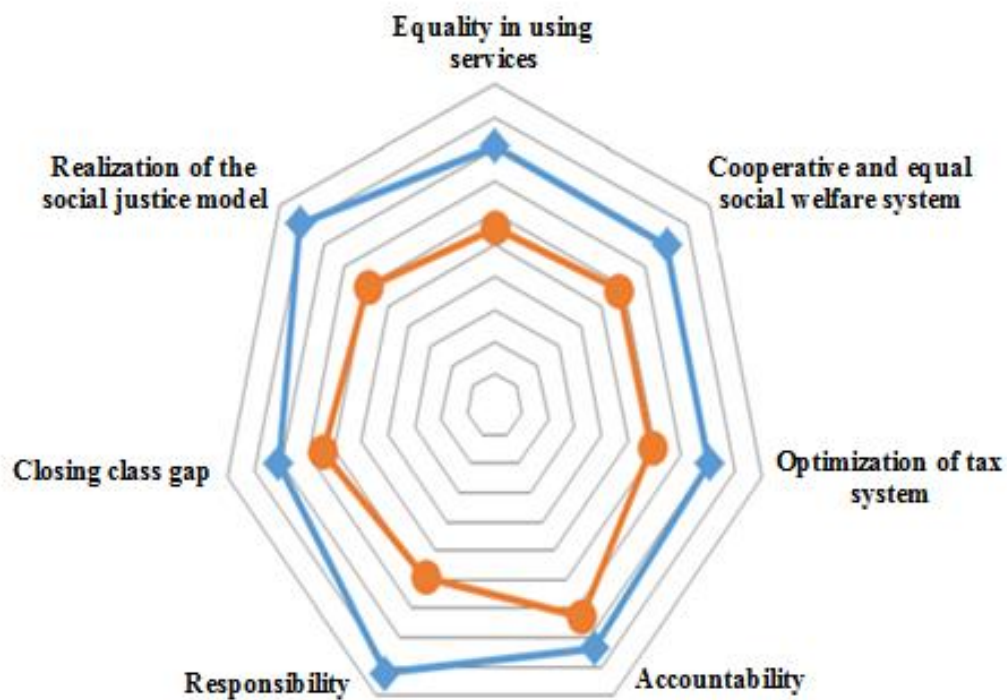


Figure 2. Radar diagram of the difference between the current state and the desired situation

Performance Status		
Low	High	
Area of weakness	Area of acceptance	High
Area of indifference	Area of resource waste	Low
		Level of Importance

Figure 3. Scheme of the Importance-Performance (IPA) matrix

Table 8. The result of the importance-performance assessment (IPA)

Research structure	Importance	Performance	Distance
Equality in the use of services (V1)	4.054	2.793	1.261
Cooperative system and equal social welfare (V2)	4.011	2.886	1.125
Optimization of the tax system (V3)	4.017	2.937	1.080
Responsibility (V4)	4.184	3.641	0.543
Accountability (V5)	4.603	2.947	1.656
Closing the class gap (V6)	4.049	3.221	0.827

Realization of the social justice model (V7)	4.552	2.960	1.592
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Figure 4. Importance-Performance Assessment (IPA) result

Whereas based on the results of the research, all research indicators are important; there is no area of indifference and no area of waste. Responsibility (V4) and closing the class gap (V6) are in the acceptable area. On the other hand, equality in using services (V1), cooperative system and equal social welfare (V2), optimization of the tax system (V3), accountability (V5) and realization of the social justice model (V7) are not in a suitable situation.

Discussion and conclusion

Justice is one of the important achievements of the Islamic Revolution, which is placed at top of important programs. But, this issue has faced many theoretical and practical challenges during the last four decades. Therefore, the development plans in the post-revolutionary governments should be examined in order to pave the way for its implementation in the Islamic Republic by recognizing the harms, pests and obstacles to the realization of social justice. The slogan of social justice and its implementation has been one of the main

policies of the governments after the revolution, and the issue of justice has not had a favorable situation in the history of the Islamic Republic. Also, social justice is important through providing equal opportunities for people in society, paying attention to the difference in talent and core abilities, and at the same time paying attention to distributive justice. In fact, social justice is aimed at procedural and distributive or executive policies which ultimately lead the society to a kind of balance between the privileged and deprived classes.

Social justice is the great goal of the Prophets and of the Supreme Leader. Social justice is one of these ideals of the revolution that has not yet been fully realized in the country. It shall be said that the generation of the second step of the revolution has to go a long way to fully realize it.

Although in order to fully achieve social justice, we have to have a complicated theoretical discussion in the field of justice; But, getting caught up in

this abyss and engaging in pure intellectual theorizing is not very effective in the field of practice, therefore, it seems in addition to these theoretical discussions, the operational step for the full realization of social justice is to identify the causes and obstacles, that is, its full realization in the country.

