



Globalization Discourse, Justice, and Development Programs in the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Abstract:

Globalization is one of the most important developments of the late twentieth century, which is continued intensively in the twenty first century. Due to the complexity and multifaceted terms of the subject matter and level of analysis, there has been multiple and even contradictory definition for it. One of the most significant debates in the field of globalization is whether globalization leads to justice at the global level in general and at the context and inner part of the countries in particular or vice versa will expand injustice and makes crisis of legitimacy and efficiency throughout the countries. Justice is a key concept, which is defined in every country according to its different school of thoughts. To explain justice in the Islamic Republic of Iran, an overview of the country's economic development and orientation programs is essential. In this paper, the authors have studied the country's economic development programs, the results of these programs, and the role of justice in the formulation of them, and finally have described the relationship between globalization, justice, and economic development in the country.

Keywords: Globalization, Justice, Development programs, I.R.IRAN

Introduction

In general, there is the widespread belief that inequality between the countries and in the world has been growing in recent decades and especially in recent years. On the other hand, in last two centuries, especially in the last two decades, the global economy has witnessed great integrity. So most recently this inequality have been linked to the unity global economy, which is named as economic

globalization. Today opponents do not agree with this joint idea that globalization harms the poor and the rich people benefit from it. Although most economists believe that globalization means making greater and wider economy integration through increasing trades and factors of production, but maybe in a comprehensive definition different inferences to be expressed.

Public opinion about income inequality in

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our country is the controversial issue that has been debated in recent years. The income gap has been increased in recent years, after the war, and at the beginning of economic reforms, structural adjustment, and move toward an open economy and integration into the global economy.

It is necessary to point out that developing countries movement towards the economic liberalization and integration with the global economy has had different results. Some of these countries managed to reach high economic growth through the proper utilization of the facilities and now they are among the newly industrialized countries. The best examples of these countries are Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, which despite financial market turmoil in 1997, have been among the high-income countries. Globalization means globalization of the goods producing process and a historic opportunity to complete the process of industrialization of the peripheral countries. But in Iran, usually instead of taking advantage of this historic opportunity and preparing the infrastructure and institutional superstructure (legal and political) to attend and participation in the global industrial production, on one hand opening markets to import (because there are no production for export) and on the other hand isolation to keep safe from global damages arises.

It is obvious that in Iran despite of using the word globalization copiously, it still needs to take effective steps to understanding the meaning of it and considering it in development strategies. For the same reason, one of the pests of misunderstanding of globalization concept (similar to misunderstanding of adjustment policies in ten to fifteen years ago) is summarizing it to the examples such as the expansion of free trade and financial

markets and rush for the companionship elders. As on the other hand, globalization will be decreased to the conspiracy or a new trick to deceive and plunder more and dissolution the identity and sovereignty of the nations. Review the country's economic development programs after the Islamic Revolution and explain its orientation can help us to understand the position of justice as one of the influencing variables of globalization on the country's development programs. This paper reviews and analyzes the economic development programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and explains the relationship between the economic development programs, justice, and globalization.

The period 1360-1368 (the sacred defense government)

By the victory of the revolution, the revolutionary fervor and the ardency of development, hundreds of proposals and plans descended from across the country and the Iranians who were abroad. PBO experts provided new programs in accordance with the developments and needs of the country and gave it to the authorities in May 1979 under the title of urgent problems of the country. In the next step, a package containing analyzing the current and the past situation of the country, a series of re commendations and warnings about the elimination of private sector, was submitted to the Prime Minister Seminar in August 25 to 30 days, 1979. Then in an analytical and detailed report in October 1979, named as the 'Council Planning Regulations', to define the scope of participation of the public and private sectors, some conflicts and contradictions between the various in power groups beside interim government, were mentioned. The disorganized and un-systematic space of the country led to fail the

efforts of experts and those involved in planning in the years of 1979 and 1980.

Finally, the 5-year program prepared for the period of 1983 - 1987, and in September 1982 passed by Economic Council then in July 1983 was approved by the Cabinet, but never passed by the parliament.

