

## Relative Deprivation and Capacity Building for Social Crisis: A Case Study of the Events of 2016 and it's Requirements for Law Enforcement Agencies

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**Abstract:** Protests over the economic conditions in December 2017 (1396) constitute the most significant social crisis in Iran in current decade. This work aims to search for the origin of political and social protests within this event in Iran in order to better understanding roots of unrests which Law Enforcement Forces particularly Law Enforcement Force of Islamic Republic of Iran (NAJA) has to deal with them. The research method is based on explanation and study of genesis and origins of shaping of the protests of different classes in December 2017 with a focus on relative deprivation theory, especially the ideas of Ted Robert Gurr as the base theory as well as theories of social alienation. In this research, by sending a questionnaire to 250 faculty members and professors as statistical population, in order to study the results, the original weighting method (cardinal) and paired comparisons were used. The results of this study showed that the comparison of social indices under study shows public discontent with its most important social rights. The most important and effective factors are economic corruption, discrimination and social inequality resulting from judiciary injustice, poverty and deprivation of most of Iranian population which results in a feeling of relative deprivation and a feeling of self-alienation and consequently leads to political and social protests and Law Enforcement Force of Islamic Republic of Iran (NAJA) dealt with it. The difference between the legitimate expectations and the realities of the outside world and lack of attention to value and political changes along with economic demands and creation of equality and social justice are the main sources of political and social protests in the past two decades. As a result, a feeling of relative deprivation and a feeling of self-alienation are the most important factors in protests and unrest in this year in Iran.

**Keywords:** Relative deprivation, self-alienation, economic corruption, unrest, crisis.

### Introduction

After the victory of the Islamic revolution following widespread popular protests in February 1978 with the promise of fulfilling the people's wishes and meeting their needs, but in some historical periods after the revolution, it is also observed that there were unrests like the protests of December 2016, including the protests of different classes, especially Pensioners, teachers, fisheries workers, mining workers, industrial workers, bus workers, etc., that the society showed the potential of political and social protests on a wide scale. According to the results of the investigation of this incident, it seems that the Iranian society, including students and other sections of the society, has a high level of tendency towards protest-political action, a feeling of social alienation and a feeling of relative deprivation. Therefore, it has been tried to use the theory of social alienation in addition to the theory of feeling of relative deprivation in the comparative study of the aforementioned incidents in the last decade. In order to provide the necessary platform to understand the roots of social unrest in recent years, which the law enforcement forces, especially the Law Enforcement Force of Islamic Republic of Iran (NAJA), are dealing with, this study aims to answer the question of which social components play a role in the comparative-sociological explanation of civil protests. In the last decade also, it intends to explore the social origin of the events of 2016.

The main hypothesis of this research in order to investigate the incident is:

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"The difference between legitimate expectations and the realities of the outside world at the level of society, along with economic demands and the creation of equality and social justice, are considered as the most important source of political and social protests in 2016".

The upcoming research is of great importance, since the Iranian society has witnessed events such as the university riots in 2008, the election protests in 2008 and the events of January in 2018, and has shown that it has a significant potential for protests. It is political. Identifying and controlling the effective factors in the mentioned situation can be considered as a basic measure for the correct management of the crisis in the future by the responsible institutions, especially NAJA (the most important pillar of public security in the country). Furthermore, some of the sub- objectives of this study include a comparative review of the events mentioned in the past two decades, and explaining the challenges and solutions based on the experiences of the past two decades to prevent the formation of destructive protests; and improving the level of civil commitment by calling government officials to treat people with honesty; and inviting citizens to participate in social activities and correctly recognize collective and national values in order to create collective interest. The present study has innovative features from the two aspects of covering the wide geographical range of social incidents that occurred in the country and not only Tehran, and also paying attention to the social, economic and cultural fields along with political factors in evaluating the concept of relative deprivation. This research is considered a qualitative research in terms of the method used. This work aims to explain the topic and problem raised more precisely by analyzing the comparative method. Descriptive-analytical research method will be used to analyze the information as well.

