
Legal Analysis of the Competitive Dimensions of the Sixth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan

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Abstract

Purpose: In order to achieve sustainable economic growth, the existence of a competitive market and equal conditions for all economic enterprises is essential, and in Iran the sixth five-year economic, social and cultural development plan has been designed for this purpose. As a result, the aim of this study was the legal analysis of the competitive dimensions of the sixth five-year economic, social and cultural development plan.

Methodology: This research in terms of purpose was applied and in terms of implementation method was a qualitative research with a descriptive approach, which in the competitive dimensions of the sixth five-year economic, social and cultural development plan are reviewed and analyzed.

Findings: The findings showed that the sixth five-year economic, social and cultural development plan in several cases and clauses pays attention to creating competition in the market, and the government is obliged to provide competition for all economic enterprises in the country. The mentioned program uses variety strategies for economic, social and cultural development such as reducing the role of government ownership, accelerating the privatization process and economic transparency.

Conclusion: The results indicate that if the variety strategies in the sixth five-year economic, social and cultural development plan are realized, we can expect change and transformation in the economic market and sustainable economic growth.

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1. Introduction

After the end of the Cold War, international developments caused high-ranking officials and foreign policy makers to see themselves in a turbulent and complex environment, and these rapid and universal developments, which are generally recognized in the context of globalization and currents, led to traditional inefficiency. In advancing the goals and securing the financial interests of countries (Arghavani Pirsalami & Gholami, 2018). At the end of the twentieth century, with the advent of the knowledge-based economy, the framework of development programs changed and was adjusted based on the components of the knowledge-based economy. To achieve economic development in this era, Iran formulated its fourth and fifth development plans based on knowledge-based economy and social capital was considered as a vital prerequisite for the process of production, distribution and application of knowledge and the creation of knowledge components. The Fourth Development Plan paid good attention to building trust and participation in research activities, but there were shortcomings in the norms and research networks. In the Fifth Development Plan, the norms of scientism, participation and the creation of research networks were addressed in the form of a single article, and not all the issues that lead to trust were considered (Nazarpour, Yousefi Sheykhrobat & Forouzan, 2014). Economic diplomacy refers to formal diplomatic actions that affirm the country's economic interests at the international level and its emphasis is on increasing exports, attracting foreign capital and participating in international economic organizations, and creates a link between power and prosperity. Various governmental and non-governmental actors are active in this field and its laws specify that development programs are among the most important of these laws (Arghavani Pirsalami & Gholami, 2018).

With the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1978, the imposed war began immediately and the war became the main issue of the country and all programs were organized in line with the war. With the end of the war in 1988, an opportunity was provided for the construction and development of the country and the first development plan of the country was formulated in 1989. These development plans, which were not the same in size and variety and had variations and differences in terms of time period, were as follows: the first development plan (1368-1374), the second development plan (1374-1374), the third development plan (1379-1383), Fourth Development Plan (2005-2009) and Fifth Development Plan (2011-2015). Each of these programs was formed in the specific social, cultural, economic and political conditions of their period (Abbaszadeh & Zayer Kaba, 2016). The country's planning system since the 1930s has always considered different attitudes in compiling the country's development documents influenced by intellectual changes in the world, and this change was more intense after the revolution, and structural adjustment, sustainable development, institutionalism and resistance economy. There are ideas that were effective in formulating the second to sixth development plans. Although these approaches have their own conceptual framework, but in the development of development documents could not have a good effect on their content and process, and inefficiency due to several factors such as pragmatism in the development of development documents, weak adaptation of theoretical ideas to the conditions of the country. The domination of the principles of traditional ideas was influenced by liberal thinking and its eclecticism with the principles of new ideas, and the weakness of the practical application of theoretical ideas in development documents, especially new ideas. The Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan are no exception to this rule and the program was implemented in 1396 and claims to be influenced by theoretical ideas such as institutionalism and resistance economics (Amani, Azizpour, Tahmasebi, Afrakhteh & Darabi, 2020). The goal of resistance economy policies is to create a suitable platform for the Iranian economy to move in a direction of sustainable growth (Daneshjafari & Karimi, 2015).

