

# EVALUATING SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH SOCIAL AND CULTURAL BARRIERS: A CASE STUDY OF BASHAGARD COUNTY, IRAN

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## Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to design a model of sustainable social development based on social barriers in Bashagard County. The research method of the present study is a combination (quantitative-qualitative). In this study, the population of Bashagard city in the form of urban and rural areas was examined. Morgan table was used to determine the sample size and due to the infinity of the statistical population, the maximum number of samples is 384 people. In the qualitative section, 20 professors and experts in the field of urban and social sustainability development in universities (10 people) and the Cultural Heritage Organization (10 people) were interviewed. Data obtained from questionnaires using software SPSS and LISREL were processed and analyzed in a Windows environment at two levels descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. In order to analyze the data and determine the levels and rank of Bashagard city, a combination of different statistical techniques and descriptive indicators were used. Then, in order to design an appropriate model of sustainable development, structural equation modelling was used. Excel and SPSS statistical software were used for data analysis and LISREL software was used for structural equations and the model obtained from the study. The standard deviation of the findings also shows that the scattering rate of response to research items is above average (0.050). The output of the t-test shows that the calculated t-value (8.09) is greater than the standardized t-test of 1.96 and they are located in the H1 region and it can be said that at a significant level of 95% the research hypothesis is confirmed. This means that social factors have been effective in the underdevelopment of Bashagard County.

**Keywords:** development; sustainable development; social barriers; Basahagard county.

**EVALUATING SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH SOCIAL AND CULTURAL BARRIERS: A CASE STUDY OF BASHAGARD COUNTY, IRAN****1. INTRODUCTION**

Social development and poverty reduction have been two major issues that at different levels of decision making in Iran considered for the Basahagard County (Zarei, 2016). The social sustainability concept is widely used in the UK urban housing policies and planning, it has been always alongside the other environmental issues. Paying special attention to economic growth merely, downgrades the quality of social research and with wrong assessment. There are many other aspects of sustainability (e.g., economic and environmental) but less attention is paid to the social sustainability concept in urban areas. Even with anthropogenic definitions of 'sustainable' in many academic types of research. Yet, there is not a clear definition and understanding of social sustainability (Dempsey et al., 2011). The concept of social sustainability cannot be developed in abstraction to reach an accurate definition need more integration in social, economic, environmental, and institutional dimensions. The integration of different criteria shows where the strong and weak attachments and how far and close are the current goals and directions of urban sustainability. After that, conducting policy, theoretical, and practical as main criteria of social sustainability. Moreover, this is the most important for researchers to conduct their research quantitative to fulfil the main objectives of the research (Panda et al., 2016).

**2. SITUATING SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY IN AN URBAN CONTEXT**

Urban poverty is the global south, the north issue, and disproportionately burdening particular people and places that based on the role of the cities in the regional, national and global is so different. These considerable realities behind urban poverty and inequitable regional development become an interesting area of research among the different realms of geographical, economic, social, political, and other human science disciplines (May and Thrift, 2003). Sociological development in terms of its implications in the sociological works of recent decades is a process that means reducing poverty, increasing welfare, creating employment and increasing social integration. Also, this process is directly related to social justice, justice, minority rights, and providing an equal education system. After the emergence of sociology as a new scientific discipline, theorizing about these ideal goals related to social development in the context of the discussion of social change has always been one of the concerns among sociologists. Sustainable development is a process that aims at the rational and optimal use of resources and directing investments and technology orientations in order to provide the present and future of society based on a holistic view that includes all social, economic, cultural and other human needs.

According to the literature in the last five decades, most of the social development plans in third world countries have been unsuccessful (Khan, 2000). Studies about poverty, income distribution, income

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growth are among the most interesting areas for sustainable social development. The application of various development models could not improve their quality of life and poverty become one of the most serious issues that made many barriers in social wellbeing. The development pattern under this wrong implementation of different plans and policies caused the number of people who suffer from the direct and indirect impact of poverty to increase due to minimum welfare facilities. Therefore recognizing the dynamics and dimensions of social inequality in these societies can be a necessary tool to draw a clear picture of the efficiency and productivity of development patterns. Despite, there are some development plans in these countries, poverty is getting worst. Thus, the question arises why the patterns of development in spite of all the efforts that have been made to create and implement them have not been able to erase the poverty even with a small reduction.

