



Social Justice in Economical Policies under the Presidency of Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani

Khadijeh Mohammadpour Marzbali¹, Mitra Rahnejat^{2*}

¹Department of Political Science, Allameh Tabatabaei University, Tehran, Iran

²Department of Political Science, Allameh Tabatabaei University, Tehran, Iran

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Abstract:

Social justice is a concept of fair and just relations between the individual and society. This relation will assay by the government, according to fair distribution of opportunities and facilities. After 20 century, there was always emphasis on the role of states as social justice's agents in society by formulating and implementing of policy. The main question is what is the place of social justice in the economic policy of the Presidency of Hashemi? Main hypothesis is, within a liberal economy of Hashemi's state, social justice reflect into economic welfare and growth in macro-economic policy that had an impact on social justice's indexes in micro economy policy. The aim of this article is to understand Hashemi's approach to social justice basis on conceptual and theoretical model. Social justice is a concept of fair and just relations between the individual and society. This relation will assay by government according to the fair distribution of opportunities and facilities. After 20 century, there was always an emphasis on the role of states as social justice agents in society by formulating and implementing of policy.

Keywords: Social Justice, Economic Policy, Hashemi Rafsanjani, Liberal Approach, Structural Adjustment.

Introduction

The state is defined as an old concept of a human being, a political entity that monopolizes applying the law to a group of people who live within a given territory. The state is the highest expression of the power of sovereignty existing in all societies and in every

society it is considered as a manifestation of public interest (Bashiriyeh, 2003: 26-27) and it is one of the most important human institutions that have been created throughout the history of human social life for the realization of the social order and the ease of human life (Vincent, 2002: 76).

*Corresponding Author's Email: Rahnejat@atu.ac.ir

In all human societies throughout history, inequalities in wealth, power, and social existence have always existed despite similarities in the talents of individuals. These unequal relations in the society have become a constant concern for justice. Social justice is a concept that is used more than any other terms by politicians to show how well their micro-and macro-level policies are able to minimize these inequalities.

In the late 1950s, when the Iranian revolution took place, the most important demand in the minds of the leaders of the revolution and the people was to establish justice at various levels of society. The political stability of the beginning of the revolution and the eight years of Iraqi-imposed war did not provide an opportunity to fulfill this demand in the first decade of the revolution. And the destruction caused by the war has been enormous when it seized power after the war. Given the importance of social justice for the revolutionary society of Iran, and the start of construction in the country, on the other hand, it is questioned about the position of social justice in the economic policies of the Hashemi Rafsanjani government. The main hypothesis of this paper is, in the framework of the liberal economy of the Hashmi's government, the issue of social justice was reflected in the form of economic growth and prosperity in macro-economic policies that affected the indicators of social justice in the micro-politics.

This essay, based on the theoretical conceptual model of social justice and indicators, uses documentary and archival data to achieve the objective of how social justice has been achieved in the Hashemi Rafsanjani government. Looking at the works published in this field gives:

a) A large number of studies based on theoretical studies of social justice;

b) A significant number of resources in relation to government and social justice are existed theoretically. There are a very limited number of sources that examine social justice with an economic perspective. These sources of government have not been studied in Iran.

c) None of the studies have examined social justice based on a theoretical-conceptual model of social justice, in macroeconomic and microeconomic dimensions, with an emphasis on Hashemi's government.

1. Theoretical Framework

One of the key terms used by many politicians is social justice. Social justice as a form of justice, sometimes referred to as fundamental justice, is equal access to opportunities, equal opportunities and equitable enjoyment for people living in a community (Babakhani, 2012: 264)

The first idea of social justice in countries and individuals was used to correct the effects of hierarchical inequality and inequality in inheritance. For instance, in the Bible, justice was introduced in areas such as the freedom of slaves, the payment of debts, and the return a land to its owner's hand. Thus, the basic idea of social justice has focused on individual property rights, property reform, and some unfair terms. (Anku-tsede, 2015: 582-583)

The primary idea of social justice was only included the domain of property rights, while this concept encompasses a very broad area where religion has played a very important role in the evolution of the idea of social justice. For example, there is no doubt that social justice has been the broadest concept in the personality and teachings of Christ, the

Prophet Muhammad, the Prophet Moses, Buddha, and Zoroaster (Haddleston: 1998: 17). Thus, through the teachings of the great religions of the world (including Judaism, Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam), the concept of universal development justice was found and emphasized on the equality of behavior and the importance of sharing it (Anku-tsede: 2015: 583).