In the next step, the Planning and Budget Organization (PBO) raised the quantitative goals and overall twenty years (1982-2002) socioeconomic - cultural development policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on Economic Council guidelines in June 1982. In fact, the overall goals of the Islamic Republic's outlook shaped as a triangle by economic development, economic independence, and social justice sides. This remained futile too, after the review and at the end of this period, since the Guardian Minister did not rule the title of 'Consult Minister' for the Budget Planning Organization's chief, so the planning organization named as the Ministry of Planning and Budget. Following the consultation and efforts of experts, detailed discussions took place in January 1983 in the PBO to design a better method for the preparation of the reform program for the first economic, social and cultural development of the country, the staff planning formed in January 1983, and the foundations of the first five years reform program were discussed. After the efforts, successive sessions, long time negotiations, and detailed discussions about the pattern of development strategies, the fundamental aspects of a plan named as legislative proposal of goals and development strategies set in Islamic Republic of Iran in December 9, 1984 and submitted to the Parliament Committee.

However, problems after the revolution and the imposed Iraq war set up barriers on providing the requirements for planning and

socioeconomic development activities and it postponed until the end of the imposed war.

Principles and characteristics of Islamic Revolution such as protection of the poor people, distribution of basic goods, giving subsidy, relying on the state economy, opposition to the privatization and capitalist economy, fight against overcharging all formed the base of discourse of Mousavi government, and a specific definition of social justice with an emphasis on distribution justice policy has embodied, and the dominant view is more distributed one here.

The studies, which examine the disparities in these years, compared with the period before the revolution suggests that inequality has fallen in post-revolutionary period. Indicators of inequality in this period show that distribution of incomes during this period has been more balanced. It seems, this balanced situation is affected by war condition, economic recession, slogans of justice at this time that became released in extensive transfer payments of the state.

Reconstruction government (1989 - 1997)

This government presented the economic concept with the main characteristic of economic growth in the realization of justice. They believed that increasing the economic growth (based on free economy) will lead to increase in national income and this will cause national income entry into the society (through leaks to bottom); and at last using income redistribution policies, including tax policy leads to rationalize the distribution of the growth between different social classes, elimination of the poverty, and bring about social justice. It can be said that development in this State is an exogenous one. This government is in the favor of the private sector but believes in a strong government that sup-

ports the market. In this State also, providing social justice is through the economy.

While the first plan of the government revenues accomplished hundred percent, but on the run, achieving the program objectives were not achieved. Industry and mining did not yield the anticipated results, but the agricultural exports were more than expected level. The second developmental plan (1995-1999) did not differ much from the structure and nature point of view. This program was based on economic freedom and privatization, too. Economic growth, the main purpose of the program, was predicted at 1.5, but it has reached to 2.3 percent in action series. Overall and despite of the efforts, the second program did not succeed in achieving the objectives of the program, for various reasons. In general, the period after the war has to be called a certain stage of economic life of the country. This stage with the rebuilding the devastation economic base approach, started with an attitude based on economic liberalization, structural adjustment, privatization, transparency of price mechanisms, and reform of currency and trade system. Two main characteristics of this period's macroeconomic are high level of inflation and unemployment. Although in this period economic growth has been relatively good, but these two elements have been the factors are the cause of rising inequalities, yet. On the other side, between these two factors, the impact of unemployment on inequality is greater than inflation. Meanwhile, despite of the state's economic approach toward the open economy, transparency of the prices, and gradual elimination of subsidies, since the process has been accompanied by expanding social safety nets, investment priority in slummy areas, and deprivation in rural areas, so the impact of inflation and

unemployment on inequality has been reduced in this period.

Reforms government (1997 - 2005)

Political development is the base factor to reach the social justice in this government. Here in addition to the emphasis on equitable distribution of opportunities among all classes of the society, there is an emphasis on conditional inequality to use the facilities and opportunities based on their merits, too.