So much concentration in a particular area in a region increases the spatial regional disparities. Due to the potential of regional facilities and monopolization of particular activities to some cities, spatial development in the cities of a province may be in different sectors of industry, agriculture, services are the cause of unbalanced regional development (Sabet and Azharianfar, 2017). Therefore, when a national and regional development of a regional scale cannot make homogeneous development finding the causes and reasons necessitate conducting several studies in this realm. After that, examining and recognizing the situation of cities, capabilities, and bottlenecks in regional planning become important for awareness of the strengths and weaknesses of specific areas. It is necessary to consider evaluating the capability of economic, social, cultural, and health indicators of present plans and programs on solving regional disparities. It can be a suitable criterion for determining the position of those areas as well as factors for solving problems and inadequacies to achieve economic welfare social health and regional balance to achieve development (Ghalehtemouri et al., 2021).

### **3. UNEQUAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES**

According to the criteria's and concepts mentioned here unsustainable development is among Iranian regions and cities of a specific province are a result of the social, economic, and political system of the planning system. The geographical and environmental foundations play an important role in less development or development on a regional or province scale. As a prime example, the central and southern parts of Iran are rated as less developed areas. Bashagard city is one of the most less developed in the southern part of Iran. The first question is what are the situation of deprivation and poverty in Bashagard city and based on urban development parameters where do they did put the level of the Bashagard city among the other province cities. In fact, show how these do work together in the Bashagard city to lose its attraction for residents and most of them migrate to the other cities including

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Tehran capital city. The spatial and historical issues regarding the process of urbanization and location and geographical issues play important roles in the level of development in Bashagard city. Since the transition of the economy in the last century and early 1920s urban poverty has been a critical issue in certain areas including Bashagard. At the same time, the government holistic policies on urban poverty reduction have never been successful due to lack of capacity and high spatial concentration in the national planning system to address these issues at the city level. However, must know the regional accounts are different further discussions indicates that poverty concentration in a particular city or province is different from very well-developed regions.

Sustainability is about the capacity of consistency, stability, and is the power of moving without reduction. Sustainability is an improvement of processes, objects, or matter in terms of time (Liu, 2020). It is the quality of not being harmful in a long term process of consuming, using changing, and wasting. However, all these refer to the environmental aspects of sustainability and it has gained fewer social dimensions of sustainability (Bonem, 2018). Sustainability is a complex concept long root in history and moving from people to institutions and passing through organizations globally (Giddings et al., 2002).

Dorostkar 2021 in his research entitled, Development Assessment Based on Economic Security Indicators and City Analysis (Case Study: Sistan and Baluchistan Province). The human and environmental aspects were key issues in urban social and economic problems in Sistan and Baluchestan Province. There is the border with Afghanistan and Pakistan with many illegal migrants and workers with a high rate of unemployment, variable income, low wage, and the lowest rate of job opportunities. In addition, the ecological foundation of Sistan and Baluchistan with prolonged droughts, water scarcity, together made an adverse situation in terms of human and environmental development. However, being far from the main development hubs formed a different development perspective and Fanuj, Qasr Ghand, Mehrestan (Zaboli), Zabol and Konarak counties have more security than other counties, respectively. Allahyari, 2010 entitled Social sustainability assessment of fishery cooperatives in Guilan Province, is correlated with the fishermen level of education.

Mirzakhani et al., 2021 in their study "Factors affecting social sustainability in the historical city centres of Iran", investigated the level of sustainability in historical cities in Iran. They identified seven criteria including "security/safety; accessibility; equity; participation; quality of life; solidarity and income" to show what are the current social sustainability status in Kashan, Naeen, Ardakan and Yazd cities. These cities are known as the historical cities in the central part of Iran with different urban policies on urban infrastructures and buildings maintenance. Shafia and Shafia, 2012, in their research entitled "A study of the relationship between sustainable social development and social capital (Case study: Residents of Shemiran Nou)". While rapid urbanization with the over-concentration of social and political activities in

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Tehran has increased the unequal development. The low-income people increase the demand for informal housing, as residents introduce the neighbourhood standard of living including the quality of housing. Therefore, they found that improving residents' quality housing system in Shemiran Nou through social capital and social sustainability are highly relevant. Rafiei et al., 2021 titled "Review of the Effect of Indicators of Sustainable Urban Development on Social Security of Citizens. In their study on the urban social sustainability of Khorramabad, they highlighted the feeling of social security among residents plays a very important role. The three aspects of mindfulness, economic, and social made the perception of social security in residents minds.