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, social justice was used to justify the consolidation of state power under the authority of absolute kings. For instance, Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), he found it necessary to maintain a fair society for the creation of an external authority structure (government or Leviathan). Governments set up and enforced social norms to maintain peace and prevent people from harming each other in pursuit of personal gain. This concept was from a fair society at the same time as the emergence of commercial and industrial capitalism. This concept of social justice emphasizes the importance of the collective responsibility of the state to create a legal system to stop people from harming each other (National Pro Bono Resource Center, 5).

The gap between the ideals of social justice in the pre-enlargement centuries and the continuing realities of inequality and injustice became more evident in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Because, combining social equality with the preservation of individual freedoms was difficult. The elites who dominated emerging national governments prevented the overwhelming majority of the population, especially women and colored people, from gaining political rights and ignoring their socio-economical rights. Karl Marx argued that humans do not have a fixed nature, but instead have certain social relations that are in turn dependent on the economic structure of society and the productive

classes. He rejected Hobbes's idea of injustice as the cause of human competition, selfishness and aggression. Marx argued that the roots of injustice in political and economic structures are based on subjection, discrimination, exploitation, and privilege. Justice occurs when people benefit from something based on their humanity, not because of their class origin. So, the idea of social justice emphasizes on redistribution based on the needs and values of man, and opposes what a person has as a socially acceptable social status. The idea of a social contract between individuals and their governments, compliance with common laws and the acceptance of their respective duties, has emerged as a way of maintaining a balance of rights and obligations (Anku-tsede, 2015: 583-584). Liberals emphasize the preservation of individual liberties (including property rights) and Marxists on achieving social equality (National Pro Bono Resource Center, 6).

Over the past four decades, four major views on social justice have been raised. The bottom line is Bentham's theory of utilitarianism which emphasizes justice in terms of maximizing social utility. The other is Rawls's view, which is associated with the preference of freedom. Nozick emphasizes the full priority of rights, including property rights, by emphasizing property rights. This view belongs to Amarttiasen, who is paying more attention to freedom. He states that human freedom is the cause of the person's flourishing and creativity, and that he encourages the production of greater wealth. Empathy of freedom in the form of avoiding deprivations such as hunger and adequate nutrition.

In the early 1990s, some Pakistani economists began the Human Development Report to the United Nations. At that time, they regularly spoke of new elements for measur-

ing quality of life. As a result, these communities led the thinkers to move the community toward social justice must provide the community and the state with the means of providing the tools. These instruments are aimed at providing access to goods, services, and devices that are of value to the people (Pour Ezzat, 2001: 110)

To realize justice, people need to have a sense of goodness and justice in societies that have a general sense of the good life that can be realized. If governments seek to trade, both the people and the poor state will be, but the government that they allow. People generate wealth, people and government succeed together. This presupposes a view of the liberal attitude to the position of the state in the economy, which puts the only supervisory role for the state in the economy (Tafazoli, 2006: 82-83). Adam Smith, the founders of this school of thought, he believed that there was an invisible hand in nature that would create a sort of order in society, as if everyone based on the type and their activities will be carried out with satisfaction and assurance and justice. Smith has three factors: the division of labor, the distribution of wealth, and the division of income into the cause of this kind of order or justice (Ghadiri, 2008: 93).

But in contrast to the above viewpoint, with regard to the major problems of the global economy, Keynes School is based on several principles: a) there is a strong and direct relationship between national income and employment; b) between consumption and income at the macro level there is a strong and direct relationship. c) The need for active government intervention in the economy.