In this state the comprehensive system of welfare and poverty elimination have been provided, and privatization of services, desacralization of the government, and increase the role of the citizens have been considered, too. The Third Development Plan of Islamic Republic (2000-2004), despite of the fundamental and logic optimism in theoretical and ideological assumptions on Third Report of the planning applications, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in September 29, 1998, could not achieve the program objectives like the previous two programs. The average annual GDP in the third program was 4.5 percent, which has been 0.6 percent less than anticipated rate. In 2002, the growth rate has been 7.4, and in 2003, it has been 7.6 percent, which was unprecedented in the last years. The average inflation performance rate was reached to about 1.14 percent lower than the target program (9.15 %). Population growth rate stabilized at 6.1 percent.

The Forth Development Plan (2005 - 2009) was prepared while involved numerous deep internal and external challenge. The economic and social problems were so deep that not only planning oppositions join to the development plan supporters, but also all said that just the 5 years medium-term planning is not enough and planned a 20 years long term

planning, and planned a development strategy, too.

Conservative Justice Government (2005 - 2013)

In this period 'distribution opportunities equally to all people of the country' was the course centered approach. This approach caused the economic development plan (targeted subsidies and equity stakes) to be executed in the government. By the economic development plan, the count pays special attention to deprived areas, and especially the rural areas.

Status of justice in development programs

The results of the researchers show that the Iranian authorities considered evidence of justice and fairness articulated discourse, four states, central symptoms that have been made in poverty reduction. But justice have not been considered as a comprehensive dialogue and as a combination of theories as well as a process (the process of evolving and developing), but is defined as a project in every state,

Meanwhile the strategy was to engage in dialogue based justice programs, but mostly is based on each state's condition (and some time based on every individual's characteristic). Hence, sometimes we see a kind of rupture and discontinuity discourse of social justice, and superficial attitudes along with going to extremes that create incomplete concepts for all encompassing social justice concept, such as the inappropriate distribution of resources and facilities,... These cases can be a temporary tranquilizers in some areas and periods, but never can offer a full-length figure of justice with respect to main components of "equal access to the opportunities and resources", "merit and competences"(as the former cases), "support and redistributive

system" (as the ex-post cases), and the wave concept of globalization has highlighted it more.

Therefore, it is not surprising if policy makers have been interested in studying the effects of globalization on the economy; since globalization affects the process of determining the rate of economic growth in any economy. Economists believe that the old model is not appropriate for today's world, where the countries have merged and the economy is worldwide. Globalization effects on the structure of the every economy and through this will effect on inflation. Bankers argue that domestic inflation is much more affected by global economy than the domestic factors such as constraints on supply and demand. International forces have increasing and important role in the inflation process. Of course domestic consideration, also plays have the first dominant role, yet.

In general, four major channels influence on the globalization of domestic economy of the countries.

- The first channel is the impact of globalization on motivation of monetary authorities to resort to the expansionary policies and then impact on long-run inflation economy.
- The second channel is the impact of globalization on relative prices, which will reflect on the price of imported goods.
- The third channel, influences on the inflation will lead to decrease in domestic productions.
- The fourth channel is the effectiveness of the output gap of the foreign countries on domestic inflation through business affairs.

Now the main issue is to examine the specific experience of Iran in this process. Do

the public policies of globalization based on privatization, free trade, relying on the market, and remove the imposed restrictions by the government, made the Islamic Revolution of Iran, after the four decade on track to put justice? As stated before to evaluate the social justice, evaluating the government's programs should be at the center attention; so this study emphasized in the policies affected by globalization and the implementation results of having it on the track of social justice. Before entering this section, we should note that according to the abstract and general sense of social justice there has to give some examples to objective assessment of the subject. Reviewing trade policies, poverty, inflation, income inequality, and unemployment are among issues of development programs in the form of bilateral social justice as well as the process of globalization. So analyzing these cases will be useful to this essay topic as well.

Economic development plans, justice, and globalization

As mentioned before, globalization has been one of the most sensitive and important subjects which is under discussion these years in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Globalization is moving toward market, assigning public sectors to the private sectors, and this will lead to vulnerability of various classes and institutions.

