

Designing a model for the realization of social justice according to the sixth development program of article 78 with the structural equation modeling

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Abstract

The concept of justice is considered one of the most important words in the dictionary of human civilization, and on the other hand, according to Article 78 of the Sixth Development Plan, the government is obliged to achieve social justice and support vulnerable groups, and expand relief, support and insurance coverage, and prevent and reduce social harms. Design and implement the necessary programs to achieve the goals of the 6th Development Plan. The research method used is a mixed method, which is in the qualitative part of thematic analysis and in the quantitative part of Structural Equation Modeling. The statistical population of the qualitative section is targeted and using the snowball method, 11 experts are selected, and in the quantitative section, 200 members of the Ministry of Welfare were randomly selected. Using the theme analysis method and using semi-structured interviews, 20 organizer themes were counted, which were categorized in the theme network format. Using structural equations model and confirmatory factor analysis, the effectiveness of all identified factors was confirmed. The findings of the research showed that according to the prioritization of the identified factors, the realization of the social justice model ranked first, accountability and responsibility ranked second, and meritocracy in distributive justice ranked third.

Keywords: social justice, sixth development plan, article 78 of the 6th development plan, structural equation model
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1 Introduction

Today, many studies have been done in this field [2, 12]. Social justice is one of the implications of the concept of justice, which means the "fair" allocation of resources in a society. In this sense, the law must achieve an acceptable level of real and formal justice and must guarantee the fair distribution of resources and equal opportunities [4].

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Social justice is one of the keywords that is used with great frequency in the official literature of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The statements of the country's highest officials, high-level policy documents and laws and regulations all emphasize it by using this keyword as the final purpose of the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, it can be considered that social justice has always been the highest and highest normative goal, at least in the minds of the high policy makers of the society. Considering this, it seems that deep research has not been done on this topic yet, and after 32 years of the victory of the Islamic Revolution, this word is still being discussed and investigated at the conceptual level and in the field of thought, and the precise definition and Specific and uninterpretable tastes have not been presented [5].

Considering that the Gini coefficient of the country should be from 0.39% was reduced to 0.34%, but the report of the National Accounts Court indicates: between 2017 and 2019, the situation of income distribution in the country has worsened and there is a significant deviation compared to the target set in the sixth development plan [19]. On the other hand, according to the law, the government, in order to achieve economic growth and development on the basis of justice towards 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. The program law was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers with the proposal of the Ministry of Cooperation, Labor and Social Welfare, the Chamber of Cooperation and Organization. The said document must be based on reducing the unemployment rate by at least one-eighth 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 point of view of social and economic justice with regard to the Gini coefficient [18].

The existence of a big gap in achieving the concept of justice has caused policymakers to choose policy tools based on their perceptions of social justice. In the absence of explaining, the concepts related to social justice and the formation of an informed agreement about it, usually the outward manifestations of social justice are considered, which results in the imposition of heavy costs of trial and error in policy making. One day we may stabilize the price of energy with the aim of achieving justice and evaluate it as a fair gift, and the next day we may consider its sudden increase and direct cash payment to the people as justice.

Of course, the country's authorities wanted social justice to be established in the sense of eliminating poverty and deprivation, both the Almighty God has provided us with many resources to achieve this goal and the voluntary capacities created mainly by the governments have also been formed with the same goal. In our country, at least once during the victory of the Islamic Revolution, a fundamental redistribution of income and wealth has taken place. The large agricultural lands between the farmers, small and large factories and mines were taken from the capitalists on a large scale and were given to the government on behalf of the oppressed. At the city level, in order to provide housing for the deprived, land was provided to citizens at a very low price.

On the other hand, the sixth development plan, referring to the letter number 139574 dated 16/01/2014 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 sixth five-year plan for the economic, social and cultural development of the Islamic Republic of Iran (2017-2021) [8] approved by the public meeting on Saturday dated 04/03/2017, which was presented to the Islamic Council under the title "Bill of Provisions Required for the Implementation of the Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Program of the Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2020)" and according to the principle of one hundred and The twelfth (112) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been recognized as compatible with the expediency of the system by the esteemed assembly for determining the expediency of the system. This program consists of 124 articles, of which article 78 deals 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 in order to achieve social justice and support vulnerable groups and expand relief, support and insurance coverage and prevent and reduce social harms. To present the work progress to the parliament every six months. For example, the increase of children covered by food support at the end of 2015 is 23,402 people and the forecast for 2014 is 25,838 people. In addition, the social insurance of people covered by support institutions in 2015 is 445,321 people and the forecast for 2014 is 567,000 people.

In general, it can be said that the malfunctioning of the executive structure is related to social justice, and one of the variables has affected the level of achieving social justice at any point in time. In general, the results indicate that the country's resources, rich oil revenues and human and physical capacities created, in order to create jobs and income for the people, have not been satisfactory to a significant extent.