According to Keynes, rising consumption and macro-investment would boost national income. If the government variable is added

to the above mentioned pattern, costs, and taxes will also be included in the model. Obviously, an increase in government spending can have a negative impact on potential consumption and investment, and ultimately reduces national income. The investment also depends on the interest rate and expected return on investment. The interest rate also depends on the preferences of people's livelihood and the amount of money. The government can increase investment, directly or with the help of the central bank, by lowering interest rates. The government can also increase consumption by redistributing incomes, and finally, by accepting the budget deficit, it can help expand spending and raise employment (Dadgar, 2004: 440-441). That is, the Keynesian approach addresses the instability of the process of reproduction and growth in the capitalist economy, and believes that, if capitalism is to be left to itself, it will not exploit all resources and facilities and make government intervention necessary in these circumstances (eg, Kapurassu and Pai Levin; Abdullah Zadeh, 2008: 159).

Confrontation between pro-government and anti-government views of the society over the centuries has found the ideological nature that this paper does not have the intent and opportunity to address it, but after mentioning a brief overview of the major demands of the two groups on three perspectives on the functions of the state in general mention is made of: a) the government of the broker is the elimination of the popularity of the people, that is, the government is a powerful authority that is responsive to the needs of humans;

b) The state is instrumental in the hands of social groups that have little independence and serve the financiers, the court. Salaries and experts are dominant.

c) The mediocrity that takes place periodically from the balance and imbalance between the power of government and society. This range includes from a totalitarian to liberal state. Full-fledged supporters demand full control and acceptance of all responsibility and governmental decision-making is central to decision-makers; welfare state supporters are also pushing for moderate government policies, and liberals insist on the need for government intervention in the economic and private sector, while Liberal politics is not a rejection of intervention, but a kind of intervention in favor of the capitalists and the rich. (Wilson, 1995: 89)

By avoiding ideological controversies and in committing to scientific realism, it is not doubtful that in the area of the opposition of independent forces with varying degrees of strength and weakness, the existence of an intelligent system of action that can consciously engage in a commitment to the establishment of justice is necessary. Because otherwise, even with the assumption of the removal of organizational powers, the likelihood of discrimination and oppression will be left to people who are better off natural powers (in a society without official organization). But the way of action and direction of the system must be reasonable and on the right of judgment and on the void (Harrison, 1993: 26). The performance of state apparatuses must be taken into account; it does not have the right to test and error in the community and should never test it at the community level merely to assess the capability of a method. (Churton, 2000: 130)

Each government has several key responsibilities for achieving social justice:

A) The provision of property rights, which is not only contrary to social justice, but also to justice.

B) The provision of basic freedoms which, according to the statistics are an essential element of social justice.

C) Creation of equal socio-economical and political opportunities for all segments of the community

D) Combating social discrimination and seeking to uphold citizenship rights (Wagner, 1959: 13)

Responsiveness to people in relation to policies that it has actions and how to use the budget.

R) Improving the Competitive Market: A lot of government involvement in the market leads to a failure of the government in the efficiency and growth sectors, as well as the realization of social justice. Thus, the main issue is the extent to which state intervention in the market is not denied. The provision of basic goods and services, material and spiritual protection and environmental protection are among these tasks, with positive policies, such as boosting the market and attracting public participation, proper information management in the market and preventing information rendering, assigning price to market and not directly intervening government in this regard, encouraging and retaining decent people and motivating them, trying to develop financial markets.

G) the expansion of social services, the expansion of employment through the activation of the economy, the development of technical and vocational training and social insurance, the creation of an umbrella for the poor, elderly and disabled, and the provision of environmental health and prevention of environmental pollution. Provide people's capabilities.

C) Development of human resources through education that leads to the ability and efficiency of the workforce and better distribution of income. (Agenor, 2004: 30)

The direct policy of reducing poverty and re-distributing the income of this policy through reforming the tax structure, reforming the computer system, reforming the government's cost structure and expanding social security.