### **Background Research**

Not so many researches and studies have been conducted regarding the investigation of social events from the perspective of relative deprivation and social alienation, among which the following can be mentioned:

- Asghari Niyari and Mahmoud Oghli (2016) investigated the influencing factors on the tendency of political violence among the Baloch citizens of Zahedan city and concluded that in addition to sociological factors such as relative deprivation, other factors such as the specific socio-cultural structure, The ethnocentric system, the natural geography of the province, drug trafficking, the large number of foreign nationals in the region and the strengthening of terrorist groups by foreign agents have a significant impact on the level of violence in this region.
- Sediqian Bidgoli (2015) investigated the protest political actions of students from a sociological point of view and its relationship with relative deprivation from a psychological point of view, and concluded that there was a high potential for protest political actions and a feeling of relative deprivation in the respondents and the relationship between these two variables was significant as well.
- Nawah and Taqavi Nasab (2006), by examining the effect of the feeling of relative deprivation among the Arabs of Khuzestan province on their national identity and ethnic identity, they found that the increase in the feeling of relative deprivation, the ethnic identity among the Arab people of this province intensified, and as a result, some aspects of their national identity are reduced.
- Also, limited student theses have been written in this regard, among which the following can be mentioned:
  - Goudarzi (2013) examines the causes and factors of the formation of social unrest in the past three decades and concludes that in many cases economic and social inadequacies have caused dissatisfaction that the disgruntled protesters engage in social protests after facing the indifference of the relevant officials. is faced, and these protests turn into social unrest.
  - Alikhah (2007) has also investigated the relationship between the degree of feeling of relative deprivation and the potential of political protest and concluded that the feeling of relative deprivation, in addition to directly increasing the probability of political protest, Iranian society has a significant potential for political protest.

### **Theoretical foundations of relative deprivation and alienation**

Here, the foundations and components of the theory of relative deprivation as well as the theory of social alienation should be discussed, which have a high power in explaining the effective causes in the formation of political unrest and protests.

#### **Theoretical foundations of relative deprivation**

Some of the most important theories in explaining the origin of social and political crises are the theory of relative deprivation, whose most important theorists are: James Davis, David Moore, and Ted Robert Gurr. The central category or concept of this theory is "deprivation" and its most important basis is based on comparison. According to this theory, bad material conditions or absolute deprivation do not directly lead to protest and rebellion; rather, as mentioned, it is the mental or psychological reaction to these conditions that is considered the determining factor (Salehi, 2016: 18-19). The concept of relative deprivation was first proposed by Ransman (1979) and then Yitzaki used it and presented a mathematical formula for income according to the theory of relative deprivation. On the other hand, the history of systematic study on relative deprivation goes back to the research of Samuel Stoffer and his colleagues on the morale of soldiers in World War II. The result of such research was to standardize the concept of relative deprivation (Hosseini, 2015: 5). Davies' theory of rising expectations is more focused on economic issues (Bashirieh, 1374: 102). According to James Davis, people who believe that their entire social group is deprived are more likely to seek participation in social movements and actively try to change the social system. Regarding the distinction between relative and absolute deprivation, he says that when people feel that they have been treated badly or have not received enough rewards compared to the criterion that determines a situation, deprivation is more defined as a "relative" thing. According to Ted Robert Gurr, the author of the book "Why Men Rebel", one of the founders of the theory of relative deprivation: the dissatisfaction of the members is the determining factor in the occurrence of violent conflicts between nations, and if the way for people to achieve their goals and desires is closed, they will suffer deprivation. They are relative. Relative deprivation is the result of the perceived difference between value expectations (wants) and value capabilities (possessions) of individuals. This mental-psychological state is out of the mental state under the influence of social variables, and it appears in the form of political violence (objective situation).

Ted Robert Gurr believes that there are three different types of relative deprivation: downward deprivation, ambition-induced deprivation, and upward deprivation. Relative deprivation causes dissatisfaction in people, and dissatisfaction is a general stimulus for action against the source of deprivation. Aggressive responses occur only during external stimulation (Deliri, 2003: 825-814). "Political violence" is the main dependent variable in Ted Robert Gurr's theory, which can be in the form of social political movement or not. He believes that relative deprivation leads to frustration, and frustration to anger, which itself can lead to violent behavior. Ted Robert Gurr believes that the intensity of collective violence is a function of the degree of relative deprivation of individuals (Mashirzadeh, 2002: 123-123).

#### **Theoretical foundations of the feeling of alienation**

Collective behaviors in society can show themselves in the form of unrest such as riots, conflicts, political protests, etc. (Dressler, 2018: 456). In addition to the theory of relative deprivation, the theory of alienation should also be mentioned in creating these collective behaviors, whose most important thinkers are: Karl Marx, Erich Fromm, Georg Lukacs, Herbert Marcuse, Robert Merton, Melvin Seaman, Marie Levin and Jürgen Habermas. According to Marx, workers are alienated from their product in the production process, and consider it to have an independent and objective existence. During the production process, the workers forget themselves as the cause of the creation of the product, and attribute an independent existence to the product they produced themselves. Regarding alienation, Marx states that man does not experience himself as the acting agent in his grasp of the world, but that the world (nature, others, and he himself) remain alien to him (Kozer, 2008: 401; Fathi and Mohammadi, 2010: 161- 160). Marx calls such a process that exposes the human personality to a terrible danger alienation (Mohsani Tabrizi, 1991: 49).

