



## Investigating the Impact of the Urban Justice Paradigm on Environmental Inequalities (Case Study: Farahzad, Tehran)

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Research Article

### Extended Abstract

**Objective:** The development of justice in civil societies and overcoming existing inequalities requires the provision of philosophical foundations and the principles of the realization of the concept of urban justice. Efforts to achieve this goal are made by explaining the thinking course of various philosophers on the subject of justice and how to implement its implementation process depending on the time, place and various political and social structures. Recognition of the theoretical approach to (urban) justice in the West, divided into three periods: philosophical tradition, modern period and contemporary period; And in Iran, due to the existence of the divine worldview, mental beliefs and the prominent role of religion in different conditions of the country, are examined from the perspective of Islam. according to this, the new paradigm of urban justice is based on the three dimensions of justice (law, ethics, and civilization) and four basic dimensions (substantive, formal, distributive, and structural). Accordingly, the realization of this paradigm in Farahzad Tehran is evaluated. The purpose of this research is to investigate the effect of the urban justice paradigm on decreasing environmental inequalities.

**Methods:** The present research is applied-developmental in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of the research method used. The method of data collection was documentary and field. Also, the statistical population of the study consists of residents, users, experts and city officials. The sample size of the questionnaire by Bogardos method, through Cochran's formula, is equal to 382 people and is determined based on simple random sampling. Validity was assessed in a formal, content and standard manner and also the reliability of the questionnaires was assessed based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The results were analyzed in SPSS software based on descriptive statistics (qualitative, average, and standard deviation items) and inferential statistics (weighting of Bogardus, one-sample t-test, and Pearson correlation items).

**Results:** The results of the Bogardus scale data indicate a large social distance and an undesirable level of acceptance among the residents of Farahzad. This event has led to increased tensions between different ethnic and racial groups and the spread of social segregation among residents; Which has led to the degradation of social status and cultural level in Farahzad.

In addition, the data of one-sample t-test and Pearson correlation analysis in Delphi questionnaire and measuring the application of local paradigm of urban justice in the ratified plan of urban-oriented organizing of Farahzad, show the favorable status of this plan in terms of law and ethics against the unfavorable conditions of socialism dimension of law and ethics, against adverse conditions. Socialism as well as establishing a meaningful relationship between different dimensions with the concept of urban justice from the viewpoint of experts.

**Conclusion:** The results of the research indicate the existence of deep gaps and shortcomings in the field of realization of various aspects of urban justice in Farahzad area compared to the surrounding areas. In

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the essential dimension of justice, the shortcomings of theoretical studies and the lack of application of World Day findings in Iranian urban development projects are evident. The study of the formal dimension of urban justice involves a discriminatory view and the violation of urban executive laws by legal entities and individuals. The study of the distributional dimension of the case study shows a homogeneous imbalance in the provision of urban services and a lack of spatial balance in the distribution of development opportunities. The structural dimension in this area also narrates a defective process and executive mechanism in the urban system. These results remind the need to strike a balance in the allocation of urban facilities and benefits by creating active interaction between different social groups living in Farahzad. it is expected; This environmental context, by adopting a reasonable structure in the implementation process of urban development projects in Farahzad, will pursue a fair outcome to overcome the existing environmental inequalities. On this basis, the existence of a direct relationship between distributive justice and structural justice is evident in the realization of the urban justice paradigm. These funds will be adopted and monitored in the formal dimension of urban justice and based on interactive policies.

**Keywords:** Urban Justice Paradigm, Environmental Inequalities, Structural Justice, Distributive Justice, Farahzad's Area.

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