2. Social Justice Indicators

The most important issue in social justice is that with what indicators can measure the extent to which social justice is realized in a society, and on the basis of which it is understood how much social justice has been tried. These measures can help us properly measure the efforts to realize social justice, and in fact, without these measures of social justice, one cannot understand the extent to which a state has been working towards the realization of social justice (Izadi, 2013: 43). To achieve this goal, today in many developed countries of the world, combinatorial

indicators are used to examine and compare the functions (Seindoorani and Khandouzzi, 2015: 67).

To achieve such a goal, this paper seeks to combine the measures taken by the United Nations (Mir Ehsani, 2009: 109), the United Nations Millennium Declaration (Sahebi and Rezaei, 2015: 42).

European Union 2015, 12), Schraad-Tischler., Land Based Research (Mousavi, 2015: 22), Academic-Based Research (Mousavi & Mohammadi, 2009: 312). And research from the perspective of social welfare (Ebrahimi, 2015: 25-26) has been proposed to achieve a combination of indicators of social justice realization. Table 1 shows the combination of indicators. From the combination of the above indicators, the pattern formed by measuring social justice consists of seven elements, as shown below.

Figure 1: Social Justice Indicators

Table 1:

Combined Social Justice Indicators

From the perspective of the United Nations	Acute effects of poverty and hunger eradication and poverty.
	Providing elementary education globally.
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.
	Reduce child mortality.
	Improving the status of mothers and improving the health of delivery.
	AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
	Ensure environmental protection.
The United Nations Millennium Declaration	Global Partnership for Development
	End poverty in all its dimensions and everywhere.
	Ending hunger, achieving food security and improving diet and promoting sustainable agriculture.
	Guaranteeing healthy living and promoting well-being for all ages.
	Guaranteed quality, inclusive and equal education for all
	Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.
	Ensuring affordable, reliable, sustainable and new affordable energy for all .
	Continuing to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all people.
	Infrastructure can be repaired (resistant), industrializatr and innovation more sustainable and inclusive.
	Reducing inequalities between and within countries.
Creating inclusive cities and settlements, secure, thrive.	
Guaranteed sustainable consumption and manufacturing patterns.	

	<p>Addressing Climate Change and its Impacts. Sustainable Development of Environmental Resources (Earth - Blue -Air) Creation of effective, accountable and inclusive at all levels. Strengthening global partnership to achieve sustainable development</p>
From the point of view of the European Union	<p>Prevention of Poverty. Equality education. Access to the labor market. Social cohesion and non-discriminating. Health. Intergenerational justice</p>
From the perspective of social welfare	<p>Income Employment Health Training. Social security. Entertainment and leisure. Access to social services and social services and rehabilitation services. Social and cultural capital. Satisfaction with life; Happiness and hope for the future. Mental Health. Nutrition and clothing suits. Proper housing. Durable goods ownership. Poverty. Public transportation is fast and accessible. Feeling Equality and Social Justice. Freedom. The quality of access to facilities and infrastructure services. Social cohesion . Social policies to prevent injuries. The situation of the elderly and the disabled</p>
Based on Territorial Agenda	<p>Providing housing for all segments of society. Equitable distribution of infrastructure and facilities and equipment in various regions of the country. Renovation of deprived areas in the country. Equal opportunities in the use of resources Equal access to information, economic opportunity and economic activity. Fair distribution of wealth and income. Equal share in accordance with the production sharing. Proper work and equality of people in having favorable working conditions. Observe moderation in consumption The productivity off actors of production. Equal opportunities for activities and opportunities and social status. Rule of law for everyone. Equal access to health facilities, welfare -Recreation. The extent to which all people in the community enjoy security Fair distribution and equal access to cultural facilities and services. Equal access to educational opportunities. Logical and fair distribution of cultural budget between cultural and educational centers</p>
In the academic approach	<p>Health.Education.Intelligence and talent tests.Science.Environment.Culture.Urban Studies.Human rights.War and peace.Policy.Planning.Sea.Use time</p>

3-Patterns and economic indicators in Hashemi Rafsanjani's government

The leftist sovereignty of the Iranian government before the Iran-Iraq war was that the issue of the fair and inexpensive redistribution of state services to all classes, especially the disadvantaged social class, and the issue of social justice and Islamic economics in the speech of the political elite of Iran was highlighted. But the outbreak of war and its implications postponed the issue. One of the goals of the Islamic Revolution was to build the country and develop justice-centered in all regions. Given the priorities of the government in the first 10 years of the Islamic Revolution, which focused more on war and the preservation of the country's economy in difficult war conditions, it was possible to focus on this and build a dynamic economy in the country (Safari, 2013: 200).