The general policies of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan were announced to the President by the Leader of the Revolution on 9/4/1594, and this plan was approved on March 5, 2017, which was prepared in 124 articles and was intended for implementation in the years 1396 to 1400 (Arghavani Pirsalami & Gholami, 2018). Every five years, for the five-year plans for economic, social and cultural

development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Expediency Discernment Council shall compile a set of policies called the general policies of the five-year plan and shall be notified by the Supreme Leader to implement and implement the five-year plan law. The general policies of the Sixth Development Plan were announced on July 30, 2015, and based on the three axes of resistance economics, leadership in the field of science and technology, and cultural excellence and resilience were set. These general policies were formulated taking into account the realities of the domestic and foreign arenas in order to help achieve the goals of the Sixth Plan to provide a model of Islamic thought in the field of progress, which is completely independent of the global capitalist system. The general policies of the Sixth Development Plan have 80 clauses and include the topics of economic affairs, information and communication technology, social, defense and security, foreign policy, law and justice, culture, science, technology and innovation (Ghorbi & Jafari, 2016). Development is a complex process and a kind of social transformation that aims to change the current situation to the desired situation; A situation in which all members of society should have access to valuable sources of knowledge, power and wealth, and this process will often lead to the improvement and promotion of social, human and human excellence (Alipoor, Zahedi, Maleki & Javadi Yeganeh, 2017).

An uncompetitive market creates a deadly monopoly on the economy, which ultimately leads to the collapse of the country. In Islamic jurisprudence, competition has its own place and the root of competition is personal interest and conflict of interests with others. Given Islam's view of self-interest and that it directs it in a way that is in the legitimate interests of others, not in conflict with them, it turns out that in Islam competition means taking care of each other and surpassing each other in pursuing one's own material interests denies. On the other hand, competition is incompatible with morality and governs corruption and has adverse economic and social effects. In Islam, competition in the sense of eye and eye is not accepted, but competition in the sense of competition to earn money is accepted within the framework of the moral and legal rules of Islam. This framework, like a filter, removes competition from any ill effects and directs it towards the goals of the Islamic economic system (Mirmoezzi, 2008). Competition in the market is very important and is one of the rules of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development. This program includes several dimensions, one of which is to create competition in the market and the country's economic system. The law enacts articles that would create competition in the market, and in accordance with that, the government is obliged to do things that create and strengthen competition in the economy. The materials of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan on creating competition seem to be theoretically optimal and useful materials, but in practice they have not been able to create competition properly and properly. In addition, in the 1% table, the performance of some key economic indicators is reported based on the report of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Sixth Plan bill.

Table1. Percentage of performance of some key economic indicators based on the report of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Sixth Plan bill

Indicators / functions of programs	The first program	The second program	The third program	The fourth program	The fifth program	The sixth program
GDP growth	7/52	3/26	6/10	5/82	5/67	8/00
Investment growth	9/20	8/40	10/70	6/90	8/80	15/40
Average inflation rate	18/88	25/62	14/12	16/52	18/75	9/80
Average unemployment rate	11/50	13/10	12/30	11/12	12/00	9/20

With the growth of globalization and rapid change in the world, the issue of regional competitiveness has become increasingly important to accelerate regional development. Thus, since the 1990s, the concept of regional competitiveness has become a dominant theme in the public circles of developed and some developing countries, so that countries can achieve a clear set of policies to enhance the development of their regions (Dadashpour & Dehdehjani, 2015). Competition is one of the most central

and important concepts of economic theory and in economic theories the term competition is mentioned as a special structure and organization of the market. Classical economists consider the competitive market to be the best mechanism for coordinating and allocating resources and markets. In a competitive market, buyers and sellers are pricey and are not able to influence prices with their actions (Khodadad Kashi, 2009). Today, the concept of competition has spread to the world in such a way that all countries and governments at the national, regional or even local levels are looking for a way to expand and improve economic conditions in favor of investments that can stimulate competitiveness. The reason for this is the shift in regional development strategies towards creating competition in recent years at the regional level by improving and increasing productivity and attracting innovative companies and fluid capital (Eftekharnia, Ziari & Naderi, 2021). Competition is an equilibrium situation defined by market structure and the number of firms and their similarities. Others defined competition as a process of constant change, innovation, and not fundamentally moderation of competition. Competition is a dynamic process for discovering the unknown, during which superior production methods and products are, introduced (Khodadad Kashi, 2009).