The end of 2010 has been considered as the last year of the all - inclusive globalization and up to that time the government of Iran should have specified its general state. Globalization is a phenomenon that neither is revisable nor do we have the ability to confront and stand up against it. As Stiglitz says, "Globalization has come to stay", and due to the thinkers, this phenomenon in itself is neither good nor bad, it means despite of the

threats and costs, it have some benefits for the countries, too. To reduce the costs and use its benefits, countries have to coordinate their policies with these developments actively. The emergence of this phenomenon does not mean that the government cannot do anything in this respect. This can be a good excuse for weak governments to dodge their main responsibilities and leave themselves and their people to the fate.

The first government. This government from the very beginning of its formation believed that justice means providing a condition in which the lower classes of the society could use the resources, too. According to the then political leaders, the oppressed classes have been in an unequal competition with the affluent classes of the society thus have failed to receive enough of interests and community facilities until then. While the rich seized all the resources at their disposal, so the post-revolutionary government always thought about justice to be fulfilled in a way that the lower classes benefit as well from community facilities. Indicators such as support the poor, distribution of basic goods, ration the food-stuffs, giving subsidies, relying on the state economy, opposition to the privatization, all were this government's basic principles (Mesbahi Moghaddam, 1999: p32 and p 341).

Unlike the economic globalization policies based on control and limit the role of government in the economic condition of the people, the post-revolutionary government emphasized in the control of the economy by the government for the benefit of the dispossessed through distributing and rationing the basic goods; and believed that the Pahlavi's capitalist programs have been the main cause of poverty and inequality in the society. Therefore, set its policies to distribute essential items and subsidies to support the lower

classes and redistribution of incomes in favor of lower social classes simultaneously (Behrooz Lak & Zabetpoor, 2012: 110).

The second government of the Islamic Republic of Iran can be considered as the beginning of a new direction for economic policies and programs to achieve social justice. Due to the ideology of this government, to achieve the social justice the economic growth should be increased. More precisely, increasing the economic growth will lead to increasing the national income and this national income will be injected into the society, and then by income redistribution policies such as tax policy, and distribution of the goods between different social classes will become a logical process and ultimately social justice will be achieved.

Economic growth plan in this government was gotten from the globalization plan based on free economy. Due to this approach, free economy is the cause of increasing the economic growth, which expands social justice through increasing the quality of the public's life. Economic growth indexes control over accomplishment of social justice, for the first time in the history after the revolution of Iran raised affected by the globalization policies right against previous government policies, as follows:

- Enabling the private sector.
- Denial of the justice discourse in the first decade of the revolution.
- Relying on economic growth.

The construction government presented its ideological and economic policies to achieve social justice in the form of a program named as economic adjustment program (Ibid:113). This program aimed to reform state economy and privatization measures such as the removal of subsidies and transfer of state-owned enterprises to the private sector. Also to overcome the problems caused by lack of

capital accumulation within the country, the limitations of foreign investment reduced and the necessary facilities for foreign investments was provided for the investors (Ibid:68-69). In fact the program of economic adjustment in line with the policies of globalization was formed through consolidation of goods, increasing productivity in the manufacturing sector, trade policies, increasing the wages, and limitation the government policies, based on which the financial markets, products, services, and import and export sectors should be left to the market (Ibid:114). In general, we can say that the second decade after the revolution had been the beginning of the arrival of globalization policies, particularly in the area of managing the economic affairs of the country, in order to achieve the social justice. It was a purely economic, one-dimensional beginning on track to achieve some goals, which were not just economical. In other words, the concept of social justice was redefined in accordance with the government's economic objectives (Ibid: 117).