Erich Fromm believes that because a person always takes into account the interests and interests and desires of others in fulfilling a set plan, he has become a compromiser alienated from himself. According to Forum: alienation is evident and manifested in every aspect of the relationship between man and society and in every field of mutual social relations that are placed in one dimension of the individual and in the other dimension of social realities and currents (Mohsani Tabrizi, 1991: 66- 65). Lukács uses the concept of objectification rather than alienation, borrowing from Marx's analysis of the "idolatry of commodities" (Turner, 1998: 548). He follows the results of the objectification process from both subjective and objective directions. From an objective point of view, commodification means falling into objectification or second nature that forms the appearance and appearance of capitalist society, and hides real relationships. From a mental point of view, objectification means alienation of humans from their work and becoming passive and locked in the same secondary nature (Abaziri, 2014, 15).

Marcuse believes that alienation is a concept to refer to the intellectual and physical separation of people from each other and the real separation from activity and society (Emami, 2005: 22). Humans find their salvation in buying and consuming more, influenced by product advertisements, which results in more work, and as a result, a state of alienation has emerged in society, leading to monotonous people. On the same basis, high production and consumption has caused humans to become dependent on goods. Merten considers alienation with anomie (Mohsani Tabrizi, 1991: 62-61) and defines it as a type of deviation that occurs when people are unable to achieve their respective goals with the means that society has determined, and the reaction It is natural for this situation to turn to deviations (Shekarrizi, 1991: 43). According to Merten's view, people react to structural pressures in the way of harmony, innovation, ritualism or isolationism (Mohsani Tabrizi, 2013: 65). Simen tried to show the forms and types of manifestations of alien behavior in five distinguishable types, which in his opinion are the most common and the most common forms of conceptual usage of the word in the literature of sociology and psychology, while providing a conceptual definition of alienation and specifying its typology: a. ) feeling of powerlessness, b) feeling of meaninglessness or feeling of lack of content, c) abnormality or feeling of abnormality, d) feeling of social isolation, e) feeling of self-loathing or self-loathing (Mohsani Tabrizi, 1991: 67-69).

Levin believes that socio-political alienation is an intellectual reality in which a person feels that he is not a part of the social and political process of society, the socio-political alienation believes that his participation does not cause change. Socio-political alienation may appear as a feeling of powerlessness, meaninglessness, alienation from social activity and abnormality. Habermas emphasizes the communicational distorted structures, which he sees as ideology and legitimization as the main factor of this distortion (Kalantari et al., 2011: 56). As a result, the communicative process is destroyed, the public sphere declines, and communicative rationality is dominated by the system. The result of this dominance over the biological world, the superiority of scientific and technical rationality over other aspects and the reduction of objective reason over instrumental reason has led to the loss of meaning, the weakening of collective identity, and ultimately the intensification of alienation in society (Holab, 2018: 5-6).

### **The events of January 2016**

Here, an attempt has been made to investigate the origin and dimensions of this crisis according to the theories of relative deprivation and the theory of social alienation. The third and most influential nationwide movement and protests in the history of the Islamic Revolution began in January 2016. On January 7, protest rallies were reported under the title "No to the price rise", which turned violent in Mashhad following the reaction of the police forces. In addition, protest rallies continued on January 8 in a number of Iranian cities including Kermanshah, Hamedan, Rasht, Isfahan, Ahvaz, Qom, Sari, Zahedan, Qazvin, Lorestan, Qochan and Saveh after dark. With the nationwide protests starting on January 7, some news outlets reported on gatherings of Iranians abroad in front of Iranian embassies. Iran's 2016 protests refers to a series of non-led popular and anti-government protests across Iran that began on January 7, 2016 (December 28, 2017) from Mashhad and major cities in Khorasan province. The call to participate in this demonstration, which was initially called "No to the price rise"

(campaign of protests and public gatherings) and protest against the policies of Hassan Rouhani's government, was carried out on social networks, first with economic demands, against the current corruption in the Iranian government and The unemployment rate was high, but with more calls, its universal scope went beyond economic problems and included opposition to Iran's political system, especially against Velayat-e-Faqih and its official, Ali Khamenei. "Not having a specific demand", "starting to move from the periphery to the center" are other characteristics of these protests. Another important feature of these protests is that, unlike in 1999 and 2009, the reformists were not behind it. The extent and dispersion in the country and anti-government nature are its characteristics. This continuous movement was completely indicative of the religious idea, unlike the 1957 revolution. This demonstration did not benefit from the leadership structure. There has been no balancing force that can play the role of mediator between the protesters and the government. Therefore, the protestors in the middle of the street were deciding what to chant and how far to advance. Some views stated that the main concerns of the demonstrators are everyday economic problems, but it seems that even the smallest issues cannot be solved in the narrow political framework of the ruling system.

