





The Tendency of Authorities towards Aristocratic Life and Its Role in the Perception of Social Justice and Religion Avoidance of Students in Medical Sciences Universities

Seyed Mehdi Mousavi-Davoudi¹ , Hojjat Allah Ebrahimian² , Fatemeh Nasiri-Amiri³ ,
 Fatemeh Mousavi-Davoudi^{4*} 

1- Department of Management, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran.

2- Department of Public Law, Islamic Azad University, Qom Branch, Qom, Iran.

3- Department of Midwifery, Infertility and Health Reproductive Research Center, Health Research Institute, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran.

4- Student Research Committee, Health Research Institute, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran.

*Correspondence should be addressed to Ms. Fatemeh Mousavi-Davoudi; **Email:** mousavi2721@gmail.com

Article Info

Received: Agu 29, 2019

Received in revised form:

Oct 2, 2019

Accepted: Nov 6, 2019

Available Online: Dec 21, 2020

Keywords:

Religion

Social Justice

Students



 <https://doi.org/10.22037/jrrh.v6i4.26884>

Abstract

Background and Objective: Realization of justice is one of the main pillars of the formation of the Islamic movement, the people uprising, and the victory of the Islamic Revolution over the imperial system. The Islamic Revolution of Iran, the revolution of the oppressed, seeks authorities that take responsibility due to their concern for serving the people (and not their desire to gain power). However, the tendency of the authorities to aristocracy is a fatal phenomenon that will have many negative consequences in the society. Therefore, due to the importance of the issue, the present study attempted to evaluate the tendency of authorities towards aristocracy and its role in the perception of social justice and the religion avoidance of students of medical sciences through a field study.

Methods: The present study is descriptive-correlational. For this purpose, using questionnaires, a survey was conducted on 400 graduate students in three provinces, including Mazandaran, Tehran and Qom, who were selected by available sampling in second half of 2018; the collected data was analyzed by mean tests and structural equation modeling. In this study, all ethical considerations have been observed and no conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Results: The results show that the statistical population of the study confirmed the tendency of the authorities towards aristocracy ($X=4.34$ out of 5). Furthermore, the tendency of the authorities to aristocracy had a significant relationship with the decrease in social justice perception ($P=-2.87$ & $T=-0.47$) and a significant relationship with the religion avoidance ($P=3.17$ & $T=0.63$). However, no significant relationship was found between perceptions of social justice and religious avoidance ($P=-0.71$ & $T=-0.05$).

Conclusion: Based on the results, the need for fundamental reforms in the administrative and management structures is felt in a society where the topics of resistance economics are raised but whose managers have adopted an aristocratic life. The aristocracy of the authorities in the Islamic society will cause the decline of values among the citizens, especially the youth. Therefore, special attention should be paid to it.

Please cite this article as: Mousavi-Davoudi SM, Ebrahimian HA, Nasiri-Amiri F, Mousavi-Davoudi F. The Tendency of Authorities towards Aristocratic Life and Its Role in the Perception of Social Justice and Religion Avoidance of Students in Medical Sciences Universities. Journal of Pizhūhish dar dīn va salāmat. 2021;6(4):71-87. <https://doi.org/10.22037/jrrh.v6i4.26884>

Summary

Background and Objective

The preservation of fundamental values in human societies, especially in an Islamic society, is essential to establish and maintain authority and power to counter the soft, gradual, and destructive influence of the global arrogance. The Islamic Revolution of Iran is the revolution of the oppressed in the fight against injustice and oppression. Therefore, the lifestyle of the managers and officials to be put in charge of managing affairs should be consistent with Islamic teachings (1).

Another important virtue that has been recommended in religious sources is the "contentment and living a simple life", especially by managers and officials. According to Motahari (3), the concept of living a simple life is strongly associated with concepts such as asceticism and contentment. Clearly, the officials' contentment and simplicity acts as a self-controlling factor and prevents many illicit behaviors, including embezzlement, theft, betrayal, etc (3).

In addition, justice and fairness are values that require more attention by the people, especially the officials. The importance of justice is so great that there are numerous direct and indirect references to it in the Qur'an and other Islamic sources such as Nahj al-Balaghah although it is not confined to the Islamic societies. Research suggests that justice can influence citizens' beliefs, feelings, attitudes, and behavior. According to Rawl, justice is an advantage and a virtue in society (4). The underlying argument in theories of justice is that perception of justice is a major determinant of how individuals respond to decisions (5). Many studies have addressed the issue of justice, which has led to different views in this regard. Initially, the dominant literature on justice was focused on distributive justice, which described the perception of justice as the extent to which benefits were equally allocated to the whole society (5). Perceptions of justice or injustice have a significant impact on people's attitudes, behaviors, and reactions to a particular event (9), especially in stressful environments, and thus deserve special attention (10, 11).