Social justice in any society is considered the most important structure of sustainable development, at the same time, the realization of social justice has several preconditions, which include the government of the worthy, the

legitimacy and acceptability of the government, the law-abiding society, and the quality of laws and regulations. The justice-oriented government also has some basic characteristics of meritocracy, participation, responsibility and accountability and entrepreneurship. In this thesis, which examines social justice in the 6th development plan and on the other hand, the pathology of the reasons for not creating social justice, centered on the Ministry of Labor, Cooperative and Social Welfare. In this ministry, the important heads in this regard include:

- Planning and monitoring the implementation of labor laws, cooperation and the structure of the comprehensive welfare and social security system and other related laws and regulations
- Planning in order to organize and target subsidies and support resources for the development of employment and the comprehensive system of welfare and social security
- Policymaking and planning in order to support people in society against the effects of economic and social disasters
- Policy-making and planning in order to provide minimum living for society members with priority for low income families and the physically and mentally disabled within the framework of the comprehensive welfare and social security system structure law.
- Sectoral coherence and follow-up of macro-welfare policies aimed at the development of social and economic justice

Hence, the people expect from the government and the Ministry of Welfare with more efforts and better planning to solve the concerns of the people, including; Providing livelihood and health, providing suitable housing, creating justice in the salary payment system, dealing with social harms, creating energy production infrastructure, using domestic and knowledge-based capacities, balanced development of employment, organizing the capital market and reducing inflation, improving the level of economic diplomacy relations, Increase cultural facilities and infrastructures, and complete half-finished projects to fulfill social norms. Examining and addressing these concerns is aimed at explaining the model for social justice in the sixth development plan. Now the research question is raised as follows:

What is the design of the model of realization of social justice in line with the 6th development program of Article 78?

2 Theoretical foundations of research

2.1 Social justice models

Justice is one of the topics that, despite the certainty that it seems on the surface, is a very complicated and ambiguous word, and there is a lack of agreement in its definition, values, foundations, and forms of implementation. What is important here is that there must be acceptable principles in the theories of justice to shape people's feelings and expectations and ways to fulfill them in a way that is in harmony with their institutionalized wishes. These principles can be seen in the form of several important and different patterns.

With this introduction, the models of justice are described as:

2.1.1 Feeling and emotion- based model

In this model, it is emphasized that the fairness or unfairness of a performance or comment should be determined from people's behavior. In fact, the criterion of justice and injustice is personal and individual feelings and emotions and it comes back to individual interpretations, for example, if a person objects to an opinion or action, this action or opinion is unfair in his opinion. In this model, sentimentalists rely on public moral judgments regarding the necessity of justice [7].

Justice is the advantages that are given to people to give them the feeling that their rightful expectations have been met [7].

2.1.2 Contract-based model

In this model, justice is completely contractual and it is considered to be a reflection of traditions and specific practices of societies. This model does not have an objective basis and should be looked at beyond individual performance. This means that with the change in the social order, traditions and laws of the society, justice also changes. In this view, the government is the mirror of the law and the only competent authority to recognize and implement justice [1]. According to them, the basis of justice is the government's will and there is no difference between what is and what should be. Pascal strongly emphasizes this issue and believes that justice is the established system. Therefore, all our established laws are just, regardless of the test they give after being established. In another place, he says: It is dangerous to tell people that the laws are not fair [15].

In addition to being used to explain the formation of the political identity of the society, the contract-based model among its founders was intended to create a basis for justifying the legitimacy of political governance and emphasized that there is no natural foundation or previous situation and special authority in this is not acceptable. The only thing that gives legitimacy to political governance is the agreement of the people participating in the establishment of this society [15].

Thomas Hobbes believes that what is created in the society is based on the agreement between the members and if everyone pursues their interests based on the agreement and in accordance with the text of the agreement and act in the way they see fit, their action is fair. Agreement on action is a condition of justice. According to this, the justice declared in the mind is unjust in itself and every principle and formula that is used in the field of speech is just if it is continuously tested and accepted in the context of collective reason, and in fact the principles can be Justice was deduced from the text of the contract and agreement. The criterion of change is the justice of the law, and since the law is always just, then justice is valid according to the validity of the law [10].

2.1.3 Interests- based model

This model emphasizes the induction of ideas that are established by people or different classes, in addition, their goal is to stabilize those social relations that serve people's interests. This type of view of justice theories has ancient roots. In the statement of Tracy Makos, justice is recognized as stronger interests. Alternatively, Nietzsche says: wherever justice has been practiced and sustained, we have a very strong tendency to discover tools that destroy the weaker hands with great violence. We see an example of this speech in Marx's writings. Where he says: All the ideas related to justice are an idealism that is reflected in the regulation of the relations governing production and serves the definite submission of these relations to the interests of the ruling class [13]. If a person from the community wants to act in a way other than what is established and current in the society, he has committed an oppressive act against himself and others. According to Hume, justice is a type of utilitarianism, and its rules are not natural, have no correct basis, and are artificial [13]. In fact, Hume wants to say, justice in society is valuable when it is able to provide the greatest satisfaction to the members. Therefore, if the way to achieve profit or avoid loss is instrumental and false use of justice and other pleasant words, it can be justified. For example, slavery is just because it benefits a large group of people [13].

2.1.4 Law-based models (by-law models)

If we are not able to reach a basic agreement about justice, we can submit to the judgments of others in the short term or actually accept a kind of legal justice (accepting this type of opinion about justice cannot be permanent). In the big debate, one can believe in some kind of equivalence and basic agreements among societies about justice. This procedure has been throughout history, and despite the fact that the legal solution may not fully satisfy the opinion of any of the parties, or may be at the opposite point of our basic beliefs and agreements about justice, we accept it. Of course, we must pay attention to the fact that we can only solve the problem with constitutional justice when we do not have a deep disagreement about the basic principles of justice. Emphasizing these basic agreements, John Rawls says: instead of emphasizing the concept of justice, instead of interpreting it with social goods, it is better to interpret it with the models of human relationships, which include the relations and communications of the partnership model. A community named [9].

2.1.5 Economic-based model

Some consider economic and calculating relationships or instrumental participation as a factor of justice, and what is discussed in this partnership is the distribution of opportunities based on merit [13], and justice prevails when the share that a person receives and the share that he gives is in balance. In this view, for the implementation of justice, it

is necessary to consider appropriate criteria and principles so that each group or individual can find a suitable reward based on their contribution in the work process [7].