No research has been done on the competitive dimensions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development, but some research has been done in this area, which is described below. Teymori, Sadeghi & Asgarkhani (2020) while researching the role of deregulation in improving the quality of implementation of the right to economic development, emphasizing the law of the Sixth Development Plan, concluded that deregulation as an effective mechanism for this purpose by removing or reducing barriers in areas Domestic production and business environment, foreign investment, employment, access to the free market and privatization guarantee the proper implementation of the right to economic development. The results of Sabooripoor & Kebriti (2017) showed that the most important challenges of the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan faced important challenges such as lack of accurate, comprehensive and expert planning that after about three decades of planning in the Islamic Republic of Iran is still the country's planning system. Nazarpour, et al (2014), while researching an approach to the Sixth Development Plan from the perspective of social capital required by the knowledge-based economy, concluded that the government can take the necessary steps, including reforming the education system to establish norms of scientism and innovation, legislation and Supervise their implementation, such as intellectual property rights, investing in knowledge-based sectors, investing in research and development activities, establishing scientific and research social networks and a comprehensive information system, establishing political and economic stability, and establishing information and communication technology infrastructures. Create and repair the need for a knowledge-based economy.

Economic, social and cultural growth and development has always been important for all countries and governments. In Iran, the sixth five-year economic, social and cultural development plan was designed and studies show that previous programs could not do well for the growth and development of Iranian society, Compared to other communities. Also, in order to achieve sustainable economic growth, the existence of a competitive market and equal conditions for all economic enterprises is essential, and in Iran, the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development has been designed for this purpose. As a result, the purpose of this study was the legal analysis of the competitive dimensions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development.

2. Methodology

This research was a qualitative research with a descriptive approach in terms of practical purpose and implementation method, in which the competitive dimensions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development are reviewed and analyzed. In this research, the mentioned law is examined in terms of competitive dimensions, legal analysis of competitive dimensions and legal analysis of the output of competitive dimensions. Descriptive research method describes society, phenomena and conditions correctly and systematically and seeks to answer questions such as what, when, where and

how, but is not very suitable for questions that seek why content. When the purpose of the research is to identify the characteristics and classify them, descriptive research method is a suitable method. Because this method leads to better, more and more appropriate knowledge of the current situation and helps the decision-making process.

3. Findings

In the findings section, first the competitive dimensions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development are explained, then the legal analysis of the competitive dimensions of the program is explained separately by economic, social and cultural dimensions, and finally the legal dimensions of the competitive output of the program are described.

A) Competitive dimensions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development

The main target of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development is undoubtedly the government, and it is not disproportionate to examine the role of government in creating competition. In other words, the Sixth Development Plan includes plans that the government must implement in order to create competition in the market. The first role and effect that the government can have in creating a competitive economy is to accelerate the privatization process and, of course, the smooth and marginal implementation of this process. It remains to be seen what privatization means. The term privatization refers to any transfer of activity from the public sector to the private sector. By increasing attention to the private sector and transferring economic opportunities and activities to the private sector, the government can accelerate the process of creating competition in the market. The law of the Sixth Development Plan refers to privatization in several cases, for example, Article 21 of the plan states that "the government is obliged to carry out the following activities in order to develop the activities of the insurance industry and improve the business environment and expand the non-governmental sector."

One is that according to the General Policies Implementation Law, Article 44 of the Constitution, government shares in insurance companies, with the exception of the Central Insurance of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iran Insurance Company, in the first two years of the program law through the offering of shares in the capital market and privatization organization. Assign the non-governmental sector.

Another is that in order to popularize the economy and reduce the role of government holding in the insurance industry and based on the reform of the central insurance tariff monitoring system, it is obliged to gradually reduce its holding role and reduce mandatory reinsurance in the commercial insurance industry. Although in this article the law pays attention to insurance activities, but it can be concluded with unity of insurance activities that the law of the Sixth Plan in the field of privatization and subsequent creation of a competitive market, but the point is that these plans do not have an effective executive guarantee.