Methods

Compliance with ethical guidelines: Common codes of ethics 1, 2, 3, 17 and code 31 were followed in this study. In order to adhere to research ethics, the participants were briefed on

the purpose of the study and how it was going to be implemented; They were also assured that their personal information would be kept confidential.

This study is descriptive-correlational. The sample population included students of medical sciences in Mazandaran, Tehran and Qom provinces during the second half of 2018. A total of 400 students were selected by available sampling method. A researcher-made aristocratic and religion avoidance questionnaire (5 questions for each variable) and Niehoff and Moorman's Questionnaire (12) containing 9 questions to assess distributive, procedural, and procedural justice, were distributed to the participants. Finally, by excluding a number of unusable questionnaires, 371 questionnaires, which had been filled in appropriately, were submitted to analysis. A five-point Likert scale was used in the questionnaires with the answers ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree (from 1 to 5).

Then, the reliability analysis was conducted using Cronbach's alpha, which was found to be 0.75, which confirmed reliability of the instruments.

Results

In the present study, mean test was used to assess the current status of each research variable in the statistical population. In this test, the mean of the population is examined at the 0.05 level of error and desirability is above the mean of the conventional value of 3 (Mean value). Table 2 shows the results of the mean test of statistical population. In addition, Figure 2 and Table 4 show the results of testing the research hypotheses using structural equation modeling on the LISREL software. Figure 2 shows the standard estimation model, the significant values, and the observed relationship between the research variables. The standard coefficient of the existing relationship will be considered as significant at 95% confidence level if the probability value is greater than 1.96 or less than -1.96. Table 3 also presents the relationship between the research variables based on the research hypotheses. In sum, two of the hypotheses were confirmed and one was rejected.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the tendency of officials toward aristocracy and its role in the perception of social justice and religion avoidance of students of medical sciences in three provinces including Mazandaran, Tehran and Qom. The results showed that some managers and officials have forgotten the simplicity of life, seek

a luxurious life, have distanced themselves from ordinary citizens, do not have a complete understanding of the life of the poor, and seek magnificence and splendor of the world. According to Baghi Nasrabadi (13) and Ashrafi (14), who introduced aristocracy as one of the main harms and maladies of managers and authorities, and mentioned its negative consequences, this concept deserves special attention in order to prevent its destructive effects at the macro level of the society and to lead the Islamic society towards the goals and ideals of the revolution. In addition, according to the study by Bahmani Choubbasti et al. (15), in a society that suffers from a lack of social justice, the level of other variables will be negatively affected and negative consequences will appear in the society. Therefore, according to the studies of Carr (16), van Dierendonck (17), and Whitman (18), who have described the positive consequences of the perception of justice, it is possible to improve the current situation and enjoy its benefits. Finally, the findings of the present study were not consistent with those of Motavilzadeh and Zakai (19), Jahanbin et al. (20), Buluc (21), Ali (22), Haghhighinezhad (11), and Knudsen et al. (23), who found a significant relationship between the perception of justice and other variables. The variables in the organization space were approved, not aligned. In the present study, the perception of justice was found to have no significant relationship with citizens' apostasy. Therefore, the reasons behind citizens' apostasy needs to be sought in other factors in future studies.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank all those who contributed to this study.

Ethical considerations

The Ethics Committee in Biomedical Research of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences has confirmed this research.

Funding

According to the authors, this research did not receive any specific grant from any funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

Authors' contributions

The authors have equally contributed to this study.