Michael Walzer says that in building a theory for justice, we must first consider a basis for it, and then we derive a criterion for distribution according to the meaning of the subject in which distribution should take place. This model has problems in its implementation, including the following:

1. Some people believe that in order to implement justice, it is not necessary to divide a social good. Especially the fact that in many cases social goods are indivisible and dividing them is actually equivalent to destroying them.
2. People's conflicting interests can also be a major problem in the implementation of this model; in addition, people's goals and priorities are ignored or at least less addressed. For example, some believe that it is unfair for parents to buy higher quality education for their children. In addition, some others believe that long-term and high-level education should only be available to those who have the ability, talent and desire for it, and they consider it unfair to prevent the purchase of education.
3. In some cases, it is very difficult and sometimes impossible to determine everyone's share in this distribution system, especially when it comes to measuring merit and competence. Where the jobs have a qualitative state, these ambiguities increase, and it becomes more difficult to judge the merits and merits of positions, positions, and positions, and questions such as Are the benefits of the position commensurate with the effort and merit of the individual? Is the person commensurate with the reward he gets? Are the person's goals, desires and priorities the same as what he receives? They remain without a convincing answer [14]. In this research, the recent model, i.e., the type of by-law model based on economy has been used according to the nature of the research topic.

2.2 Definition of justice

An understanding that can be seen as a kind of comprehensive definition that thinkers have spoken about social justice, are indicators that, if they appear at the level of society and government, it can be claimed that the foundation of such a government and society is formed on the basis of social justice [16]:

1. Righteousness
As stated, one of the main concepts of justice that different thinkers have paid attention to is giving rights to the right holders. The Imam also mentioned this necessity in some cases:
With the Islamic Republic, there is prosperity, good, and good for all nations. If the rules of Islam are implemented, the oppressed will get their rights. All sections of the nation get their rights; Oppression will be eradicated [16].
2. Having equal rights for all classes
People of the society are different from each other in terms of political, social, economic, geographical, etc. situations. In a society ruled by social justice, the mentioned situations should not affect their enjoyment of public rights and citizenship [6].
3. Acting according to the law and legal standards
The existence of order and discipline in the civil society is vital and the law is an essential tool for this. In playing such a role, the law is effective when everyone, especially government officials at any level, oblige themselves to comply with it and adapt their work to it [3].
4. Enjoying welfare and proper life for all classes
One of the recognized rights of every citizen of any creed and religion is to enjoy a life with prosperity and facilities, so that they can continue their lives with ease and do not have to worry about making a living [11].

3 Research methodology

This research is of mixed type (quantitative-qualitative). In this research entitled "Presentation of the model of realization of social justice according to the 6th development program of Article 78", Saunders research onion method is used, which shows the research process onion model. In the qualitative part, where these researches are focused on finding solutions to urgent problems of a practical nature, and this research has a practical aspect, if the results of this research are objective and specific, and usually the researchers themselves are 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 is why our research is practical and this research seeks to discover the nature of social justice according to Article 78 of the Sixth Development Plan,

general approach and philosophical framework will be phenomenology. At this stage, interviews were conducted with the elites and experts of the Ministry of Welfare and university experts, and weighting of the variables was done using an expert-oriented questionnaire. In the quantitative part, the research method is a survey with a researcher-made questionnaire among the experts of the Ministry of Welfare. The statistical population studied in this research are experts and professors in the field of social justice and public administration. The sampling method is purposeful and snowball sampling, which was conducted with experts from the Ministry of Welfare and academic elites, whose number is 11 people. The statistical population of this research is in the quantitative part of all employees and personnel in the Ministry of Labor, Cooperatives and Social Welfare, the sampling is a random stratified type, which experts in the Ministry of Fah have divided into three categories under 5 years, between 5-10 years and over 10 years are classified and about 70 people are randomly selected from each group, which number was 217 according to the type of analysis method. The research method is a combination of thematic analysis and Delphi method in the qualitative part and structural equation method and confirmatory factor analysis in the quantitative part.

The structural equation model is one of the new statistical methods and one of the most powerful multivariate analysis methods, and its main application is in multivariate subjects. Multivariate analysis refers to a series of analysis methods whose main feature is the simultaneous analysis of several independent variables with several dependent variables. Structural equations are from the multivariate regression family, which allows researchers to test a set of regression equations simultaneously.

- General structural equation model

This model is a combination of two measurement and structural models, and in it both the relationships between hidden variables and manifest variables (measurement model) and the relationships between hidden variables (structural model) are considered [17].

An example of a general structural equation model and its solution:

The relationship between the three hidden variables m , p and g is investigated as follows.

The external hidden variable g , p and m is the independent variable that affects the internal hidden variable n .

To measure variable m , three obvious index variables $X1$, $X2$ and $X3$ have been used.

To measure the p variable, three obvious index variables $Y1$, $Y2$ and $Y3$ have been used.

To measure the hidden variable g , three obvious index variables $Y4$, $Y5$ and $Y6$ are used.

The path coefficient between two dependent latent variables is denoted by β and the path coefficient between the independent and dependent latent variable is denoted by γ .

The relationship between each hidden variable and the corresponding manifest variables is indicated by the letter λ , which is called factor loading.