Iran's economic model before 1368 was a planned state economy based on self-sufficiency and self-reliance that the government had the most roles in it. The development strategy for economic independence was the import substitution strategy. This intrinsic strategy attempts by relying on domestic resources and facilities, it would increase to a degree that would be unnecessary for foreign imports. The self-reliance of this model was pessimistic towards the international economic order and its dominant nature. In this period, the utopian view of the system didn't consider realistic rules of the game until the year 68, and communications and media and economic transition with the outside world became minimal (Bagheri Dolatabadi and Ebrahimi, 2016: 142).

In this situation, planners, in the form of a step-by-step approach to the necessity and needs of community development, selected

medium-term planning tools, and in fact the country's development plan started in the form of five-year plans since 1989 (Management and Planning Organization, 2004: 34-35). These programs were designed according to a structural adjustment model that was recommended by international financial and monetary institutions on the international scene. The government, as an entity that has high potential for economic rehabilitation through oil revenues, the post-war economy has become central.

The main objective of the structural adjustment model is the resolution of the debt crisis, economic growth, training, the balance of payments deficit, and the elimination of budget deficits. Structural adjustment has two strategies: a) reliance on market forces in the domestic and international arena; b) emphasis on the private sector as a development engine. Structural adjustment systems emphasize two main factors: the available resources and the efficiency of their implementation. That is, the success of moderated programs depends on providing more resources and increasing the efficiency of their use. The financial management tools of the structural adjustment model include reducing public spending and creating more revenue for the structural adjustment programs require several policies to be implemented: reducing government size, reforming tax structures, reducing budget deficits, eliminating subsidies, increasing the efficiency of state-owned enterprises, privatizing, reforming the structure of costs, and reforming the structure of prices. Controlling the spread of money and credit, correcting the structure of the domestic monetary and financial markets, applying the real exchange rate, liberalizing the current account, liberalizing trade, releasing the capi-

tal account, correcting the balance of payments, increasing household savings, increasing private investment Domestic, attracting foreign capital (Behkish, 1996, pp. 113-114). A view of the structural adjustment model if the policy set above is coordinated with each other and appropriate to the domestic conditions of the country, together with the correction of structures, leads to an increase in national income.

Since the study of the economic outcomes of choosing such an economic pattern is not one of the objectives of this study, we only need to give a brief account of the important economic data of the period in question so that we can look at the indicators of social justice in the Hashemi Rafsanjani government with a more comprehensive look.

A) In 1989, with the coming of the Hashemi Rafsanjani government, the first and foremost issue for the government and for the nation was the reconstruction of the ruins of the war. In the Iran-Iraq war, about 11,000 villages and cities were destroyed. The population of Iran was about 60 Million, and oil prices as the most important source of government revenue were below \$ 15. Also in 1996, the GDP growth in Iran was 6.64 and the poverty index was 31% (Mirzadeh, 2017: 397).

B) In 1988 (the end of the war), gross domestic product was about 49 percent lower than in 1977. The budget allocated more than 50 percent of the total budget was financed entirely from the central bank. At the end of the war, the government increased its debt to the central bank faced a total of 11 trillion Toman. Trend in the year 1988 reached 30% and there were more than 10 types of exchange rates. In 1989, corrective measures began, and the reduction in the frequency of exchange rates and the facilitation and amelioration of regulations the currency is put on

the agenda and finally the three official rates for each dollar are about 70 Rials, the competition is each 800 Rials, and eventually to support the production of competitive rates of exchange from 800 Rials to 600 Riyals. In 1994 and 1995, they were organized through various currency contracts. The Hashemi government has come up with solutions such as international group cooperation, debt size determination, the establishment of the Census Bureau, the reform of the system of the foreign exchange data of the country used fixed-income contracts to manage the balance of payments (Azizi, 2017, pp. 198-199).