### **The role of relative deprivation in explaining the events of 2016**

Unlike other incidents and protests, the movement started from the periphery to the center in January 2016. The protesters were mostly from the poor sections of the society, who feel neglected by the corrupt elites. Destructive slogans in the protests of January 2016 made these incidents different from past incidents. Destructive and destructive actions and slogans show the existence of "hatred", which can be considered the product of the accumulation of "feelings of humiliation", "feelings of discrimination" and "class gap".

Economic problems and corruptions, discrimination and abuse of officials and the relative deprivation of the public from wealth and the national economy can be considered as the most important source of the gatherings and unrest in January 2016.

1. Unemployment: One of the most important problems of the country in recent years is unemployment. According to the website of the Statistics Center, the unemployment rate in the country is 12.6% of the country's active population, and the seasonal youth unemployment rate index reached 28.8%, breaking the record of this rate in the last 16 years.
2. Lack of economic health of executive officials: its greatest effect can be seen in the despair of the society. During the election debates, the candidates accused the rival candidate or his people of economic corruption, due to the lack of proof and judicial prosecution of this type of slander, the greatest effect can be seen in the despair of the society, which leads the audience to a conclusion. that the country's political currents do not enjoy economic health. In fact, people don't expect people who are not economically healthy to assume senior executive positions. Another issue is the non-fulfillment of economic promises, because the candidates, including the president-elect, made many economic promises and slogans in order to win votes, which are beyond their power or have not been realized by insufficient activity. This issue leads to the increase of people's dissatisfaction, because people vote for the person in question with the promises made, but then they see that the promises have not been fulfilled. In fact, the above two issues cause the gap between expectations and reality to be large, and this discrepancy leads to dissatisfaction and protest.
3. Failure to properly deal with economic corruptors led to an increase in people's frustration, while according to the opinion of a part of the society, the lack of clarification of crimes in the courts and their magnification in the virtual space, etc., has caused the convictions to be out of proportion to the crimes committed!
4. Failure to deal with astronomical managers showed that there is no motivation and will in the government to deal with these corruptions, and this is not acceptable for the society, and they attribute these problems to the whole system.

5. Economic instability and inflation: In a situation where a significant part of the people were under pressure due to the economic challenges caused by sanctions and government policies, a set of other factors occurred in the last days and months of 2016, which caused more and more disappointment. The people of the improvement of the living conditions and accelerated the protests. First, the indecision of the losers in the credit institutions, which in the past months, a number of financial and credit institutions declared bankruptcy, and this issue caused protests and gatherings of the losers in some different regions of the country, some of which were accompanied by harsh slogans against the government officials; Then, the concern about the 1997 budget, when numerous news regarding the increase in fuel prices, removal of subsidies, etc. in the 1997 budget came to the ears of the people, and this message was given to the people that a new inflation was coming. This was while people knew that the increase in fuel prices would cause inflation and an inappropriate psychological atmosphere in the society.

Finally, it should be mentioned that one of the primary factors of the protests in 2016 is the economic dissatisfaction in the country, most of which was derived from the wrong economic policies of the officials, and it caused disappointment in some people. But these protests very quickly moved away from their original purpose, and other groups that had no economic concerns at all took charge of managing the protests. Although, the aliens were able to impose problems and financial and life losses on the people by exploiting and planning for it, operating in virtual networks and inciting and influencing the protesters.

6. Corruption in the banking system and embezzlement: The occurrence of financial and economic violations and corruptions in the country's banking system has found an increasing trend during the years after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, especially in recent decades. Occasionally, information about one of these breaches leaks out of the banking system, despite all the secrecy surrounding it. At first, the large amount of embezzlement creates a wave of disbelief in the society, and then, within a short period of time, after the arrest or dismissal of the offenders, the issue is suddenly forgotten. The following news related to financial and economic corruption in the past years, especially financial violations and bank embezzlements, shows the significant contribution of the banking system. Especially, the significant amounts embezzled have caused the heaviest obvious and hidden damages to the country's economic system.