ε represents the error (residual) for the latent variable

δ represents the error (residual) for the exogenous manifest variable

ζ represents the error variance (residual) for the internal latent variable used to fit the model.

$$n_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 g_t + \beta_3 p_t + \varepsilon_{1t} \quad (3.1)$$

The model should be named according to the number of parameters of the model and the parameters should be entered into the model.

$$n_t = \beta_{11} + \beta_{12} m_t + \beta_{13} p_t + \varepsilon_{2t} \quad (3.2)$$

$$n_t = \frac{\{(\beta_1 \beta_{13} - \beta_{11} \beta_3) + \beta_{13} \beta_2 g_t - \beta_3 \beta_{12} m_t - \beta_3 \beta_{14} n_{t-1} + (\beta_{13} \varepsilon_{1t} - \beta_3 \varepsilon_{2t})\}}{\beta_{13} - \beta_3} \quad (3.3)$$

$$p_t = \frac{\{(\beta_1 - \beta_{11}) + \beta_2 g_t - \beta_{12} \beta_{12} m_t - \beta_{14} n_{t-1} + (\varepsilon_{1t} - \varepsilon_{2t})\}}{\beta_{13} - \beta_3} \quad (3.4)$$

$$erf(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt. \quad (3.5)$$

$$n = \max(n_1, n_2) \quad (3.6)$$

where:

$$n_1 = \left\lceil 50 \left(\frac{j}{k}\right)^2 - 450 \left(\frac{j}{k}\right) + 1100 \right\rceil$$

$$n_2 = \left\lceil \frac{2}{2H} \left(A \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - B + D\right) + H + \sqrt{\left(A \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - B + D\right) + H \right)^2 + 4AH \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{A} + 2B - C - 2D\right)} \right) \right\rceil$$

$$A = 1 - \rho^2$$

$$B = \arcsin\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)$$

$$C = \arcsin(\rho)$$

$$D = \left(\frac{\delta}{z_1 - \alpha/2 - z_1 - \beta} \right)^2$$

Where j is the number of observed variables, k is the number of latent variables, ρ is the estimated Gini correlation for a normal random vector of variables, δ is the predicted effect size, α is the corrected type I error rate, β is the type II error rate, and z is a standard score.

$$F(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma\sqrt{2}} \right) \right] \quad (3.7)$$

where μ is mean σ is the standard deviation, and erf is the error function. Now the same steps can be done using software.

- Goodness of model fit tests

As their name suggests, goodness-of-fit tests are used to determine whether a particular distribution is well-fitted. Calculating goodness-of-fit statistics also helps to rank the fitted distributions according to how well they fit the data.

The first index: RMESA

$$\frac{\sqrt{(X^2 - df)}}{\sqrt{[df(N - 1)]}} \quad (3.8)$$

The second index: GFI

$$GFI = 1 - \frac{F(S, \sum(\hat{\theta}))}{F(S, \sum(\cdot))} \quad (3.9)$$

The third index: AGFI

$$AGFI = 1 - \frac{k(k+1)}{2d} (1 - GFI) \quad (3.10)$$

4 Findings

In this phase of the research, the concepts and key points obtained regarding social justice in the sixth development plan were listed from within the process of studying the theoretical literature and the background of the research and interviews. First, the concepts and key points obtained from this main concept from the process of studying the theoretical literature and the background of the researches carried out inside and outside the country were reviewed and listed. Phrases, concepts and items extracted from the researches were analyzed with detailed analysis and homogenized (choosing more correct words, removing common concepts) and finally 16 items were obtained. In the next step, the generated themes were screened using the Delphi method and expert-oriented questionnaire tools:

Table 1: Searching for the primary themes of the social justice realization model

Questions (indexes)	Themes (indexes)	Number	Theme weight	Theme status
How is the design of the social justice realization model in line with the 6th development plan of Article 78?	Targeted development	16	1	Deleted
	Human centricity		2	Confirmed
	Comprehensive view of the development category		2	Confirmed
	position of intellectual independence		3	Confirmed
	Model relationships		2	Confirmed
	Triangle of individual, society and government		3	Confirmed
	Transnational		3	Confirmed
	Technology		1	Deleted
	Creating equal conditions for everyone		2	Confirmed
	Remove obstacles for everyone equally		2	Confirmed
	Accepting the principle of equality		2	Confirmed
	Accepting the principle of friendship		1	Deleted
	Accepting the principle of respect		1	Deleted
	Following Human Rights		3	Confirmed
	Continuous and all-sided effort for everyone's access to education		1	Deleted
	Appropriate food, clothing and housing, health and medical services, employment, work and income, and finally, eradication of poverty, violence and discrimination are needed.		2	Confirmed

4.1 Review remaining themes

After preparing and adjusting the tables as part of the qualitative analysis of the data obtained from the interview, to complete the analysis based on thematic analysis, the resulting concepts were grouped at a higher and more abstract level to achieve categories. Categorization is the process by which concepts are grouped. Because otherwise they will cause confusion. Therefore, once again, using the constant comparison of concepts with each other, each concept was compared with the concepts before, after it, or with all the existing concepts in order to extract general categories. Therefore, after comparing the extracted concepts, the related concepts were categorized in a general category and based on the titles in related theories or the concepts obtained from the research, general titles were considered for the categories.

Table 2: Categories of themes and formation of dimensions

Dimensions	Themes
What is the model of realizing social justice in line with the 6th development program of Article 78?	Objective development and comprehensiveness of the development category
	The centrality of man and the position of intellectual independence
	Triangle of individual, society and government
	Internationality of justice
	Creating conditions for everyone equally and removing obstacles for everyone equally
	Following Human Rights
	Continuous and all-sided effort for everyone’s access to education
	Appropriate food, clothing and housing, health and medical services, employment, work and income, and finally, eradication of poverty, violence and discrimination are needed.