Another issue that the government can have a positive impact on creating a competitive market by relying on the Sixth Development Plan is the financial transparency of the market and the government's economic activities. Paragraph a of Article 22 states in this regard that "the government is obliged to take legal action to amend laws, regulations and procedures to make the business environment safe, sound, easy and transparent until the end of the fourth year of implementation of the law. International Competitiveness Index and International Indicators of Property Rights Among the countries of the vision document, the vision document should be raised to the third place and 20% of this goal should be achieved every year. . "One of the harms of economic systems that lead to the loss of competition in the market is the shadow economy, which is the part of the economy that is hidden and is not taken into account in the economic calculations of the country. This sector of the economy can sometimes account for a large volume of turnover and lead to a reduction in the volume of wealth creation in the overt sector

of the economy. The shadow economy is the result of the lack of financial transparency that often occurs in the public economy sector and causes irreparable damage. By making its financial and economic system transparent, the government can somehow weaken or eliminate the shadow economy sector, and as a result, weakening this sector can make market competition stronger and healthier.

Another issue that can have some significant impact on government competition is government funding for the private sector. Government support comes in two forms, the first of which is in the form of banking facilities and financial support. This form has nothing to do with the subject of the present article and will not be covered. The second is to create a market for the private sector, and the government, as a large annual consumer, needs a significant number of goods and services that can be procured from the private sector. On the one hand, this government has caused a significant turnover in the private sector market, and through this, entrepreneurship and decent wealth creation are created, and on the other hand, private sector activists, if there is equal conditions and a fair atmosphere, try different tools. It was mentioned above that they should somehow attract the attention of the government to provide the goods and services they need and thus make a significant profit, which can create a special competitive market for private sector economic actors. The law of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development also addresses this issue and states in paragraph 25 of Article 25, "In order to popularize and expand the share of the private and cooperative sector in the economy and to increase productivity and improve the quality of services and cost management." "All executive bodies responsible for social, cultural and service duties are allowed to purchase services from the private and cooperative sectors instead of producing services within the framework of service quality standards set by the relevant body."

B) Legal analysis of the competitive dimensions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development

The Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development is a law and has legal features and requirements. The most obvious feature of any law is its enforceability, and accordingly, the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development is enforceable, and through this, it has implications for various economic, social and cultural aspects. These effects can be studied from various angles, one of which is the legal dimension, and especially the position of competition law in this program. In order to properly address the competitive law aspects of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development, it seems that it is better to examine the economic, social and cultural dimensions of the program separately.

1. Economic

The Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development has a significant economic dimension and includes several economic plans, all of which have the ultimate goal of achieving sustainable development and continuous economic growth. It remains to be seen what legal solutions are included in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development to achieve this goal.

The first thing that can be said about the legal analysis of the economic objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development is the reference to paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Plan. Article 4 (b) states that respect for and protection of property rights and the production of wealth and a value view of work and wealth creation through legal and legitimate means and non-interference in the decision-making of economic actors and the establishment of a new corporate system in the public sector with a ban on new investment Government is engaged in activities that the private sector is able to do in healthy competition at a lower cost and more efficiency; At the end of the first year of the implementation of the law, the necessary measures for the implementation of this sentence were approved and announced by the government. The above points to two points and the first point is that the law stipulates that the rights of economic actors and wealth creators are protected and the second point is that the public sector must have a healthy competition with the private sector in the field of economic activities. The law on the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development does not

specify how to support entrepreneurs and wealth creators, who are the main economic actors. However, in the continuation of the article, some evidences are mentioned from which it can be concluded that the government supports economic actors within the framework of competition law. Because Article 2 shows the Sixth Development Plan Law's attention to the framework of competition law, and the two phrases "non-interference in the decision-making of economic actors" and "lack of government investment in areas within the power of the private sector and healthy competition in these areas are common among various private sectors." They indicate it.

Also, government competition with the private sector can cause damage to the country's economic system, which ultimately leads to the weakening of the private sector and the exclusion of a significant number of economic actors from the field of competition. Experts and legal and economic experts believe that in order to protect the rights of economic actors, the government must first remove itself from the position of a large employer who heads all economic sectors and provide the ground for private sector activity, and then provide the ground for private sector activity. It is possible for healthy and borderless competition for all economic actors, both small and large scale (Fathi, Jahangiri & Taherpoor, 2016).

Another important issue related to the economic dimension in the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan is what executive guarantee is there to create competition in the said plan? Paragraph B of Article 4 states that the government is obliged to provide the ground for the entry of the private sector and the creation of healthy competition between economic actors, but it is not stated what is the guarantee for the implementation of this task? If the government does not fulfill such a duty, what punishment should be considered for the government? This is a question that remains unanswered in the law of the Sixth Development Plan, and of course it can also neutralize and ineffective competitive measures in the field of economics in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development.