References

1. Mousavi Davoudi SM. Designing and Explaining Model of Organizational Values Based on Nahjul Balagh Teachings: Tehran Payam Noor University; 2017. (Full Text in Persian)
2. Aligholi MM. Landscape of Nahj al-Balagha. ed: Ghias Publicaiton; 1997. (Full Text in Persian)
3. Motahari M. Satiation in Nahj al-Balagha. Sadra Publication; 2000. (Full Text in Persian)
4. Rawls J. 1999. A Theory of Justice. Revised Edition. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1971.
5. Camgoz SM, Karapinar PB. Managing job satisfaction: The mediating effect of procedural fairness. International Journal of Business and Social Science. 2011;2(8):234-43.
6. Folger RG, Cropanzano R. Organizational justice and human resource management: Sage; 1998.
7. Ikramullah M, Shah B, Hassan F, Zaman T, Shah IA. Performance appraisal fairness perceptions in supervisory and non-supervisory employees: A case of civil servants in district Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan. Business and Management Review. 2011;1(7):37-45.
8. Chen S-Y, Wu W-C, Chang C-S, Lin C-T, Kung J-Y, Weng H-C, et al. Organizational justice, trust, and identification and their effects on organizational commitment in hospital nursing staff. BMC health services research. 2015;15(1):363.
9. Cole MS, Bernerth JB, Walter F, Holt DT. Organizational Justice and Individuals' Withdrawal: Unlocking the Influence of Emotional Exhaustionjoms. Journal of Management Studies. 2010; 47(3):367-90.
10. Heponiemi T, Elovainio M, Kouvonen A, Kuusio H, Noro A, Finne-Soveri H, et al. The effects of ownership, staffing level and organisational justice on nurse commitment, involvement, and satisfaction: A questionnaire study. International journal of nursing studies. 2011;48(12):1551-61.
11. Haghhighinezhad G, Atashzadeh-Shoorideh F, Ashktorab T, Mohtashami J, Barkhordari-Sharifabad M. Relationship between perceived organizational justice and moral distress in intensive care unit nurses. Nursing ethics. 2019;26(2):460-70. (Full Text in Persian)
12. Niehoff BP, Moorman RH. Justice as a mediator of the relationship between methods of monitoring and organizational citizenship behavior. Academy of Management journal. 1993;36(3):527-56.
13. Baghi Nasrabadi A. The pathology of cultural management from the point of view of the supreme leader. Payam Quarterly. 2006;81:108-25. (Full Text in Persian)
14. Ashrafi A. The aristocracy, an obscene style of life (emphasizing the statements of the supreme leader). Journal of Counseling and Psychotherapy Culture,

Lifestyle Letters. 2013;4(13):143-64. (Full Text in Persian)

15. Bahmani Choubbasti A, Mousavi Davoudi SM, Rastgar AA. Investigating the Mediating Role of Perceptions of Justice on the Relationship between Citizenship Awareness and Citizenship Behaviors in the Organization. *Public Management Research*. 2018;11(42):127-54. (Full Text in Persian)

16. Carr J, Gregory B, Harris S. Effects of procedural justice on the relationships between work status congruence and organizational commitment and citizenship behaviors. *Journal of Business and Psychology*. 2010;25(4):583-92.

17. Van Dierendonck D, Jacobs G. Survivors and victims, a meta-analytical review of fairness and organizational commitment after downsizing. *British Journal of Management*. 2012;23(1):96-109.

18. Whitman DS, Caleo S, Carpenter NC, Horner MT, Bernerth JB. Fairness at the collective level: A meta-analytic examination of the consequences and boundary conditions of organizational justice climate. *Journal of applied psychology*. 2012;97(4):776.

19. Mottevali zadeh Ardakani S, Zakyae Sh. Investigation the relationship between organizational justice and Organizational Citizenship Behavior in health ministry. *The journal of Bio Ethics*. 2014;4(12):49-64. (Full Text in Persian)

20. Jahanbin M, Irandoost M, Kandaie B, Zareai M. Study of relationship between organizational justice and employees' personality with organizational citizenship behavior at Kurdistan University of Medical Science. 2015. (Full Text in Persian)

21. Buluc B. The Relationship Between Academic Staff's Perceptions Of Organizational Justice And Organizational Citizenship Behaviors. *Studia Psychologica*. 2015;57(1):49.

22. Ali N. Effect of organizational justice on organizational citizenship behavior: A Study of Health Sector of Pakistan. *Review of Public Administration and Management*. 2016;4(3):1-9.

23. Knudsen HK, Ducharme LJ, Roman PM. Clinical supervision, emotional exhaustion, and turnover intention: A study of substance abuse treatment counselors in the Clinical Trials Network of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Journal of substance abuse treatment*. 2008;35(4):387-95.

دراسة موقف المسؤولين من الأشرفية ودورها في إدراك العدالة الاجتماعية والتهرب الديني لطلاب جامعة الطب

السيد مهدي موسوي داودي^١، حجت الله ابراهيميان^٢، فاطمة نصيري اميري^٣، فاطمة موسوي داودي^٤

١- قسم الإدارة، جامعة بيام نور، طهران، إيران.

٢- قسم القانون العام، جامعة آزاد الإسلامية، قم، إيران.

٣- قسم القبالة، مركز أبحاث الصحة الإنجابية، معهد البحوث الصحية، جامعة بابل للعلوم الطبية، بابل، إيران.

