



## Recognizing the Challenges of 150 Years of Development in Iran Based on Theory "Unbalanced Distribution of Power in the Structure of the Social System"<sup>1</sup>

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### INTRODUCTION

Although efforts have been organized and planned in the way of development and modernity since 150 years ago in Iran, there has been no significant progress in synchronizing with the advanced world and developing the model of modernity and development. What has been presented in this article, apart from a comprehensive review of the most important historical passages aimed at development in the history of the past 150 years of Iran, which here has the role of expressing the problem; is all in the direction of clarifying the theory that was built about twenty years ago in the book "Development and Inequality" and it is necessary to mention that fifteen years after the publication of that book, Daron Ajmoglu and James Robinson used the same theory in Their book entitled "Why Nations Fail?", of course, they have repaid without any connection with the book on development and inequality.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The principle of the theory is that the most important reason for the failure of development efforts and programs in most of the world's developing countries including Iran, is the "unbalanced distribution of power in the structure of the social system".

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## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It can be argued that three indicators are more important than other indicators of the unbalanced distribution of power in Iran mentioned in the text of the article. Naturally, their absence leaves more unfavorable effects on the process of achieving development and modernity: the first important indicator is the rule of law (In Iran, laws do not have the necessary enforcement guarantee. For example, most laws arise from the country's development programs, before and after the revolution; They have been ignored and not acted upon.); The second indicator is non-inhibitory power distance (Inequalities in Iran are usually constructed in the form of superior and inferior positions; which lead to the creation of a deterrent power gap and an unbalanced distribution of facilities and opportunities, the least of which is the loss of the necessary conditions for applying the rule of law.). The third important indicator is the presence of a capable and efficient government (In the absence of an "efficient government", corruption and nepotism arise, both of hinder the development and real and proper realization of the functions of the government and bureaucracy).

## CONCLUSION

An unbalanced power distribution intervenes as a mediating factor in the development process. It reverses this process in favor of the intensification of inequalities, and as a result, causes the continuation and continuation of underdevelopment. The three basic challenges of development due to the lack of symmetrical distribution of power in Iran are: 1) the lack of complete formation of the modern state; 2) the absence of an efficient bureaucracy and 3) the gap between the government and the people. In the meantime, foreign intervention and lack of correct and sufficient use of the opportunities of the international system have intensified the above three challenges.

**Keywords:** Development, Development Plans, Power, Iran, Inequality.

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