We find out that social sustainability is key to fulfilling economic and environmental sustainability goals. An effective and accurate application of urban social sustainability can reduce urban poverty in different spatial relationships. However, social sustainability in each urban varies due to urban function and roles in the national hierarchy and the global economy.

#### **4. METHODOLOGY**

Social scientists use different techniques for qualitative data collection. As social sustainability is dealing with people life data collection is vital to all stages of this research. Understanding, the availability of any suitable data is what that have been considered in this research. The primary data collection in the lack of appropriate secondary data is easy for researchers to track down. The first is experiment and semi-experiment that are very important for research design structure. Second, survey forms as useful tools for data collection from the large samples, and third is an interview with a large number of samples and Meta information (Hox and Boeije, 2005). Social sustainability is a multidimensional complex area of study due to the factors involved in each place. Therefore, to understand the facts and realities need to get people perceptions and ideas.

In this study, the Morgan table was used to determine the accurate size of respondents in the urban and rural areas in Bashagard city. After that, 384 people were known as the maximum number of samples in Bashagard city. In the qualitative section, 20 professors and experts in the field of urban and social sustainability development in universities (10 people) and the Cultural Heritage Organization (10 people) were interviewed. Data obtained from questionnaires were processed and analyzed by the SPSS and LISREL software. A combination of different statistical techniques and descriptive indicators was applied to analyze the data and determine the levels and rank of Bashagard city. Then, in order to design an appropriate model of sustainable development, structural equation modelling was used. Excel and SPSS statistical software were used for data analysis, LISREL software was used for structural equations, and the model was obtained from the study.

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Correlation and coefficient analysis were used in this research to represent the degree of linear association between two variables (Taylor, 1990). Correlation is used to estimate the degree of association inside a group. We select social sustainability as the independent variable and the other criteria as dependent variables to see the tendency and changes between them and how significant are these identified criteria for social sustainability. There are situations in which the x variable is not fixed or readily chosen by the experimenter, but instead is a random covariate to the y variable. This paper shows the relationships between the coefficient of determination, the multiple correlation coefficient, the covariance, the correlation coefficient and the coefficient of alienation, in the case of two related variables x and y.

It discusses the uses of the correlation coefficient r, either as a way to infer a correlation or to test linearity. A number of graphical examples are provided as well as examples of actual chemical applications. The paper recommends the use of z Fisher transformation instead of r values because r is not normally distributed, but z is (at least in approximation). For either correlation or for regression models, the same expressions are valid, although they differ significantly in meaning.

$$r = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2(y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

where,

- r = correlation coefficient
- $x_i$  = values of the x-variable in a sample
- $\bar{x}$  = mean of the values of the x-variable
- $y_i$  = values of the y-variable in a sample
- $\bar{y}$  = mean of the values of the y-variable

## 5. FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

### 5.1. Social factors influence on undeveloped Bashagard County

According to the literature, the social aspect of sustainability was gained to sustainability studies years after and it has never been an important issue at the beginning of sustainability studies (Eizenberg and Jabareen, 2017). Human well-being and human quality of life are the most important aspects of social sustainability. Yet, social sustainability has not found an appropriate place in different sectors and it is not really recognized in the service sector and too alienated in the healthcare sector. While it has been proven, sustainability is not abstracted and merely one-dimensional and it is an intersection realm of study with emphasis on three important pillars: economic, environmental, and social sustainability (Hussain et al., 2018).

Sustainability is a high quality of everything in an area and it cannot be applied with a reduction in other concepts of sustainability. There is a link and cycle between a sustainable society and a sustainable environment in fact both social issues and environmental issues of sustainability have to be taken into

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sustainability account. Therefore, achieving bio-physical environmental goals requires addressing basic community needs which is possible by monitoring the socio-cultural characteristics in the face of change (Vallance et al., 2011).

To test this research hypothesis, a one-sample t-test was used. The results obtained for this hypothesis are shown in Table 1. The results obtained from the statistical sample of 384 people show the average of social factors in Bashagard is higher than the theoretical average for the respondents. Since the data deviation is higher than the data points with a higher deviation within the dataset; therefore, it represents the higher the standards deviation. The standard deviation of the findings also shows that the dispersion of respondents to research items is above average (0.050).