2. Social

In the economic dimension, it was stated that the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development envisages plans to create competition to improve the economic situation, but due to the lack of an executive guarantee to ensure their implementation, little hope can be given to their implementation. It must now be examined in the social dimension whether the law of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development can move forward to create a competitive environment. Before addressing the social dimensions of the program, it should be noted that social development is a goal that is considered by all countries in the world. Because a country that wants comprehensive development and achieving the desired level of economic, social, political and cultural power cannot ignore social development. Therefore, it is worthwhile to pay special attention to social development in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development (Joghataei, Mousavi & Zahedi Mazandarani, 2017).

After realizing the importance of social development, the importance of social development now deals with social development programs in the Sixth Plan. One of the important issues in the social field of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development is to address the need for healthy competition for all economic groups. In other words, the conditions of the society should be systematized in such a way that economic actors can enter the healthy competition market with any situation and conditions, and in order to achieve this, the rules of healthy competition must first be examined whether the program includes these rules or not? The first rule for creating conditions for healthy competition is that the government should not interfere too much in entrepreneurial activities. Government intervention in the economy is inevitable, but on the one hand, intervention should not be so great as to lead the enterprise in the economy, and on the other hand, leaving the economy in the hands of the market without supervision due to deficiencies in distribution, allocation, consolidation and legislation. The ultimate goal of increasing efficiency and consumer welfare and creating balance will not always be achieved (Alaeddini & Ghanbari Jahromi, 2017). This means that according to the rules of competition, government intervention should not be such that it first becomes too reasonable and narrows the field to

the activities of the private sector, and then is not so small and ineffective that it opens the market for new activities. Restrict or block incoming and minor activists. Therefore, the government should avoid entrepreneurial activities as much as possible and invest and enter only in areas that the private sector is not willing to enter in those areas for any reason, and on the other hand, maintain its supervisory role in Baraz and establish Competitive order and justice in the market.

Another law or rule that should be mentioned in relation to the social dimension of creating competition in the market is to pay attention to the principle of freedom of competition. According to this principle, any business can use the best methods and the best tools to attract customers, and in this rule, businesses use tools such as increasing quality, reducing prices, increasing ancillary services, etc. to attract more customers. Of course, it should be noted that trying to gain more market share does not lead to issues such as collusion, the use of information rent, and the like, Because these cases not only eliminate the grounds for healthy competition, but also become an anti-competitive process. There are also other rules or regulations in this dimension that are more commonly known as the principles of competition law, which are not covered in this article. Now the important point is whether the law of the Sixth Development Plan includes the two rules mentioned or not? In response, it should be said that in relation to the first rule, which is the resumption of state-owned enterprises, as mentioned above, It was mentioned in paragraph 4 of Article 4, but no guarantee of effective implementation is provided for it, and this causes the role and positive influence of the government in creating a competitive environment to be less effective. Regarding the second rule, which is the use of optimal tools to gain more market share by economic enterprises, it should be acknowledged that the law of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development does not explicitly mention this issue in any article or clause. , But in some cases has implicitly considered this rule. For example, at the beginning of paragraph 4 of Article 4, it is stated "increasing the skills and expertise of the workforce ..." This phrase means that the law of the Sixth Plan pays attention to increasing the productivity of skilled labor, which ultimately leads to increasing the quality of final goods and services, and in a way it can be acknowledged that skilled labor can be used as a tool to gain more market share. Be.

In addition, Article 4 (c) states that "the legal, financial and institutional support necessary for the development of knowledge and technological and innovative advancement to commercialize ideas and knowledge in the production of positive value-added products and services within the framework of Article 80 of the Sixth Plan General Policies" ". Certainly, the development of knowledge and technology can be one of the most useful tools to attract more customers for businesses, so the law of the Sixth Development Plan, according to this matter, should consider a second rule of social dimensions of creating competition.