Reforms government; the most important thing in describing the effects and Changes resulting from this government has been redirecting the flow of distributive, governmental justice programs towards to merit justice (Ehsani, 2005:129-130). In fact the position of this approach about social justice was a fairly approach. It means following the economic growth of property and competitive market, social justice will be fulfilled naturally. So for higher income of the society, the growth condition must be provided. The Reforms government offered an economic order instead of the construction and adjustment programs to achieve social the justice programs, in 1997. Beside this, another distinction between the Reform government and former governments, in the field of globalization and social justice, was that this state did

not deem accomplishment of social justice through economic policy channels, sufficient. Prevailing thoughts of the Reform government attached to the relationship between economic growths and support the lower classes support in the field of social justice. Unlike the two previous governments, the local and the other quite the opposite accordance with the principles and policies of globalization in this area, the Reform Government adopted amendments to the middle way. In other words, the basis of social justice in this state was that the society to get to this stage should have economic growth, and should supply the necessary contexts; and more importantly, the government should support the lower classes of the society, while preparing the environment for economic growth.

In fact due to the Reform government the result of economic adjustment program that represents the globalization of implementing policies, impose additional pressure on the lower classes (Behrooz Lak & Zabetpoor, Op, Cit: 119).

Democracy and respect for civil society and values are the most important imposed concepts in this plan. This plan reduced the role of government and accorded special value for entering people into the civil society; that is to say rejecting the government orientation and democracy was somehow derived from the process of globalization, but in a way that adverse effects of the movement would be to a minimum. In fact the discourse between civilizations can be the nature of justice and peace and can be in the form of global governance democratic nations that enters the arena of globalization, thus the people's problems can be solved more easily (Basiri, 2002;137). Reform government along with attention to the economical aspect of the discourse of social justice,

added the political domination to this area, too ; perhaps it is better to say that globalization of political, social, and economical entered to the realm of social justice. This project began its movement by the concept of freedom. In this approach cognitive value of freedom is prior to justice, and human equality is significant in the shadow of freedom of the humankind since justice will be meaningless and impossible without freedom (Behrooz Lak & Zabetpoor, Op, Cit: 120).

In the fourth stream of thoughts attributed to the post-revolutionary government, justice is at the top and prior to the other values and levels. Unlike the previous government's stream thoughts in which freedom was a precondition for justice, this government's dominant opinion is that where justice is achievable, man can be free and move towards perfection. Here justice is based on four areas specified in Islam (personal, doctrinal, legal, and social), rather than being influenced by globalization. In this period, we see fewer attempts to economic growth and investment.

In fact, this is the same approach of distributive justice regardless of the merits or purposes. Justice shares distribution programs, and transfer of factories to the lower classes were some indexes of this changed approach. The effects of globalization in this period can be seen in attempt to make smaller the government, which was insisted by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution, too. This was attended by the two previous states too, but the policy of the minimal state and privatization of the country was left to big investors. While in the current government , the people were responsible for implementing this policy, therefore this state named as the fair government, a state that was at the service of the people (Ibid:129). In a critical analysis of the government's performances

and the effects of globalization on social justice accomplishment, it can be said that in the imposed war government, which was the first thought stream attributed to the government after the revolution, social justice was mainly based on economic aspect and other aspects such as culture and policy were neglected there. Mastering the logic of distribution regardless of the growth and expansion of production, involvement the government in the economy and making production, distribution and trade governmental, starting an anti-capitalist, anti-economic liberalism approach, limitation private property, and denying the market function were all the features of that time's circumstances. Due to the continued liquidity injection into the community without any production support in this period, liquidity of the private sector increased and these lead to unbalancing the income distribution compared to before (Rahbord quarterly, 1992:5).

Massive government interventions in the economic affairs like controlling foreign exchanges caused the dissatisfaction of some social groups including merchants who were the major political activists of the country. Merchants claimed that the government seized the country's economy and this lead to weakening the private sector.

The construction government that ruled in 1989-1997, can be called economic development paradigm. This government acted still largely one-sided and ignored the other aspects of operation. During this period, two previous development plans (first and second plans) in line with the mentioned state policies were started. The main object of the first plan was changing the negative economic trends in favor of economic growth in the country and providing the context of continuous growth in the future, by the government's investment in the reconstruction of

war damages and benefits the most out of the existing capacities.