TABLE 1 - DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICAL DATA

Variable	Cases	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean deviation
Social factors	384	3/384	0/5687	0/0287

In order to evaluate the significance of the mean obtained, the results of the t-test are referred to several stages. To Calculate T-Value by taking the difference between the mean and population mean and dividing it over the standard deviation divided by the degrees of freedom square root. The output of the t-test shows that the calculated t-value (8.09) is greater than the standardized t-test of 1.96 and they are located in the H1 region and it can be said that at a significant level 95% of the research hypothesis is confirmed and it means that social factors have influenced the underdevelopment of Bashagard city (Figure 1).

TABLE 2 - INFERENCE STATISTICS OF ONE-SAMPLE T-FACTORS OF SOCIAL FACTORS

Variables	T-Test	Degrees of freedom	Test				Test result
			bilateral or unilateral	Mean differences	confidence interval of differences		
					High limit	Low limit	
Social factors	8/09	383	.000	.3842	0/3892	0/3819	H1 confirmed

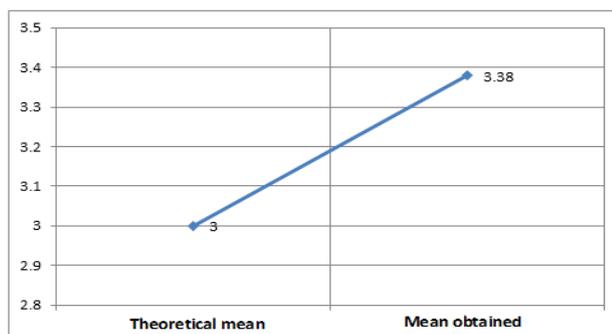


FIGURE 1 - MEAN SOCIAL STATUS

**EVALUATING SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH SOCIAL AND CULTURAL BARRIERS: A CASE STUDY OF BASHAGARD COUNTY, IRAN****5.2. Poor urban infrastructure and services**

Recently, social sustainability introduced urban design as a complex issue together with psychological, environmental, and socio-economic. Urban form and design features and spaces can produce different types of living and behaviour (Baldwin and King, 2018). In the high populated and high concentrated urban areas in the global south countries, poor urban infrastructures and services play a very important role in the degree and quality of services people get. The compact urban development (Kamran et al., 2020) and housing system (Ghalehtimouri et al., 2021) in the same city form two different types of living. Therefore, sustainability has to define the human physical, emotional, and psychological needs (Rogers et al., 2012).

Providing equal urban accessibility with the spatial distribution of different land use for benefit of people are key to social sustainability. Providing an appropriate urban transport system can decrease the cost of living for low-income people by reducing inequities and inequalities inaccessibility (Grieco, 2015). Providing appropriate urban services made two different worlds even in two close neighbourhoods including standard concerns with relative inequality in income (Sampson, 2017). Changing urban governance by changing fundamental city functions for improving unbalanced development at city scale and identifying the roots from upper national and regional disparities (Mutisya and Yarime, 2014). Cities are more than what different sectors do in them and they are a complex system of social, political, economic, and environmental interaction.

The urban structure can produce attraction in place more than in other places. Knowing urban spatial organization and urban mobilization can show different places in a city have locational accessibility that these accessibilities provide goods and services beyond their boundaries. The privileges sometimes cause over-concentration in one city with the highest level and people get the highest income in the regional account analysis (Horner, 2004). The imbalance in social development and lack of standard accessibilities are causes of the high levels of vulnerabilities to the different impact of environmental hazards (Parry et al., 2018). These are what have been neglected in past and sustainability was just focusing on economic and environmental aspects but it is proven that the potential of the urban infrastructure to improve social equity (Cuthill et al., 2019).

To test this research hypothesis, a one-sample t-test was used. Due to the fact that the research items were set in a range of 5 Likert options, the mean of 3 was considered as the theoretical mean (test point) and the findings were measured against this theoretical mean.

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TABLE 3 - URBAN FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Variable	Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean standard deviation
Urban facilities and services	384	2/7188	0/7214	0/03542

The results obtained in Table 3 showed that with a statistical sample of 384 people, the average of urban facilities and services in Bashagard is lower than the theoretical average for the respondents. The standard deviation of the findings also shows that the dispersion rate of response to research items is at a lower than average level (0.050) (Figure 2).