3. Cultural

The law of the Sixth Development Plan in the cultural dimension also addresses the issue of competition. Paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development states that "the government is obliged to implement employment-generating, skills-enhancing and professional knowledge-promoting policies and to support small home-based businesses and students in order to achieve economic growth and development based on justice. "Based on the national document of decent work ... to act", This clause seeks to create cultural contexts for healthy competition, and because economic growth and development cannot be achieved on the basis of justice, except by establishing healthy and decent competition between economic actors in the micro and macroeconomic system of the country. The two concepts of justice and competition have a two-way relationship with each other, and if one of these two concepts is distorted or challenged, the other concept will be challenged in the same way. This category has become known as the principle of justice and competition, which researchers have always said about the relationship between these two concepts and the spirit of the principle of justice and competition. As an example, it can be said that justice is a relative concept and will have a special and different meaning in different times and places. The relativity of the

concept of justice in relation to the concept of competition occurs where it is noted that competition is not always done in the same way and style. In some specific economic activities, healthy competition is achieved by providing a common ground for the supply of goods or services, and conversely, in some other economic activities, healthy competition is achieved by providing skilled labor. When several firms are producing a particular product, justice requires that in a competitive market, all manufacturers have the same opportunity to offer their final product to the customer. Therefore, the two concepts of justice and competition, which define the principle of justice and competition, with the establishment of relative justice, are fully related to the various areas of competition that the Sixth Development Plan has implicitly addressed. It is important to note that in this regard, the law of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development does not guarantee effective implementation.

C) Analysis of the legal aspects of the output of the competitive dimensions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development

Now, after examining the legal analysis of the competitive dimensions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development, it is considered whether the attention of the Sixth Development Plan has affected the competitive plans or not. Or did these effects increase or decrease competitive programs? In other words, what is basically the output of the competitive plans of the Sixth Development Plan? In answer to this question, it is necessary to reiterate the important point that has been mentioned many times in the previous lines, and that is that in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development, some of the materials and clauses of which were briefly studied, plans and It has useful programs to create competition in the market. The main drawback that causes these plans and programs to have little effect on creating a competitive market is the lack of effective performance guarantees. In other words, the law obliges the government to carry out programs in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development in several cases, which ultimately lead to competition, but these programs do not specify that if the government It is not fulfilling what punishment awaits it, and this is why the impact of the competitive plans and schemes of the Sixth Development Plan is low, ineffective and low efficiency.

The enforcement guarantee is based on the rule of law, and when an issue becomes law, it must be enforced, and if it is violated, the ruling system will consider a penalty for violating the law. This punishment creates a deterrent to the role of the law, and individuals avoid violating the law for fear of being punished. The law should be implemented and enforced in all administrative organizations and agencies, and agents and administrative officials, as the executive arms of the mentioned institutions, play an important role in this regard. Employees and agents of administrative bodies must always consider and observe the law and regulations. The principles of the discussion of enforcement guarantees are raised when the law is violated and ignored by the executive organs of organizations and administrative organizations, ie administrative agents. There must be a guarantee of administrative enforcement in respect of the implementation and guarantee of the rule of law. Therefore, if it is considered that the guarantee of implementation is a necessity for any law and support for its implementation, and if the law is without a guarantee of implementation, one cannot have much hope to implement it. Some experts stressed that the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development lacks an effective and efficient implementation guarantee and stated that the program with this style and context, which is effective without an implementation guarantee, cannot be very feasible and a way It will not go anywhere. Therefore, the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development and its Competitive Dimensions will not have a very effective output and it cannot be expected to create a strong and effective competitive market.

4. Discussion

Undoubtedly, in order to achieve a dynamic economy and sustainable growth, the characteristics and criteria for achieving this goal must be designed and implemented in society. One of these important characteristics and criteria is to create competition in the market, and in order to be able to create competition in the market, the laws and regulations related to creating competition in the market must be adopted. One of the laws that has been passed in this regard is the law of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for Economic, Social and Cultural Development, which in some cases specifies tasks for the government that the government can create competition in the market by performing these tasks. This law and the duties set forth in it are theoretically desirable and useful, so in practice, because they do not have an effective and efficient executive guarantee, it has not received much attention from the government and therefore has not had a tangible output. The Sixth Plan has several dimensions of competition and addresses the issues that lead to competition, such as reducing government ownership and increasing support and attention to the private sector. Another significant competitive aspect of this program is economic transparency, which obliges the government to make the economic system transparent, but as mentioned, this program lacks an effective executive guarantee, and therefore in the areas of economic and social development. And culture has not resulted in a significant and important output.

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