Hence, the first development plan, which was the centerpiece of the plan, called as the "constructive program". Nevertheless, the main strategies of the second developmental plan were to consolidate the first programs of development's achievements, to stabilize the economic trends of the country, and to reduce the economic changes in the country. This plan makes no difference with the first plan in structure and nature fields and mainly was based on economic liberalization and privatization. The second plan's main goal was recognized as growth and economic development, too and emphasized on its sustainability. The other name of the second developmental plan was the "economic stability program". It should be reminded that the major objectives of the mentioned plans, which contain quantitative targets, mostly included some economic indicators.

After the exploitation of unused capacities in the first years, the second developmental plan began while any changes in economic trends required investment in new economic areas. Currency debt crisis at the beginning of the above mentioned programs and the need of currency cost savings, the lack of stability in monetary, financial, and foreign exchange policies, lower oil prices than the anticipated amount in 1997, and the more severe reduction in 1998, drought in most provinces of the country, and political changes in the country caused some problems for achievement of the objectives envisaged in the plan. In other words, the announced strategies shifted dramatically in the implementation of the second plan. Exchange control, pressure of owing to the foreign countries, rising the inflation and the inflation expectations, the pressure of demands for goods and currency, all led to provide a series of eco-

economic control mechanisms including national currency rate system, reestablish price control systems, controlling the imports, and implementation of money contraction policies.

Second development plan's performance shows that the annual growth average of GDP is 3.2%, which differs from the aim of 5.1%. Since the investment by the private sector in the second plan have raised average 13.7% annually, it can be said that the role of the private sector in the economy compared with the first plan have been greater. The performance of the second development plan in terms of job creation and the unemployment rate have not been in consistent with the targets, as due to the second development plan the unemployment rate should be reduced by 12.6% , while it has been 13.1%. In addition, creation the new occupations in the second plan have been about for 263 thousand people, while it should be done for 404 thousands. In the fields of monetary and inflation objectives could not be achieved too, as the average yield rate of liquidity growth during the second development plan has been 25.5% while it should be 12.5% based on the projected aims. Also the average of inflation rate during the second program was about 25.6%, which has been about 13.2% higher than the target point.

The structural problems of the first and second plans, social view toward economic issues in the country, detent in international relations, improving the relations in OPEC, and presentation of organizing the economy in 1998, all led to the formation of a model of economic reform with an interior approach in the third development plan. Hence, the most important feature of the third development plan was attempting to provide the requirements for the realization of a sustainable development, especially in the globalization

era. Therefore, the third plan designed with the strategy of economic reforms, based on "development of competitive economy" approach, through moving toward economic liberalization, and with the formation of a comprehensive system of social security and legal reforms, and abolition of the monopoly for the provision of private sector partnership and to reduce decision-making role of the government. Therefore, the third development plan was also known as "the structural reform plan" and this subject was considered as the mainstay and application center, too.

The main orientation of this program was structural and institutional reforms to liberate and privatize the same alignment with the global economy. Reforming the business environment, deregulation of the investment processes, strengthen competitiveness by moving towards liberalization of prices and set prices based on the market mechanism as a tool for resource allocation, all are the strategies of this program. Exchange rate unification, trade liberalization and removal of non-tariff barriers, allocation competitive banking sources, the establishment of banks by the private sector, comprised foreign currency reserve account and removal of energy subsidies are the issues of reform of the prices, which have been stressed in the third development plan. The above mentioned policies have been executed since 2000, and in this regard some measures and reforms began, including: revision of exchange rate and policy exchange rate unification, the gradual replacement of tariffs rather than non-tariff barriers and provisions for tariff reduction,

establishment of domestic private banks and foreign banks in free zones as well as strengthen the stock market (launching regional bourse and goods) and non-bank financial systems in order to demonopolization