TABLE 4 - INFERENTIAL STATISTICS OF ONE-SAMPLE URBAN FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Variables	T-Test	Degrees of freedom	Test				Test result
			bilateral or unilateral	Mean differences	confidence interval of differences		
					High limit	Low limit	
Urban facilities and services	-9/12	383	.000	0/2922	32150/	25410/	H1 confirmed

In order to evaluate the significance of the mean obtained, the results of the t-test are referred to. The output of the t-test shows that the calculated t-value (-9.12) is larger than the standardized t-test of 1.96 and they are located in the H1 region and it can be said that at a significant level 95% of the research hypothesis is confirmed. This means that the current development situation of Bashagard city is low in terms of urban facilities and services from the respondents' point of view (Figure 2).

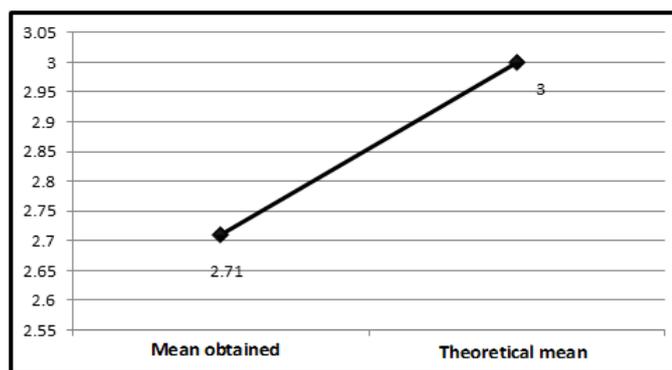


FIGURE 2 - MEAN SOCIAL STATUS URBAN FACILITIES AND SERVICES

5.3. Social justice

Social urban sustainability concerns urban planning (economic growth, ecology and equity) which must make a balance between economic development and community. When it comes to planning and social justice it means to distribute goods or welfare of society and how different groups of people can get appropriate goods and services according to their needs (Mattila, 2002). It is necessary for urban planners

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to know how to integrate environmental sustainability and social justice with fewer conflicts. It has an important requirement to which is negotiating with influential drivers like political in different levels of decision making for political imbalance mitigation. In fact, the terms social sustainability and social justice in urban studies are two parallel points of central principles. However, it is proven that social justice and economic development integration improve sustainability issues (Campbell, 2013).

Urban justice is a known different category of study from environmental sustainability. While it is known highly related to economic and social aspects of human living. Recent studies have proven that there is a strong correlation between urban justice and environmental issues. In fact, people with different social classes live in different levels of housing and neighborhood and in the same city, they get different degrees of harm under the different impact of environmental hazards and climate changes (Fujita, 2009). In the global south cities with the compact city form of city demographic and socio-economic characteristics, play a very important role in spatial location different land uses for a specific group of people. Therefore, linking sustainability to urban justice addresses future needs and “provide for forms of social organization which prevent inequality from damaging sustainability” (Bramley et al., 2006).

There is a serious lack of studies regarding social issues and sustainability as mentioned before. In contrast, without socially adopted programs, plans, practices, efforts to obtain sustainability will be null, as there is a huge lack in practice and theory. A comprehensive framework of social sustainability which is dealt with revaluation, redistribution, and encourages the public to participate in more production in space. Therefore, as social sustainability is unclear in such a complex and intertwined discipline, then lack of contextualization makes it difficult to take into a comprehensive understanding of social sustainability. This is what Bashagard city need to consider in social justice and social sustainability and define how is possible to achieve well-being.

TABLE 5 - DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF T-TEST OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Variable	Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean standard deviation
Social justice	384	3.428	0/5874	0/02418

The results obtained in Table 5 showed that the average of social justice (3.42) in Bashagard city is higher than the theoretical average (3) for the respondents. The standard deviation of the findings also shows that the dispersion rate of response to research items is at a higher than average level (0.050).