٤- لجنة أبحاث الطلاب، معهد البحوث الصحية، جامعة بابل للعلوم الطبية، بابل، إيران.

* المراسلات الموجهة إلى السيدة فاطمة موسوي داودي؛ البريد الإلكتروني: mousavi2721@gmail.com

الملخص

خلفية البحث وأهدافه: يعد تحقيق العدالة أحد الركائز الرئيسية لتشكيل الحركة الإسلامية والانتفاضة الشعبية وانتصار الثورة الإسلامية على النظام الإمبراطوري. تدعو الثورة الإسلامية في إيران، ثورة المضطهدين، المسؤولين الذين هم الأكثر اضطهاداً في البلاد إلى تحمل مسؤولية خدمتهم (وليس رغبتهم في الحصول على السلطة). ومع ذلك، فإن ميل المسؤولين إلى الطبقة الأرستقراطية هو ظاهرة سلبية سيكون لها العديد من الآثار السلبية في المجتمع. لذلك، نظراً لأهمية هذا الموضوع، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم ميل المسؤولين نحو الطبقة الأرستقراطية ودورها في إدراك العدالة الاجتماعية والتدين لدى طلاب الجامعات الطبية من خلال دراسة ميدانية.

منهجية البحث: هذه الدراسة هي دراسة وصفية الارتباطية. لهذا الغرض، باستخدام استبيانات الأرستقراطية والتدين والعدالة الاجتماعية وصلاحتها وموثوقيتها، تم اختيار استبيانات ٤٠٠ طالب جامعي طب في ثلاث مقاطعات، مازندران وطهران وقوم من خلال طريقة أخذ العينات المتاحة في النصف الثاني من عام ١٣٩٧. تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام اختبارات المتوسط ونمذجة المعادلة الهيكلية. وقد تمت مراعاة جميع الجوانب الأخلاقية في هذا التحقيق، ولم يلحظ مؤلفو المقالة أي تعارض للمصالح.

الكشوفات: أظهرت النتائج أن العينة الإحصائية من هذه الدراسة أكدت ميل السلطات نحو الطبقة الأرستقراطية (يعني ٤/٣٤ من أصل ٥). بالإضافة إلى ذلك، كان ميل المسؤولين إلى الطبقة الأرستقراطية مرتبطاً بشكل كبير بانخفاض في تصور العدالة الاجتماعية ($t = -0.47$ و $P = -2/87$) وعلاقة كبيرة بتجنب العينة الدينية ($t = 0.63$ و $P = 3/17$). ومع ذلك، لم يتم العثور على علاقة كبيرة بين تصور العدالة الاجتماعية والتدين ($t = -0.05$ و $P = -0.71$).

الاستنتاج: في ضوء النتائج المعقولة لهذه الدراسة، يتم الشعور بالحاجة إلى إصلاح كبير في الهياكل الإدارية والتنظيمية في مجتمع يتم فيه رفع اقتصاديات الاقتصاد المقاوم لكن مديريها يشاركون في التطرف. ستؤدي أرستقراطية السلطات في المجتمع الإسلامي إلى تراجع القيم بين المواطنين، وخاصة الشباب والطلاب. لذلك، ينبغي إيلاء اهتمام خاص لذلك.

معلومات المادة

الوصول: ٢٧ ذي الحجة ١٤٤٠

وصول النص النهائي: ٢ صفر ١٤٤١

القبول: ٨ ربيع الأول ١٤٤١

النشر الإلكتروني: ٦ جمادى الأولى ١٤٤٢

الكلمات الرئيسية:

العدالة الاجتماعية

الدين

الطلاب

يتم استناد المقالة على الترتيب التالي:

Mousavi-Davoudi SM, Ebrahimian HA, Nasiri-Amiri F, Mousavi-Davoudi F. The Tendency of Authorities towards Aristocratic Life and Its Role in the Perception of Social Justice and Religion Avoidance of Students in Medical Sciences Universities. Journal of Pizhūhish dar dīn va salāmat. 2021;6(4):71-87. <https://doi.org/10.22037/jrrh.v6i4.26884>

بررسی ارتباط گرایش مسئولان به اشرافی‌گری با ادراک عدالت اجتماعی و دین‌گریزی دانشجویان دانشگاه‌های علوم پزشکی

سید مهدی موسوی داودی^۱ ID، حجت‌الله ابراهیمیان^۲ ID، فاطمه نصیری امیری^۳ ID، فاطمه موسوی داودی^۴ ID*

۱- گروه مدیریت، دانشگاه پیام نور، تهران، ایران.