the bank systems and provide greater certainty for investment, adoption and enforcement of foreign investments, new tax laws, the law of aggregation duties, eliminate outsourcings for export, privatization of the banks, insurance, and private account reverses for fostering production and investment. According to the above description, one of the most important policies implemented in the Third development plan was making the reserve exchange account and exchange rate unification. Account reserves achieved by crude oil exports was somehow a construction revision of the budget to control fluctuations in oil revenues, and create investment resources particularly for the private sector. Unification of currency exchange rate, since the annual budget estimates considered Rials, will effect on the annual budget. The results of the efforts during the third development plan has been achieving annual economic growth averaged 6.1%, and investment growth of 10.7% which are higher than the targets. Labor market performance in the Third development plan in comparison with the Second development plan was in a better position; so that nearly 76% of new jobs were established and the unemployment rate was realized much lower the targets at the end of the program. In general, this program was more successful than other plans and led to improve business conditions. The average annual growth of the inflation in the third plan was targeted at 15.9%, with regard to performance of 1.14%, it can be said that this program has been successful in achieving this goal. The third development plan failed in some of the targets, too. For instance, we can point to the slow process of privatization, continuing allocation of heavy subsidies for energy and production sectors, the failure of deregulation and abolition of monopolies and promote the illicit and informal markets.

The most important feature of the fourth development plan is to prepare and approve of it within the framework of the twenty years old general policy vision and after the notification of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution. The purpose of this type of planning was to take an active and promising look at the issues, which needs moving based on the vision management. In terms of the vision, all planning's, personal and social movements are oriented toward the promising affairs. In this context, all economic, social, cultural, and environmental areas have been raised as a whole. Also the changes in the global order, especially in the economic sphere and raising topics such as convergence policies, globalization of production, the new system of international division of labor, benefit from science and technology, changes in the scope of government requirements and rules in the new world order all caused that in the fourth development plan, in addition to underlining the continuing structural reform policies of the third development plan, some new bases to change in the development process of the country have been anticipated, too.

As noted above, the fourth development plan in the form of vision of the country in 2025, and general orientation of continuous growth was drafted. The fourth development plan, in accordance with its main theme is known as "substantial development with a global approach", too. Notably, after the notification of the aforementioned document, the general policy of the fourth development plan was approved and notified by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution to compile the fourth development plan. The general policies of the fourth development plan were developed and approved in four areas:

- cultural, scientific, and technological affairs;

- social, political, defensive, and security affairs;
- political and foreign relations;

Economic affairs. Themes and the main subjects of the fourth development plan are as follows:

- 1- To lay the groundwork for rapid economic growth
- 2- Active engagement with the global economy
- 3- Economic competitiveness
- 4- The knowledge- based development
- 5- Environmental protection
- 6- Land use planning and regional balanced
- 7- Improve the health and quality of life
- 8- Promote human security and social justice
- 9- Cultural development
- 10- National security
- 11- Development of judicial affairs
- 12- Modernization of government and governance effectiveness

It should be noted that in the fourth development plan in terms of geographical coverage, the objectives are explained at the national and provincial levels.

Compare the performance and objectives of the fourth development plan shows that the average annual growth of economy at the first three years of the fourth plan has been about 7.6 percent, which is less than the average annual growth rate during these three

years, at about 4.7 percent. The average annual growth rate of investment during this period was about 6 percent. Three other important indicators , new employment, unemployment, and inflation show that due to the purpose of the fourth development plan, the unemployment rate at the end of the third year should be reduced by 1.10 percent, while it have been reached to 7.12 percent. The performance of new jobs in the first three years of these programs has been an average of 527 thousand people a year while it should be 848 thousand people. The inflation rate of 4.10 percent in 2005 has increased to 18.4 percent in 2007.

The fifth plan of economic, social, and cultural development in Islamic Republic of Iran, was approved by the parliament in December 15, 2010 and it is officially implementation began in 2011. Based on the timing of the program, the implementation should be ended in 2016. Changes in the government and the election of the eleventh government, and deep differences of the new government's social, cultural, and economic policies with the ninth and tenth governments, make some doubts about how to precede these plans. Of course, any judge and overview will require time and a better opportunity.

A more analytical approach to the development and performance of the government after the victory of Islamic Revolution, and the performance of executive governments in the fields of globalization and justice.

