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**A Boolean analysis of the impact of development on
social inequality in Iran**

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that the two components of development and justice are the main and fundamental elements of any society in order to achieve progress, prosperity and efficiency, and the leaders of any government have always been concerned about the realization of these components. On the one hand, the importance of these two categories is considered more due to the fact that both are complex and multidimensional concepts, which makes a close connection between these components and other social-political components visible. On the other hand, since these two categories have a certain complexity, this factor has caused the entanglement of these two components and, consequently, the presentation and presentation of different and sometimes contradictory views between them. Based on this, this article has been written with the aim of analyzing the causes of the high rate of social inequality in some provinces of Iran. To achieve this goal, the present study used the polynomial algebra technique to provide an answer to the question of what combinations of indicators of economic-social development have caused the formation of a high rate of social inequality in some provinces of Iran. In this regard, with a review of the theoretical and empirical literature available in the fields of sociology and economics and considering the close relationship between the social inequality component and socio-economic development, finally five causal factors were selected: gross domestic product, industrialization, urbanization, literacy and hope. to life in the theoretical field, three theoretical models of Kuznets (inverted U Kuznets curve), Chalabi (negative line) and Rafipour (positive line) were considered in this research and with their help as well as previous experimental studies, the causal conditions were reached.

METHODOLOGY

Since the main constructs of this research, namely, economic-social development and social inequality are characteristics of social systems, the

discussion about them is actually a discussion at the macro level and not at the micro level (individual actors). For this reason and according to the principle of the necessity of matching the method with the subject, the comparative method was used. The most important distinguishing feature of the comparative method (both quantitative and qualitative) from other research methods in social sciences is the application and use of social macro units (systems) as the unit of analysis. It is necessary to explain that the use of boolean algebra technique in comparative analysis is a useful tool for analyzing data sets with medium N (5 to 50 cases). Since the current study is a comparative study within the country, it was preferred to place the unit of analysis of this comparative study as "province". Therefore, if it is said that the "unit of analysis" and "level of analysis" in the present study are "province" and "Iran" respectively, it is an implied statement. In fact, all the provinces of Iran (31 provinces) in 2015 (based on the latest population and housing census) were taken into consideration and the secondary data related to each of the research indicators was collected and analyzed through the statistical yearbook of the country (2015) for each province. is placed.

FINDINGS

The findings from the monetary analysis indicated that four different combinations have been used in Iran's provinces as sufficient conditions for a high rate of inequality: a) a combination of low GDP in addition to low industrialization and low urbanization; b) high gross domestic product in addition to low literacy and high industrialization and high urbanization; c) high literacy in addition to high industrialization and high urbanization and high life expectancy; d) High GDP in addition to high literacy and low industrialization and high urbanization.

CONCLUSION

The results of Boolean analysis showed that four causal patterns can be extracted from the value table data related to Iran's provinces. First, there is a combination of low industrialization, low urbanization, and low GDP in Iran's provinces. Second, provinces that had low literacy, high industrialization, high urbanization, and high GDP. Third, provinces that had a combination of causal conditions of high literacy, high industrialization, high urbanization, and high life expectancy. And finally, the provinces that had a combination of the causal conditions of high literacy, low industrialization, high urbanization and high GDP. As a result, four different combinations of the causal conditions of development in Iran's

provinces have caused a high level of social inequality. This means that based on the results of this research, it should be said that basically different and sometimes contradictory combinations have been extracted to explain and find the causes of the high rate of social inequality in the provinces of Iran, which may be due to the different structure and texture of the provinces of Iran, and these results have been obtained. Or to return to the fact that probably other variables other than social-economic development are able to explain such a problem more precisely. However, in the provinces of Iran, four different patterns or combinations have brought about high social inequality, and it is necessary to look at these patterns more carefully and also in future research, try to take stronger steps in order to add other influencing variables on social inequality in order to determine Which components are able to analyze and explain this issue better.

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