۲- گروه حقوق عمومی، دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، واحد قم، قم، ایران.

۳- گروه مامایی، مرکز تحقیقات بهداشت باروری و ناباروری، پژوهشکده سلامت، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی بابل، بابل، ایران.

۴- کمیته تحقیقات دانشجویی، پژوهشکده سلامت، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی بابل، بابل، ایران.

*مکاتبات خطاب به خانم فاطمه موسوی داودی؛ رایانامه: mousavi2721@gmail.com

اطلاعات مقاله

دریافت: ۷ شهریور ۱۳۹۸

دریافت متن نهایی: ۱۰ مهر ۱۳۹۸

پذیرش: ۱۵ آبان ۱۳۹۸

نشر الکترونیکی: ۱ دی ۱۳۹۹

واژگان کلیدی:

دانشجویان

دین

عدالت اجتماعی

چکیده

سابقه و هدف: تحقق عدالت یکی از ارکان اصلی شکل‌گیری نهضت اسلامی، قیام مردمی و پیروزی انقلاب اسلامی بر نظام شاهنشاهی است. انقلاب اسلامی ایران که انقلاب مستضعفان است، مسئولانی را در رأس امور می‌طلبد که از جنس مستضعفان باشند و صرفاً دغدغه خدمت (و نه شوق کسب قدرت) آنان را به قبول مسئولیت وادار نماید. با این حال، گرایش مسئولان به اشرافی‌گری پدیده‌ای منفی است که تبعات منفی بسیاری را در جامعه به همراه خواهد داشت. از این‌رو؛ به دلیل اهمیت موضوع، پژوهش حاضر بر آن بود تا گرایش مسئولان به اشرافی‌گری و نقش آن را در ادراک عدالت اجتماعی و دین‌گریزی دانشجویان دانشگاه‌های علوم پزشکی از طریق مطالعه‌ای میدانی بسنجد.

روش کار: مطالعه حاضر از نوع توصیفی-همبستگی است. برای اجرای آن با استفاده از پرسش‌نامه‌های سنجش اشرافی‌گری، دین‌گریزی و عدالت اجتماعی و تأیید روایی و پایایی آن، به نظرسنجی از ۴۰۰ دانشجوی دانشگاه‌های علوم پزشکی در سه استان مازندران، تهران و قم پرداخته شد که در نیمه دوم سال ۱۳۹۷ به‌روش نمونه‌گیری دردسترس انتخاب شدند. داده‌های جمع‌آوری شده با کمک آزمون‌های میانگین و مدل معادلات ساختاری تجزیه و تحلیل شد. در این پژوهش همهٔ موارد اخلاقی رعایت شده است و مؤلفان مقاله تضاد منافی گزارش نکرده‌اند.

یافته‌ها: نتایج پژوهش نشان داد که نمونه آماری گرایش مسئولان به اشرافی‌گری را تأیید کرده است (با مقدار میانگین ۴/۳۴ از ۵). علاوه بر این، گرایش مسئولان به اشرافی‌گری ارتباطی معنادار با کاهش ادراک عدالت اجتماعی ($t = -0/47$ و $P = -2/87$) و نیز دین‌گریزی نمونه آماری داشت ($t = 0/63$ و $P = 3/17$)؛ ولی ارتباط معناداری بین ادراک عدالت اجتماعی و دین‌گریزی افراد یافت نشد ($t = -0/05$ و $P = -0/71$).

نتیجه‌گیری: با توجه به یافته‌های پژوهش، در جامعه‌ای که مباحث اقتصاد مقاومتی در آن مطرح می‌شود ولی مدیران آن با اشرافی‌گری عجین شده‌اند، نیاز به اصلاحات اساسی در ساختارهای اداری و مدیریتی به‌خوبی احساس می‌شود. اشرافی‌گری مسئولان در جامعه اسلامی، افول ارزش‌ها را در بین شهروندان به‌ویژه جوانان و دانشجویان، به همراه خواهد داشت. بنابراین، شایسته است توجه ویژه‌ای به آن معطوف داشت.

استناد مقاله به این صورت است:

Mousavi-Davoudi SM, Ebrahimiyan HA, Nasiri-Amiri F, Mousavi-Davoudi F. The Tendency of Authorities towards Aristocratic Life and Its Role in the Perception of Social Justice and Religion Avoidance of Students in Medical Sciences Universities. Journal of Pizhūhish dar dīn va salāmat. 2021;6(4):71-87. <https://doi.org/10.22037/jrrh.v6i4.26884>