C) During the construction of railroads, growth was 43.3 percent. Industrial developments also grew so that the nominal capacity of the country's power plants increased by 10,000 megawatts and electricity generation during the construction period was 85.4 percent. Gas distribution development experienced a growth of 1.40 percent (Mirzadeh, 2017: 401).

D) According to the Center for Strategic Studies, the average economic growth rate in the construction state was 89.5 percent. In 1989, Iran generated 2 million 947 thousand barrels of oil, reaching 3 million 523 thousand barrels in 76 years. Revenues Iran's oil reached 11515 billion Rials in year 1989, which in the year 1998 increased to 736446 billion Rials (Iranian newspaper, 2017).

4. Social Justice Indicators in Hashemi's Government

According to Table 1, and based on the combined pattern obtained in this paper, social justice indicators in the Hashemi government should be considered in the following dimensions.

A. Educational opportunities:

The trend of general education indices of the country during the period of 1968-76

indicates that the state has special attention to education, which the total number of students in the academic year of 1968-69 ranged from 14044282 to 18588130 in 1984-1988. The average annual growth in these years was 3.86% and the total growth was 35.31%. The average annual student growth in state uni-

versities was 10.58% and the total growth was 28.85%. With the establishment of the Free University during the Hashemi Rafsanjani era, the average annual student growth was 24.44% and the total growth was 298.49%.

Table 2:
Development of educational opportunities

Year	The Number of Students	Growth Rate	Number of Un-dergraduate Stu-dents	Number of Un-dergraduate Stu-dents	Number of Ph. D Students	Ph.D	Total (students of different levels)	Growth Rate
1989-90	14044282	65/7	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990-91	15018903	94/6	212337	10853	39424	3962	266576	0
1991-92	16017917	65/6	242835	14070	39519	4480	300904	88/12
1992-93	16825000	04/5	264688	17915	41204	5359	329166	39/9
1993-94	17552092	32/4	310630	21022	43438	5842	380932	73/15
1994-95	17979863	44/2	342235	21959	42824	7006	414024	69/8
1995-96	18200465	23/1	380254	24873	41062	8280	454469	77/9
1996-97	18588130	13/2	418692	26832	39837	8544	493905	68/8

B) Literacy rate

The rate of literacy during the Hashemi Rafsanjani's government has grown considerably. The figures in Table 3 indicate that the

literacy rate in 1996 was 79.51% of the total population, which increased by 27% compared to 1986, while in the last 10 years between 1975 and 1365 only had 5% increase (Iraqi, 2007: 43).

Table 3:
Literacy rate

Year	Population 6 years and older	Literate	Illiterate
1976	27112844	12877075	14235769
1986	38708870	23913196	14795684
1991	45855788	33966232	11889556
1996	522949979	41582277	10712702

C) Employment and unemployment

Based on the results of 1986 National Census of Population and Housing, the number of employed and unemployed was 11.61 and 1818.7 thousand, respectively. In the same year, the unemployment rate and employment rate were 14.2% and 85.8% respectively. This year because of the imposed war, economic sanctions, low investment levels, the level of gross domestic product was low, and consequently labor demand was at a low level, leading to high unemployment rates in the economy. (Mirzadeh and Hosseini, 1999: 36)