4.2 Prepare a report based on the presentation of the model

In this stage, which includes the final analysis and writing the report, the researcher is faced with a set of main themes that are completely abstract and consistent with the underlying structures of the research, according to the subject literature and research questions, he produces an analytical scientific report. In Figure 1, the final model of the realization of justice based on the findings of the research can be seen:

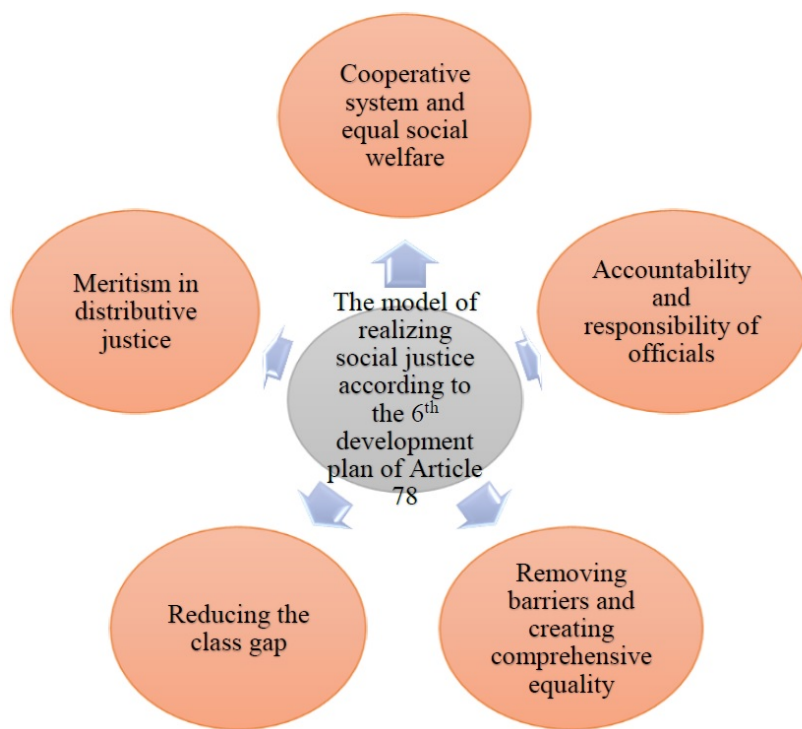


Figure 1: Model of realization of social justice and its affecting factors

4.3 Confirmatory factor analysis of data

In this step, we will validate the model. First, to enter the structural equations, the research tools must be subjected to confirmatory analysis to determine the validity of the structure. To confirm each of the variables, also the items related to each of them from confirmatory factor analysis used. In fact, confirmatory factor analysis is used to determine the appropriateness of the measurement model. Confirmatory factor analysis is actually a theory testing model, where the researcher starts his analysis with a previous hypothesis. This model, which is based on a strong theoretical and empirical foundation, specifies which variables are correlated with which factors. It also offers a reliable method to evaluate construct validity to the researcher so that he can clearly test hypotheses about the

factorial structure of the data resulting from a predetermined model with a specific number and combination of factors. The confirmatory method tests the optimal fit of the observed and theoretical factor structures for the data set by determining the fit of the predetermined factor model. In this section, after a brief explanation about the fit indices of confirmatory factor analysis related to each of the factors mentioned in the conceptual model, it is analyzed. It should be noted that in order to test the research model, modification indices were used to compile the final models, in addition, questions with low factor loadings were removed.

4.4 Confirmatory factor analysis of the dimensions of cooperative system and social welfare

In order to determine the validity of this section, confirmatory factor analysis was used. The output of Imus software shows that all factor loadings are higher than 0.3. According to the output of Imus, the calculated value of χ^2/df is 2.07, the presence of χ^2/df smaller than 5 indicates the appropriate fit of the model, and the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) estimate should be less than 0.08, which is presented in the model This value is equal to 0.066. The amount of GFI, AGFI, CFI and NFI indicators should be more than 0.9, which is higher than the set value in the model under review. Therefore, the data of this research fits well with the factor structure of this scale, and this indicates the alignment of the questions with the existing variables.

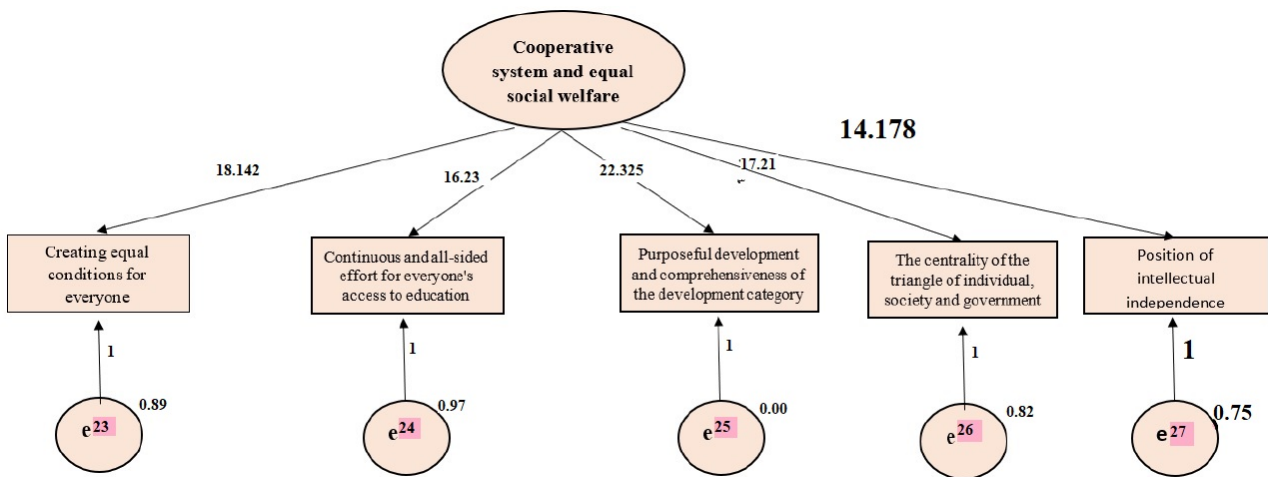


Figure 2: Standard coefficients of factors based on structural equations with Amos software