More than 13 thousand billion tomans of embezzlement and financial corruption were discovered in the country from 2011 to 2015, the perpetrators of which were only 4 people. Merton's theory of anomie can be used to explain the effect of corruption and economic embezzlement, which he called his theory the means and the goal, and says that the society will be in an anomic situation if goals and objectives are introduced in the society, and the means and means to achieve them is not available, or the means that society has determined to achieve those goals are not efficient, and for example, a person who works honestly and diligently, is disappointed to see people who achieve wealth without effort, and in As a result, the number of economic crimes increases. Dr. Hossein Seifzadeh, a former political science professor at Tehran University, points to 5 factors in explaining these unrests: identity crisis, nation-building crisis, state-building crisis, participation crisis and welfare crisis (Democracy Newspaper: 11/7/2016 ).

In other words, the "lower middle class" was the core of the 2017 protests. This disillusioned and restless class has worried the authorities with a different situation from the middle class and the lower class. These protests were formed by a huge group of young people, whose economic deprivation has pushed them towards the traditional subjugated life in the slums of the outskirts of the city and illegal settlements, and living dependent on family support and substandard and largely borrowed jobs. According to Ahmad Tawakli, the protests are predictable and as a result of three factors, the adoption of harsh policies of the International Monetary Fund, secondly, the laxity of the governments in

solving livelihood problems, and finally, disregarding the people and avoiding transparency and accountability for the decisions that are made. (Tavakoli: Street protests were predictable, 2016). Abdullah Ganji, the managing editor of Javan newspaper close to the IRGC, analyzed several factors in an editorial on December 12, the "hatred" of the people caused by the accumulation of feelings of humiliation, discrimination and class gap and the wrong performance of the governing bodies in dealing with problems. Kurdish as one of the reasons for deconstructive actions and slogans (Ganji, 2016).

Unemployment in the Islamic Republic in recent years, more than anything else, has been caused by smuggling and indiscriminate imports and the bankruptcy of factories and productive and employment-creating institutions, the lack of attention to skills and expertise has exacerbated this problem, as well as rampant inflation and the intensification of the class gap has also been influential in this. This is not only a lack of self which leads to the creation of relative deprivation among the society, so as mentioned earlier: the feeling of relative deprivation is a psychological state and a feeling of deficiency that appears in the individual after comparing with the group or A person for whom the role model is a comparison reference. If people compare themselves with a person or a group that a person likes to have similar conditions to him, and come to this idea and mental evaluation, that his conditions are inimical to the reference of comparison, he/she will experience a feeling of relative deprivation, and deviation and rebellion and it leads to deviation and rebellion if this feeling continues and generalizes to dissatisfaction (Merton, 1968: 268). (Merton, 1968: 268).

### **Method**

In this research, qualitative-comparative method has been used. This method, one of the most important and widely used methods of macro social sciences, seeks to find answers to big questions; and it discusses the units of observation and the level of analysis at the middle and macro level.

In order to analyze the information, according to the topic and problem raised, the method used in this research will be descriptive-analytical. Therefore, what is examined in descriptive research is: 1- Collecting data and answering questions about the current situation of the subject under study; 2- Determining how the current situation is and reporting about it; 3- Evaluating the attitudes, opinions of people and organizations, events and procedures. This method, which focuses on the level of analysis, in its general view, is divided into two descriptive methods and normative methods. The purpose of the descriptive-analytical method is to explain, find the causes of phenomena, and the purpose of analysis is to find presuppositions, and the effects and results of a vote.

According to the presented materials and the comparative method, indicators were extracted from the analysis of these events in relation to the social components influencing the protests of 2016, and scientific experts and university professors were asked to help and accompany in this matter in order to measure the weight of this indicators, and give a score based on the importance of these indicators. Criteria should be weighted to determine the importance of each criterion compared to other criteria. The criteria are weighted according to one of the common methods according to the chosen method to solve the problem. In this research, the main weighting method (cardinal) and paired comparisons have been used to check the results by sending a questionnaire to 250 scientific experts and university professors as the statistical population. In the cardinal prioritization method, a numerical value is assigned to each criterion as a weight. There are four methods (Shannon entropy, manual by the decision maker, combination of manual weights and entropy, pairwise comparison) to obtain this weight, all of which are implemented in the system, and one of these four methods can be used with any decision making method. The pairwise comparison method is used here. In the pairwise comparison method, each criterion is compared with other criteria, and the amount of their preference is assigned to each comparison based on the hourly spectrum table below. This method has the most validity and accuracy in weighting, but it requires sufficient information and the user's mastery of the criteria.