According to the performance report of the first economic-socio-cultural development program, the country's workers in 1993 amounted to about 13.82 million and the unemployed reached about 11.4 percent of the population. In 1997, about 15.3% of the active workforce was unemployed. The average number of employees in the country increased by an average of 3.8% per year (Herat, 1997: 125). In the year 1993, the working population increased to 13581169 people, resulting in a participation rate of 38.44% and unemployment rate of 5 / 11% down. The country's unemployment rate was 11.1

percent in 1994 and the labor force participation rate was 38.1 percent. The labor force participation rate in 1995 was about 60.67% and the unemployment rate was 10.3% (Amini, 26: 1394). And in 1996, the number of employed and unemployed job seekers has shifted to 147.168.61 and 455.100 / 700 thousand, respectively. So the number of unemployed has continued to decline. The unemployment rate decreased from 11.1 percent in 1991 to 9.1 percent in 1996 and the employment rate increased from 88.5 percent in 1991 to 90.9 percent in 1996 (Mirzadeh and Hosseini, 1999: 45)

D) Supply of housing:

The growth rate of residential units has fluctuated between 1989 and 1997. From 1989 to 1997, the number of residential units is increasing relative to the population. Over the course of eight years, with the government's investment in the housing sector and allocating the necessary funds for the reconstruction of residential and damaged units, housing has been well-developed, and housing units have grown from an average annual growth rate of 65.6% and a total growth of 11.45 Percentage has been.

Table 4:
Housing Growth and Development

Year	Population (thousand)	Number of Residential Units	Per Capita Residential Units	Growth Rate
1989	53187	114638	16/2	09 / 13-
1990	54496	93313	71/1	56 / 20-
1991	55837	148636	66/2	46/55
1992	56656	182173	22/3	79/20
1993	57488	193716	37/3	80/4
1994	58331	201303	45/3	41/2
1995	59187	209853	55/3	74/2
1996	60055	204688	41/3	87 / 3-
1997	61070	193641	17/3	97 / 6-

Source statistical yearbooks Statistical Center of Iran

E) Fair distribution of income and wealth

The Gini coefficient, as a measure of the fair distribution of wealth and income, shows in the Hashemi government that the distribu-

tion of income has been appropriate for these eight years and has risen from 40,920 in 1989 to 0/40290 in 1997, a decrease of 0.063% during these years.

Table 5:
Gini coefficient

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Gini coefficient	40920/0	39690/0	39960/0	38700/0	39760/0	39930/0	40740/0	39100/0	40290/0

Source: Central Bank

F) Poverty

So far, various definitions of the poverty have been presented. It defines the benefits of individuals in terms of their ability and the poverty as a disadvantage of basic capabilities. Thus, just the lack of income is not the standard for poverty identification. Rather, it links poverty to capabilities. In this case, the poverty income calculation methodology in which people's income is examined for poverty line cannot provide a basic understanding of the nature and characteristics of poverty. Hence, the—Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was presented in 2010.

The multidimensional poverty indicator reflects the deprivation of community members in the early human capabilities and presents a different pattern of income poverty (Fath and Quds, 2014: 78). The Multidimensional Poverty Index is used to measure the three important dimensions of poverty at the individual level: education, health, and living standards. This measure includes health, education, and other important criteria such as access to safe drinking water, electricity, and sanitation of sewage (eg, Ezra, 2014: 84). This index is effective for policy-making because of the focus on multi-criteria and not who is poor, but how poor it is. Hence, in this section and the next section in the poverty index, the percentage of population below the multi-dimensional poverty line is examined.

Table 6:
evaluating the multidimensional Population below poverty line

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Percentage of population below the multi-dimensional poverty line	rural	60	59	58	53	55	56	42	38	34
	Urban	28	27	26	30	39	41	17	17	12

Source: Ali Asghar Salem, The Research Center of Islamic legislative Assembly (2007).

From 1989 to 1997, the percentage of population below the poverty line was very different in urban and rural areas. The average

annual growth rate of the poverty in rural areas was 49.61% and in urban areas was 24.58%. This situation reflects the inappro-

priate situation of rural areas in relation to urban areas and the lack of attention and implementation of government policies towards these areas.

G) Hygienic and treatment facilities:

According to the Statistical Center of Iran, during the period from 1989 to 1997, the health care sector was in a state of growing performance. As the population grows, the

total number of physicians has also risen, and the second-generation government has witnessed a growing population of physicians relative to the population, indicating social justice in the health sector for the whole country. The average annual growth rate of physicians is 66.6 Percentage and overall growth was 145.65% over the course of eight years.