Our research was carried out aimed at realizing social justice according to the 6th Development Plan of Article 78 with the importance-performance approach. The results of the research showed that the organizing categories of the research include "equality in the use of services", results of which illustrated in the studies of Gravand et al. (2023) and Anstad et al.. Equally, acceptance of the principle of equality is mentioned and is compatible with the results of the present study. It was also found that "cooperative system and equal social welfare" and "optimization of the tax system" also affect realization of social justice. In the results of Hashemi and Vaezi's study (2022), components such as unfair distribution of wealth and income, and transformation of marginalization into social norms are also mentioned, and it is consistent with the results of the present study.

Research achievements also include components such as "accountability"; "responsibility"; they showed "reclosing the class gap" and "realizing the model of social justice". In the results of the studies of McDowell and Cook (2022) and Ketabi et al. "Justice in work and effort" and "equality as the main pillar" the results are consistent with that of our research.

In addition to the mentioned cases, it was also determined that accountability and elimination variables of the class gap as a result of the performance-importance evaluation are favorable and above average; therefore, the acceptable area includes answering and closing the class gap. In this regard and based on the mentioned results,

the following practical suggestions are presented:

Regarding comprehensiveness and purposefulness of development, it is suggested that because existence of such orientation is necessary for realization of justice and its continuity, and it is not possible to determine the structural framework of development independently of the goal of development, in this regard, mechanisms and policies with a guiding and educational aspect should be adopted.

Regarding the combined indicators of justice, it is suggested to the relevant managers to measure and evaluate the existing situation and identify strengths and weaknesses, identify the development trends and dynamics, match the achievements with the goals and compare with the competitors and finally plan for the movement. Consider the current situation comparing to the desired one. In fact, without evaluation and measurement, it does not establish a connection with its surrounding environment and its changes and developments and dynamics, and the design, management, and guidance of programs cannot be carried out without indexing.

Regarding the unbalanced methods of distribution of wealth and services in the society, it is suggested that poverty control indicators should be used to examine balance of wealth and create methods of production control, cohesion in ownership and control of unbalanced and uncoordinated incomes of employees in different parts of the country.

On the factor of filling the class gap, it is suggested that reduction of inflation can be the basis for economic growth and increase in production, and in this way it leads to reduction of the class gap. The government can direct paid subsidies to the low-income deciles of the society, and it is expected that the government takes special measures to reduce the severity of the adverse

inflationary effects of the cash payment of subsidies through its economic packages.

Regarding the people's factor and being a servant of public, it is suggested that the officials, do their best to create balance and equality in order to achieve social justice in any opportunity given to them to serve people. Therefore, achieving social justice requires meritocracy at all executive, legislative and judicial levels, promoting spirituality and preventing sin in society, as well as establishing a cooperative system and ensuring social welfare, creating transformations in the endowment system, expanding the endowment culture and making optimal use of it. Also, operationalizing the Islamic tax system and legally collecting fixed taxes are ways to achieve social justice. In this way, considering people equal against law, creating equal opportunities for everyone in the form of distribution of facilities and resources in the same way can provide a suitable basis for realizing justice in the society.

Every research plan has limitations which were limited in this study according to the society under investigation. Also, from the point of view of the type of analysis, it is possible to use a few other methods and address the ranking of damages and obstacles. Therefore, the following research proposals are presented.

- Designing a social justice model with another approach
- Investigating the right to express and criticize in the formation and realization of social justice
- Statistics and effectiveness of income and wealth distribution indicators
- Designing a social justice model based on proper productivity of production factors
- Investigating the effectiveness of the factor of freely criticizing the government and its effect on the realization of social justice

Suggestions for Future Research

Based on the variables with the lowest coefficients in the investigated model, the following research proposals are presented.

- Designing a social justice model with a position of intellectual independence
- Examining the right to express and criticize in the formation and realization of social justice
- Statistics and effectiveness of income and wealth distribution indicators
- Designing a social justice model based on proper productivity of production factors
- Investigating the effectiveness of the factor of freely criticizing the government and its impact on the realization of social justice

Research limitations

Each research plan has a specific scope in terms of the studied society and the goal it pursues, which is formulated by the researcher to make the plan feasible. The scope of each research is determined by the researcher and applied to the research process. To implement research projects, researchers have to determine scope of their work so that they can give a logical order to their work and defend the results they get. On the other hand, some limitations are beyond the researcher's control and have other origins, including environmental factors. Usually, such limitations inevitably affect the research process. Introducing and explaining the factors that show the scope and limitations of research is one of the advantages of research.

In addition, there have been other limitations in the area of the subject under investigation, based on the lowest coefficients of the investigated variables, the following limitations are mentioned:

1. Lack of knowledge of middle and senior managers about social justice in governmental organizations

2. Failure to pay attention to human dignity and create the necessary conditions to enjoy the minimum livelihood
3. Non-cooperation of academic managers and experts in data collection 82
4. This research was conducted in the Ministry of Welfare, and the results of this research should be expanded to other organizations and ministries.
5. Lack of research projects on social justice and model pathology

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