*Table (1): Scoring on a paired scale*

Explanation	Comparison status of i with j	Value
Index i has equal importance to j, or they are not preferred.	Same preference	1
Option or indicator i is slightly more important than j.	Slightly preferred	3
Option or indicator i is more important than j.	very preferred	5
Option i is much more preferable than j.	Very preferred breed	7
Option i is absolutely not more important and comparable to j than j.	Absolutely preferred	9
It shows intermediate values, for example, 8 indicates a higher importance than 7, and lower than 9 for i.	Middle	2-4-6

The importance of these components from the point of view of the statistical community consisting of 250 elites and university professors is shown in the following tables through the main weighting with a pair scale.

*Table (2): Weighting of effective social components in the protests of January 2016*

Financial crises of banks and non-payment of people's claims	Disregarding the people and not responding to them	religious tyranny	Accumulated promises and inaction of officials	Inefficiency of the country's laws in solving problems	Inefficiency of the judicial system	Lack of trust in the system	Unemployment and economic problems	Social isolation	Deprivation and poverty	Judicial injustice	Social discrimination	Economic corruption	Social indicators
3	3	3	3	3	5	2	2	3	2	5	3	1	Economic corruption
3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1.3	Social discrimination
3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1.2	1.5	Judicial injustice
3	3	2	5	3	5	3	2	3	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	Deprivation and poverty
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	Social isolation
3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	Unemployment and economic problems
3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	Lack of trust in the system
3	2	2	2	2	1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	Inefficiency of the judicial system
2	2	2	2	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	Inefficiency of the country's laws in solving problems
3	2	2	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	Accumulated promises and inaction of officials
3	3	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	religious tyranny
3	1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	Disregarding the people and not responding to them
1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Financial crises of banks and non-payment of people's claims



**Table (3): Weighting of the effective social components in the protests of January 1996 - Total columns**

Financial crises of banks and non-payment of	Disregarding the people and not responding to them	religious tyranny	Accumulated promises and inaction of officials	Inefficiency of the country's laws in solving problems	Inefficiency of the judicial system	Lack of trust in the system	Unemployment and economic problems	Social isolation	Deprivation and poverty	Judicial injustice	Social discrimination	Economic corruption	Social indicators
3	3	3	3	3	5	2	2	3	2	5	3	1	Economic corruption
3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1.3	Social discrimination
3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1.2	1.5	Judicial injustice
3	3	2	5	3	5	3	2	3	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	Deprivation and poverty
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	Social isolation
3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	Unemployment and economic problems
3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	Lack of trust in the system
3	2	2	2	2	1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	Inefficiency of the judicial system
2	2	2	2	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	Inefficiency of the country's laws in solving problems
3	2	2	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	Accumulated promises and inaction of officials
3	3	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	religious tyranny
3	1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	Disregarding the people and not responding to them
1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Financial crises of banks and non-payment of people's claims

**Table (4): Weighting of effective social components in the protests of January 2016 – normalized**

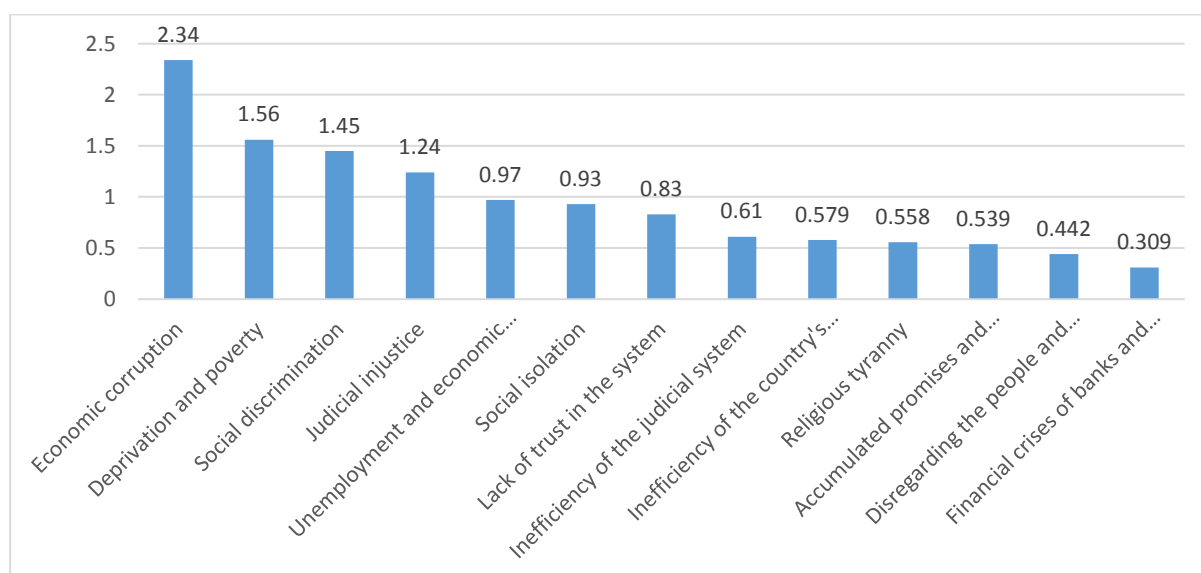
banks and non-payment of people's	Disregarding the people and not responding to them	religious tyranny	Accumulated promises and inaction of officials	Inefficiency of the country's laws in solving problems	Inefficiency of the judicial system	Lack of trust in the system	Unemployment and economic problems	Social isolation	Deprivation and poverty	Judicial injustice	Social discrimination	Economic corruption	Social indicators
0.08	0.1	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.2	0.19	0.39	0.37	0.19	Economic corruption
0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.06	Social discrimination
0.08	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.07	0.06	0.03	Judicial injustice
0.08	0.1	0.08	0.19	0.13	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.2	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.09	Deprivation and poverty
0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	Social isolation
0.08	0.1	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.09	Unemployment and economic problems
0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.09	Lack of trust in the system
0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	Inefficiency of the judicial system