TABLE 6 - INFERENTIAL STATISTICS OF ONE-SAMPLE SOCIAL JUSTICE

Variables	T-Test	Degrees of freedom	bilateral or unilateral	Mean differences	confidence interval of differences		Test result
					High limit	Low limit	
Social justice	8/324	383	.000	0/4281	0/4357	0/4154	H1 confirmed

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The output of t-test shows that the calculated t-value (8.32) is greater than the standardized t-test of 1.96 and they are located in the H1 region and it can be said that at a significant level 95% of the research hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it means that the current development situation of Bashagard city is at a high level in terms of social justice from the respondents' point of view.

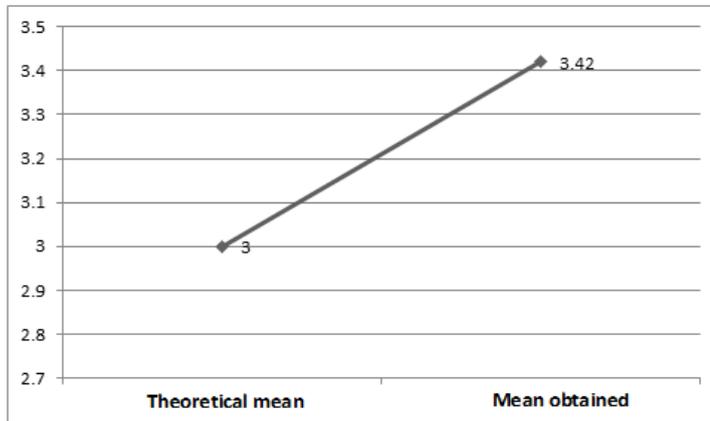


FIGURE 3 - MEAN URBAN FACILITIES AND SERVICES STATUS

### 5.4. Basic needs

The aim of many types of research in sustainable development is to obtain a kind of long-term development that can address human needs and improve the quality of life (Alberti, 1996). Rapid urbanization requires paying attention to the basic needs of urban citizens in particular in the global south countries. These changes in developed countries caused a focus on their urbanization process towards the desired status of urban sustainability. Urban sustainability indicators have taken a special place in the planning system to ensure how successful planning strategies are to catch the main sustainability goals. Sustainability indicators are not applicable for any cities or urban areas they are for a specific place and area. Human needs are different based on the society they live in, gender, religion, environmental values, social values and interaction of many other things that can be introduced by the place (Movahed and Jafarpour Ghalehtimouri, 2019). Failure of appropriate support from different levels of decision making the international aid community, nations and local organizations to provide these basic needs make people more vulnerable and exposed to different kinds of human and environmental hazards.

Providing basic needs for citizens help them for personal development and then social development which are about the dimensions of human wellbeing like what kind of natural resources they can immediately get used to them. Focusing on interactions between different human and natural dimensions of urban studies guides use towards dimensions of sustainability (Huang et al., 2015). The environmental side of human needs is crucial to human wellbeing such as water. Failure in providing human with these necessary needs cause substantial, unnecessary and preventable human suffering (Gleick, 1998).

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Getting clean water, good quality of air, clean environment, are not only human needs also, they are human rights to have them. The communities living in poor water states in terms of the time they will lose their capability to attract investors in different sectors and as result, they will produce prolonged poverty. The decline in environmental quality will cause a decline in quality of living, and at the same time human capital reduction. After those contradictions between resource potential and human, needs social sustainability goals become difficult to be caught.

TABLE 7 - DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF T-TEST OF BASIC NEEDS

Variable	Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean standard deviation
Basic needs	384	3.518	8420/	06240/

The results obtained in Table 7 show that the average of the basic needs of Bashagard city is higher than the theoretical average for the respondents. The standard deviation of the findings also shows that the scatter rate of response to research items is above average (0.050).

TABLE 8 - INFERENTIAL STATISTICS OF ONE-SAMPLE SOCIAL JUSTICE

Variables	T-Test	Degrees of freedom	Test				Test result
			bilateral or unilateral	Mean differences	confidence interval of differences		
					High limit	Low limit	
Social justice	11/38	383	.000	0/5187	0/5234	0/5013	H1 confirmed

The output of t-test shows that the calculated t-value (11.38) is larger than the standardized t-test of 1.96 and they are located in the H1 region and it can be said that at a significant level 95% of the research hypothesis is rejected. It means that the current development situation of Bashagard city is at a high level in terms of basic needs from the respondents' point of view.