Table 3: Fitness indices of cooperative system and social welfare variable

Characteristic	Estimated Value	Criterion Value
Chi-Square to Degrees of Freedom Ratio (χ^2/df)	2.07	$\chi^2/df < 5$
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	0.066	RMSEA < 0.08
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	0.93	GFI > 0.9
Adjusted Goodness of Fitness Index (AGFI)	0.91	AGFI > 0.9
Comparative Fitness Index (CFI)	0.96	CFI > 0.9
Normal Fitness Index (NFI)	0.94	NFI > 0.9

4.5 Confirmatory factor analysis of responsiveness and responsibility dimension

In order to determine the reliability of the factors, confirmatory factor analysis was used. All factor loadings are higher than 0.3. According to the output of Imus in Table 4, the value of calculated χ^2/df is 1.80, the presence of χ^2/df smaller than 5 indicates the proper fit of the model, also the estimated root mean square error (RMSEA) should be less than 0.08, which In the presented model, this value is equal to 0.057. The amount of GFI, AGFI, CFI and NFI indicators should be more than 0.9, which is higher than the set value in the model under review. Therefore, the data of this research has a good fit with the factor structure of this scale, and this indicates the alignment of the questions with the statistical variables.

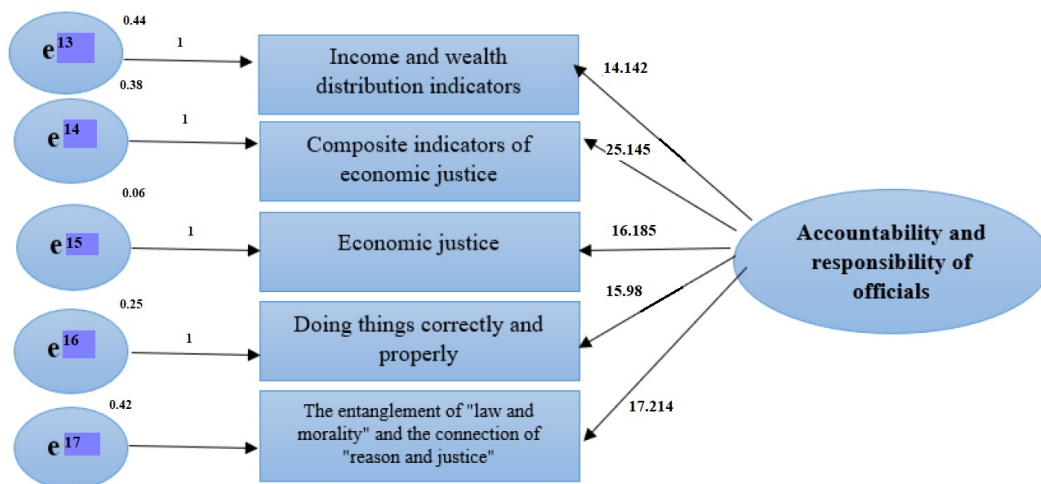


Figure 3: Standard coefficients of factors based on structural equations with Amos software

Table 4: Fitness indices of responsiveness and accountability

Characteristic	Estimated Value	Criterion Value
Chi-Square to Degrees of Freedom Ratio (χ^2/df)	1.80	$\chi^2/df < 5$
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	0.057	RMSEA < 0.08
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	0.94	GFI > 0.9
Adjusted Goodness of Fitness Index (AGFI)	0.92	AGFI > 0.9
Comparative Fitness Index (CFI)	0.98	CFI > 0.9
Normal Fitness Index (NFI)	0.97	NFI > 0.9

4.6 Confirmatory factor analysis after removing obstacles and creating equality for all

The numbers on the paths are factor loadings, all factor loadings are higher than 0.3. According to the output of Imus in Table 5, the calculated value of χ^2/df is 1.54, the existence of χ^2/df smaller than 5 indicates the proper fit of the model, also the estimated root mean square error (RMSEA) should be less than 0.08, which In the presented model, this value is equal to 0.047. The amount of GFI, AGFI, CFI and NFI indicators should be more than 0.9, which is higher than the determined value in the model under review. Therefore, the data of this research fits well with the factor structure of this scale, and this indicates the alignment of the questions with the calculated variables.