0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.019	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	Inefficiency of the country's laws in solving problems
0.08	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.019	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.06	Accumulated promises and inaction of officials
0.08	0.1	0.04	0.019	0.02	0.019	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.06	religious tyranny
0.08	0.03	0.014	0.019	0.02	0.019	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	Disregarding the people and not responding to them
0.02	0.01	0.014	0.013	0.02	0.012	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	Financial crises of banks and non-payment of people's claims

Table (5): Weighting of the effective social components in the protests of January 1996- Calculation of the weight of each variable

Financial crises of banks and non-payment of people's	Disregarding the people and not responding to them	religious tyranny	Accumulated promises and inaction of officials	Inefficiency of the country's laws in solving problems	Inefficiency of the judicial system	Lack of trust in the system	Unemployment and economic problems	Social isolation	Deprivation and poverty	Judicial injustice	Social discrimination	Economic corruption	Social indicators
2.34	0.08	0.1	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.2	0.19	0.39	0.37	Economic corruption
1.45	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.15	0.12	Social discrimination
1.24	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.07	0.06	Judicial injustice
1.56	0.08	0.1	0.08	0.19	0.13	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.2	0.09	0.03	0.06	Deprivation and poverty
0.93	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	Social isolation
0.97	0.08	0.1	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	Unemployment and economic problems
0.83	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	Lack of trust in the system
0.61	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	Inefficiency of the judicial system
0.579	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.019	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	Inefficiency of the country's laws in solving problems

0.53 9	0.0 8	0.0 7	0.08	0.03	0.0 2	0.01 9	0.0 3	0.0 3	0.0 3	0.0 1	0.0 2	0.0 6	Accumulated promises and inaction of officials
0.55 8	0.0 8	0.1	0.04	0.01 9	0.0 2	0.01 9	0.0 3	0.0 3	0.0 3	0.0 4	0.0 3	0.0 6	religious tyranny
0.44 2	0.0 8	0.0 3	0.01 4	0.01 9	0.0 2	0.01 9	0.0 3	0.0 2	0.0 3	0.0 3	0.0 3	0.0 6	Disregarding the people and not responding to them
0.30 9	0.0 2	0.0 1	0.01 4	0.01 3	0.0 2	0.01 2	0.0 2	0.0 2	0.0 3	0.0 3	0.0 2	0.0 4	Financial crises of banks and non-payment of people's claims



**Figure (1): Effective social factors in the protests of January 2016 according to the opinion of elites and university professors**

**Analysis of findings**

According to the results of the comparison of social indicators investigated in the events of 2016, people are dissatisfied with their most important social rights. Economic corruption, discrimination and social inequality are the most important and effective factors, which result in judicial injustice and poverty and deprivation of the majority of Iran's population. It should be noted that these factors apart from the mental and psychological components are effective on protests; Mental and psychological components that have a necessary relationship with social indicators. It is clear that, although there is a significant difference between the investigated components numerically, but in terms of the conditions and origin of the origin, they grow in a social, political, economic and cultural context. In a society where economic corruption is growing, as a result, social, judicial and political injustice occurs, unemployment, poverty and deprivation spread, mistrust of the system spreads due to the spread of corruption and injustice and promises given by the authorities that are not acted upon. Even things are questioned, such as elections, which are a clear example of democracy in the laws of every country, because there is no trust in the system, and injustice and corruption are increasing, and deprivation and poverty are wiping out the middle class of urban society. The most obvious is the study of the misery index, which has increased year by year in these decades.