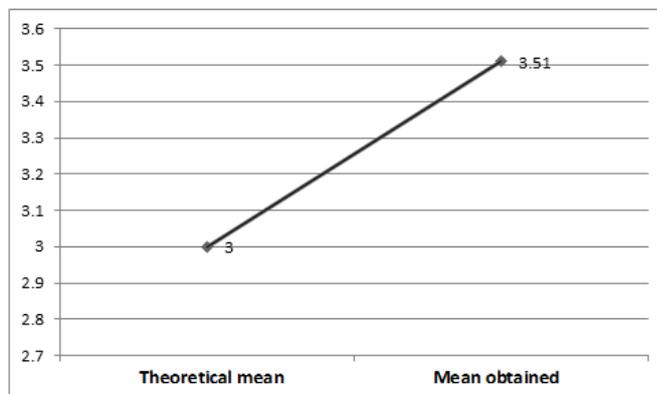


FIGURE 4 - MEAN SOCIAL JUSTICE STATUS

One of the most efforts of urban planners and decision-makers is the integration of sustainability into the core of urban functions. The current efforts in urban planning from the mere implementation of developed countries practices try to move more on changing basic issues such as improving environmental quality

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and introducing surface and underground resources for social sustainability goals. However, in the beginning in socially sustainable development studies it has been always a specific emphasis on the economic and environmental sides and social aspects of suitability have been neglected. As more cities introduce social sustainability as a key to achieving other goals of sustainability, there is not really confidence among some urban policymakers to incorporate that into urban planning goals. In the developing south countries conceptualizing and incorporating urban social issues into urban social sustainability goals, they use the previous values and impacts of sustainability that were demonstrated. However, an effective assessment goes beyond the measurement of impacts by building their own study framework of indicators. Therefore, to reach a trustable and comprehensive estimation framework for social sustainability need to identify current problems and issues of social sustainability in a specific place. After that, by knowing the real weaknesses and strengths actions towards an appropriate framework for the city. The findings of this study introduce more integration on urban social sustainability that can achieve together with economic and environmental sustainability. Social sustainability can be core to many other aspects of sustainability studies including health, environment, human well-being, education, life satisfaction, and many other things.

## **6. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

In explaining the obtained results, it can be said that urban facilities and services, considering that it is a variable indicator of development, along with the relative progress and development of other centres and provinces, the level of needs and expectations of people change. Therefore, the development of urban facilities is a continuous and continuous process that requires long-term planning and development. In rural areas, as in cities or the development of nearby centres and villages, this becomes a public need and desire. The discussion of social justice as a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development is an important issue, so the most important mission of planners working to develop areas is to strive to achieve equal opportunities for all and eliminate the conflict in providing educational, health and service opportunities. In order to achieve sustainable development, conditions must be provided to enable the bedrock of sustainable development, in which the optimal distribution of uses, facilities and services, social justice equality can be mentioned. Lack of optimal distribution of land uses in various social, cultural and economic fields causes disruption of development order.

Therefore, justice is the basis of development and without it, the level of satisfaction with other aspects of development will be affected. The basic and important needs of citizens for a life of peace and achieving sustainable development is one of the important and vital indicators. . In any society, these needs are usually prioritized, and governments strive to meet these needs as much as possible so that society can

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experience the ground for achieving sustainable development. The concept of sustainable development implies a balanced, inclusive and justice-oriented development. Sustainable development represents the process by which sustainability must occur, and sustainability is a set of situations that must last over time. Reliability of development in an urban society means providing a desirable level of economic production growth and basic needs, social welfare and a healthy and clean environment for all members of society. Social factors and variables related to society are one of the important indicators of development, since man is a social being, so his social needs are also a priority in society, and if these needs are not taken into account or not met, other Indicators of cultural and political development, etc. will be affected. Therefore, social and interpersonal needs have a significant impact on the development of cities, and this can be more pronounced in rural areas due to the close relationships of people.

**Suggestions:**

- Development of social participation of the government and the people in order to increase the sense of social trust
- Development of development infrastructure based on historical and social aspects of the region
- Increasing the understanding of social justice through balanced development of different urban areas and urban and rural areas
- Observance of development standards by increasing social participation and cooperation of different strata
- Providing a platform for sustainable employment in various social and historical fields with the aim of economic and social development
- Observing the indicators of social justice with more attention to the potentials of the region and providing a platform for communication with other regions.

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