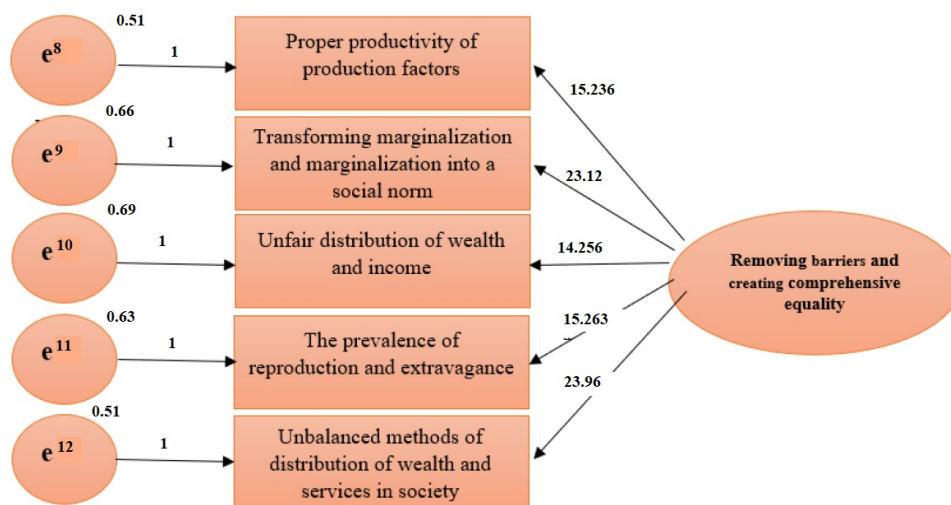


Figure 4: Examining the effectiveness of the components of removing barriers and creating all-sided equality

Table 5: Fitness indices of the variables of removing obstacles and creating equality for all

Characteristic	Estimated Value	Criterion Value
Chi-Square to Degrees of Freedom Ratio (χ^2/df)	1.54	$\chi^2/df < 5$
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	0.047	RMSEA < 0.08
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	0.96	GFI > 0.9
Adjusted Goodness of Fitness Index (AGFI)	0.94	AGFI > 0.9
Comparative Fitness Index (CFI)	0.99	CFI > 0.9
Normal Fitness Index (NFI)	0.98	NFI > 0.9

4.7 Confirmatory factor analysis of reducing the class gap

In order to determine the reliability of the factors, confirmatory factor analysis was used. The numbers on the paths are factor loadings, all factor loadings are higher than 0.3. The findings related to the fit indices of the factors in Table 6 indicate that the CFI, GFI, NFI, RMR and RMSEA indices have an acceptable level and these good fit characteristics show that the data of this research has a good fit with the factor structure of this scale. This shows the alignment of the questions with the structure of the calculated factors.

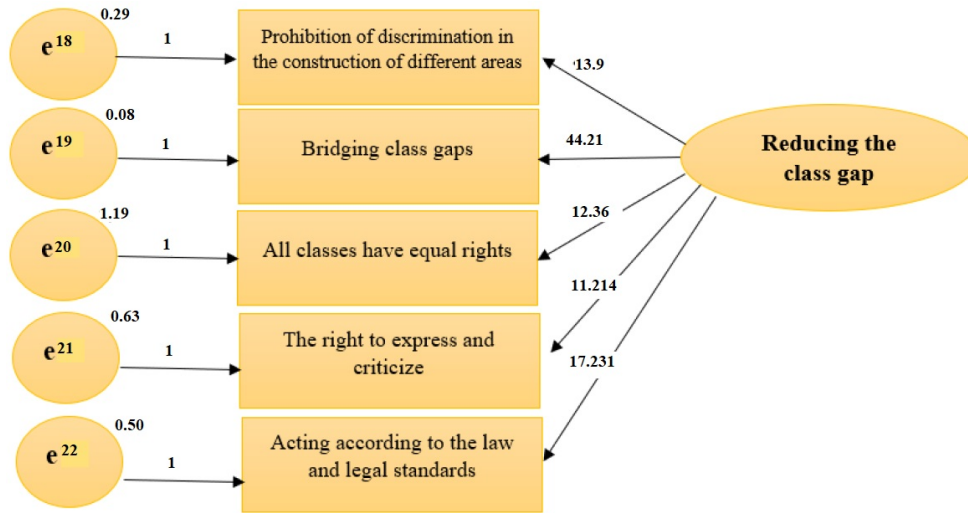


Figure 5: Examining the effectiveness of the components of the gap factor

Table 6: Fitness indices of the fit of the factors of reducing the class gap

Characteristic	Estimated Value	Criterion Value
Chi-Square to Degrees of Freedom Ratio (χ^2/df)	1.45	$\chi^2/df < 5$
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	0.043	RMSEA < 0.08
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	0.97	GFI > 0.9
Adjusted Goodness of Fitness Index (AGFI)	0.96	AGFI > 0.9
Comparative Fitness Index (CFI)	1	CFI > 0.9
Normal Fitness Index (NFI)	0.99	NFI > 0.9

4.8 Confirmatory factor analysis of meritocracy dimension in distributive justice

In order to determine the validity of this section, confirmatory factor analysis was used. All factor loadings are higher than 0.3. The findings related to the fit indices of the components of this section in Table 7 indicate that the CFI, GFI, NFI, RMR and RMSEA indices have an acceptable level and these good fit characteristics show that the data of this research has a good fit with the factor structure of this scale. In addition, this shows the alignment of the questions with the structures of this section.