According to the events of 2016, it should be said that the fire of people's anger flares up in such a society with the smallest opportunity. Even with the increase in the price of gasoline, which happened after a few years, and maybe this increase was not the main cause of the protests, but this anger has become like a fire that burns brighter with every wind or even a breeze.

### Summary and analysis

- According to the findings of this research, economic corruption, social inequality, and poverty and deprivation are the most important factors influencing the recent unrest. In fact, economic and social factors are the most important factors of such movements.
- The increase in economic corruption cases and its serious plan in the society are among the factors that increase the sense of inequality in the last few years. These economic corruptions are mostly related to the public sector, especially state-owned companies, banks and institutions, which people generally deal with and are sensitive to what happens around them.
- The set of these factors has led to the formation of a sense of the existence of a huge corruption among members of the society. People think that this corruption exists without exception in all sectors and it has been the main cause of ineffectiveness of government policies. That is, from the point of view of the people, corruption has covered all parts of the government. In addition to this issue, there is low banking access of people to banking facilities, which has greatly intensified their sense of dissatisfaction. Regarding banks, it should be noted that bank corruptions have accounted for a significant part of the economic corruption cases that have been raised in the last few years.
- Therefore, on the one hand, people see themselves without benefit from banking facilities, and on the other hand, they observe that some people can easily do any action, and as a result, a great sense of dissatisfaction and discrimination is formed in the people.
- Today, unfortunately, we are witnessing the spread of unemployment, rising prices, decreasing people's purchasing power, increasing public dissatisfaction, etc., despite abundant God-given resources and efficient manpower due to passive and inefficient management.
- During the last few years, the most important cause of Iranian people's dissatisfaction has been focused on economic issues. Although, other issues have also played a role in this, but the role of economic factors in the spread of social dissatisfaction of the people has become more prominent in the last few years and especially in the last two years due to the economic turmoil.
- Also, there are various issues in the economic factor that if we examine each of them, it shows an inappropriate situation. The most important areas of people's dissatisfaction in the last few years have been made up of factors such as unemployment, inflation, lack of access to banking facilities, and especially the sense of discrimination and inequality. Dissatisfaction of the people has also increased with the escalation of these issues in the past few years.
- Of course, it should be said that part of these economic adversities is related to objective changes and the other part is mental changes. In fact, there is a feeling of bad economic and social conditions here more than reality. That is, people feel the worsening of the economic situation more than it actually is. There is this issue in many fields, and it has various reasons. In this context, we can refer to the ideas that people have about economic corruption, discrimination and injustice, changes in the welfare level, inflation and unemployment, which are more than their actual amount in the real world. Therefore, this is a basic fact that should be taken into account in such analyses. It is interesting that, usually, such ideas play a fundamental and key role in people's level of satisfaction with their lives. What factors caused people to have such ideas is a question that sociologists must answer.
- Therefore, it seems that even anti-corruption policies have had other effects instead of leading to increased sense of satisfaction, hope and trust. In such a way, the representation of such corruptions has led to the aggravation of public distrust and the reduction of people's satisfaction. This issue can be observed in recent years regarding the cases of economic defendants. Cases, each of which has been raised for a while at the community level, and then

another case has been put on the agenda. People did not have the feeling that corruption is being fought regarding such cases, rather they felt discrimination and inequality.

- According to what was said, as Ted Robert Gerecht, the founder of the theory of relative deprivation, said: Dissatisfaction of the members of the society is considered as the determining factor for the occurrence of violent conflicts between nations, and therefore if the way to achieve this is closed People are deprived of their goals and desires. In general, he has considered relative deprivation as the result of the perceived difference between value expectations, that is, people's desires, and value capabilities, that is, their possessions and assets, and since this mental-psychological state is influenced by social variables. , comes out of the mental state, displays itself in the form of political violence.
- Observing economic corruption, social inequality and poverty and deprivation, the most important findings of this research in relation to the causes of the events of 2016, as factors related to the theory of relative deprivation, forced people to react violently to these social variables, and with the expansion The scope of political violence of people who felt deprived, the dimensions of popular response to deprivation, exceeded the normal level and turned into a security crisis for a short period of time.

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