Social justice in the justice and progress government	Social justice in reforms government	Social justice in constructive government	Social justice in the Holy Defense government	Dimensions and indicators of the impact of globalization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic development and distributive justice programs according to Aristotle - dominance of economic approach over the social justice - expanding privatization policy and limitation the government through the state capital distribution among the population(subsidies distribution- equity shares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assignment of economic chaos - attention to the integrated approach to production and distribution - pay attention to both economic and social - political aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -presentation of economic adjustment program and rejection of distributive justice - the dominance of economic approach in the field of social justice - develop a policy of privatization and liberalization of trade -improve productivity -limit the policies and the role of government, and the empowerment of people in production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -pay attention to the distributive justice - the dominance of the economic approach to the issue of social justice - a position opposed to the process of globalization - attention to the non - capitalist growth - state economy - restrictions on private property - a ban on foreign investment 	Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trade and free economy - growth in foreign investment - weakening and limitation the role of the government - expanding the private sector
	<p>Program</p> <p>Dialogue among Civilizations with emphasis on issues of freedom, justice, peace, participation and democracy in reducing the negative consequences of globalization</p>			<p>Social - political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -empowerment of people and groups -effects of the people groups in government -reduce the monopoly role of the state in decision makings

Conclusion

The emergence of new global conditions along with some features within the meaning of justice makes impossible and counterproductive to continue the current situation in Iran. The Iranian government on one hand faces decline of oil revenues, inefficient bureaucracy, and lack of preparation and inability of the people to pay taxes, and on the other hand, there are the crashing pressure and increasing integration with the global economy, and rapid technological developments. Deal with this situation requires measures that the government can do in this area and inattention to these affairs will make our future very bleak in global economy. Below we mentioned some of these measures:

The first point is that the government of Iran should reach a coordinated thinking in the fields of function and position of the state and market. Shifts toward the market mechanisms or the government took serious consequences for the country and national economy can no longer pay for other costs.

Globalization itself is associated with a reduced role of the state and control and domination of the market. This principle should be considered after the government and the Iranian government should minimize its unnecessary policies. The government should consider the functions that are called as perceived market failures in conventional economics. Globalization certainly is venom for weak and dysfunctional governments. Reduction of unnecessary responsibilities of the government is to streamline it; since in globalization process if the government has been committed to these actions, will be back of its core functions. Maybe in the process of globalization, as Roderick showed, the volume of the government has been larger. As we said, this refers to the new needs that arise in the global arena and to the risks and dangers that threatens the countries and commu-

nities and can be itself as one of the market failure factors. Our interpretation of reducing the role of government is not acknowledgment of view of a liberal economy, but we mean with our valuable Islamic and cultural principles and using the experiences gained from decades of functioning government in various countries, we can obtain a basic framework for the relationship between government and the market.

As experts believe, the kind of attitude toward the government depends on the economic philosophy of the people and the attitude toward the human can be changed his attitude toward the government. As Staglitz states, there is not just one pattern market at the global level and there are major differences between the markets of Japan, Germany, Sweden, and America. While market has a central role in Sweden market capitalism as well as American type one. The governments of the two countries play an entirely different role. In Sweden, the government has a greater responsibility for social welfare and in the responsibility fields of health care, unemployment, insurance, and retirement acts much better than the United States.

The World Bank pointed out in its report that according to the economic problems and the government's issues, governments cannot equip a single prescription copy. The next point is that, some changes in social organizations are necessary. Growth and inclusive globalization effects on the people's expectations and on the social organizations; so the government should use the famous patterns of globalization and the experiences of other countries gradually support the weak and the poor classes. To globalization, the government will deal with different nationalities and the phrase "government- nation" changed to the "government- the world".

Although the western governments are more stable in comparison with the third

world ones, and usually do not have serious problems in the context of globalization, they act very actively and make prepare their people for the future challenges. They usually use the facilities of the public media to do so. These affairs are the base of the works that should be considered by the Islamic Republic government.

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