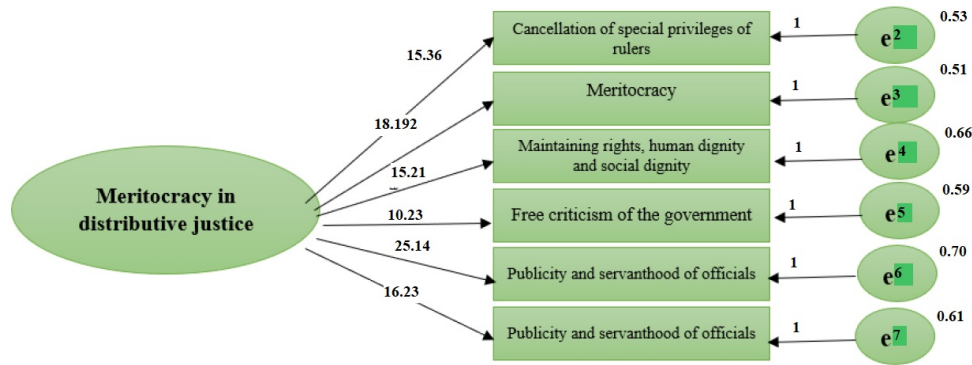


Figure 6: Investigating the effectiveness of the meritocracy component in distributive justice

Table 7: Fitness indices of meritocracy model in distributive justice

Characteristic	Estimated Value	Criterion Value
Chi-Square to Degrees of Freedom Ratio (χ^2/df)	1.65	$\chi^2/df < 5$
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	0.051	RMSEA < 0.08
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	0.95	GFI > 0.9
Adjusted Goodness of Fitness Index (AGFI)	0.93	AGFI > 0.9
Comparative Fitness Index (CFI)	0.99	CFI > 0.9
Normal Fitness Index (NFI)	0.98	NFI > 0.9

5 Conclusion and discussion

Since justice, as the axis of political philosophy, is concerned with the internal interaction of all components and structures to achieve the ultimate goal of man and society, it is in the case of the fairness of the political system that the legitimacy of that system and its political power structures are justified. Justice is one of the important achievements of the Islamic Revolution, which is placed at the top of important programs. However, this issue has faced many theoretical and practical challenges during the last four decades. Therefore, the development plans in the post-revolution governments should be examined and smoothed by recognizing the damage, pests and obstacles to the continuation of the Islamic Republic. 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. Social justice is seen as access to equal social opportunities for education and expertise and access to financial and physical capital. In fact, social justice is focused on procedural and distributive or executive policies that ultimately lead the society to a kind of balance between the privileged and deprived classes.

An overview of the results of the qualitative section

In the social justice model, according to the sixth development program of Article 78 of government organizations, the calculated factors were divided into five categories. These factors are as follows:

1. Cooperative system and equal social welfare

These variables are events that create situations and issues related to a phenomenon and describe why and how individuals and groups respond in certain ways. These factors are actually the cause of phenomena. In this research, it includes 1- inequality in the use of services, 2- class gap.

2. Removing barriers and creating comprehensive equality

These variables are actually plans and actions that are the output of the central category of the model and end in consequences. In this research, it includes 1- accountability and responsibility 2- meritocracy in distributive justice.

3. Meritism in distributive justice

The results of the model are the outputs or results of actions and reactions. This research includes 1- Realization of the social justice model.

4. Reducing the class gap

These conditions include more general conditions such as time, space and culture, which act as facilitators or limiters of strategies. In this research, it includes 1-Indexing in order to match the existing situation with the standard.

5. Accountability and responsibility of officials

These factors represent a specific set of characteristics related to the phenomenon, which generally refers to the place of events and related events. In this research, it includes 1- cooperative system and equal social welfare 2- optimization of the tax system.

An overview of the results of the quantitative section

Route number 1 → The model of realization of social justice

The path coefficient between two variables is 0.42, which has a significance level of 25.36, which is desirable because it is greater than 1.96, so the existence of a significant effect is confirmed.

Route number 2 → The model of realization of social justice

The path coefficient between two variables is 0.26, which has a significance level of 16.825, which is desirable because it is greater than 1.96, so the presence of a significant effect is confirmed.

Route number 3 → The model of realization of social justice

The path coefficient between two variables is 0.68, which has a significance level of 16.745, which is desirable because it is greater than 1.96, so the presence of a significant effect is confirmed.

Route number 4 → The model of realization of social justice

The path coefficient between two variables is 0.44, which has a significance level of 22.23, which is desirable because it is higher than 1.96, so the existence of a significant effect is confirmed.

Route number 5 → The model of realization of social justice

The path coefficient between two variables is 0.11, which has a significance level of 14.214, which is desirable because it is greater than 1.96, so the presence of a significant effect is confirmed.

Practical suggestions of the research

Based on the highest coefficients of the investigated variables in the social justice realization model in the five investigated dimensions, the following suggestions are presented:

- **Comprehensiveness and purposefulness of development**

It is suggested that the existence of such an orientation is necessary for the realization of justice and its continuity, and it is not possible to determine the structural framework of development independently of the goal of development, and in this regard, the mechanisms and policies will also have a guiding and educational aspect.

- **Composite indices of justice**

Without evaluation and measurement, it does not establish a relationship with its surrounding environment and its changes and developments and dynamics. It is suggested to draw the current situation in order to know the strengths and weaknesses, identify the development trends and dynamics, match the achievements with the goals and compare with the competitor's situation and finally plan to move from the current situation to the desired situation depending on the category of assessment, measurement and evaluation. it is necessary In fact, the design, management, and guidance of programs cannot be carried out without indexing.

- **Unbalanced methods of distribution of wealth and services in society**

It is suggested to use the poverty control indicators to examine the balance of wealth and create production control methods, consistency in ownership and control the unbalanced and uncoordinated incomes of employees in different parts of the country .

- **The agent of filling the class gap**

Inflation reduction can be the basis for economic growth and production increase, thereby reducing the class gap. The government can direct the paid subsidies to the low-income deciles of the society, and it is expected that the government, through its economic package, will take special measures to reduce the severity of the adverse inflationary effects of paying subsidies in cash .

- **People's agent and officials being servants**

Officials are suggested on the occasion that for service given to the people, they should do their best to create balance and equality in order to achieve 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
- 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

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