Table 7:
Health and health development

Year	Population(thousand)	Doctor	Dentist	Total	Growth rate
1989	53187	19200	4200	57/4399	28/1
1990	54496	20200	4500	44/4532	02/3
1991	55837	22000	4770	31/4794	78/5
1992	56656	30962	6619	19/6633	36/38
1993	57488	35264	7317	94/7406	66/11
1994	58331	40140	8082	96/8266	61/11
1995	59187	45765	8744	62/9209	40/11
1996	60055	50770	9427	64/10023	84/8
1997	61070	55372	10615	14/10805	80/7

Source: Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Conclusion

Hashemi Rafsanjani, considered as the priority to the construction government in 1999, assumed the role of managing and directing the country. His government sought to resolve the dilemmas of eight years of Iraqi-imposed war and community building, and with the policies of the previous government, which, in order to establish social justice and defend the oppressed, believed in the comprehensive intervention of the government in matters of economic affairs.

Although from an economic point of view, the Hashmi's view of the issue of social justice is assessed on the basis of a liberal approach, it should be noted that as a seminal person, he considered economic justice based on Islamic teachings as the axis of social justice. As in the commentary Verse 58 of Surah Nisaa, in defining and explaining the justice

and necessity of the government, states: "Observance of the right of people and at the top of them observing justice and judgment is the philosophy of the formation of the government and its duty, on the basis of the above, the formation of the government, it is necessary to establish a fair judicial order in the Islamic Republic, and to lend to its people and to transfer responsibilities to Sufferers and fair judgment among the people are not possible without a government and judicial system in the community" (Guidance Note, c.3, p. 355).

Hashemi Rafsanjani also addressed social justice in the Friday Prayers Sermon before the presidency, and also argued that true social justice was realistic in the context of economic justice and one of the ways to achieve this. The goal is to provide the conditions for people who have no capital and tal-

ent and creativity to work for them and to make more efforts for both prosperity and social justice for the country. Accordingly, the two main goals of the revolution are justice Social and economic prosperity. According to him, from the point of view of Islam, social justice is the right to allocate resources in society. In this sense, the law must achieve an acceptable level of genuine and formal justice and ensure a fair distribution of resources and equal opportunities. In his view, justice is in fact the allocation Resources are not individuals and redistributive is not equal to the needs of the people, but justice has an essential prerequisite in the field of economics, which is provided by economic development (Information Newspaper, May 19, 1995).

In Hashemi's rule, justice was defined on the basis of economic prosperity and development. Social justice, from Hashemi's point of view, means economic growth and development, because he believed that social justice would be established when an economically developed society achieved that degree of development. Thus, the government has implemented structural adjustment policies

within the framework of the 5-year development plans and, with the implementation of moderate policies in the field of macro policies in the country during the eight years of construction, has had an impact on the indicators of social justice in the field of micro policy. . The effects of the government have been successful in enforcing its economic policies.

As the figures in Table 8 show, during his eight years as president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, his government has been weak in some indicators and others have weakened. In indicators such as the number of students, the fair distribution of wealth and income, unemployment, housing, literacy and health facilities has grown significantly since its inception. In contrast, there has been a decline in student populations, one of the main reasons for this decline being the implementation of post-war population control policies. The increase in poverty in rural areas caused by inflation in the years 1994-95 was due to the implementation of policies such as Liberalization of the exchange rate, liberalization of prices and reduction of subsidies.

Table 8:
Social Justice Indicators

Indicators of social justice	Education and training opportunities		Fair distribution of wealth and income	Unemployment	To provide a place to live Lack of Literacy		Poverty		Health facilities	
	Students	Students			rural	Urban				
The HashemiteRafsanjani	Students	Free	Governmental	40430/0	9/15	48 / 22-	3/65	The	The	78 / 0-
First	71/56	The	55/84					The	The	
End (state)	35/31	40/298	28/85	40290/0	1/9	11/45	5/80	61/49	58/24	60/145

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