

Abstracts

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Designing an economic entrepreneurship development model centered on the role of women

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Abstract

Background and purpose: The presence of women in the society shows the role of this stratum more in economic processes, which makes it necessary to pay attention to it. Based on this, the present research was conducted with the aim of designing a model of economic entrepreneurship development centered on the role of women.

Methods: From the point of view of the goal, the current research is developmental and has a mixed approach (qualitative and quantitative), which is in the form of an interpretive paradigm in the qualitative part. The data collection tool was semi-structured interviews. The research community was ۱۵ people from ۱۵ entrepreneurship experts in the field of women and university professors who were selected purposefully based on theoretical saturation. Thematic analysis strategy was used to analyze the obtained data.

Findings: The findings of the research showed that five main themes and twenty organizing themes of women's empowerment (scientific promotion of women entrepreneurs, communication skills, women's skill enhancement), individual characteristics (women's action initiative, women's responsibility, spirit self-belief); economic

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support (financial incentives, tax support, facilities and loans); Creating a supportive environment (supporting families, legal support, forming entrepreneurship support units and institutions, introducing entrepreneurs, facilitating processes, facilitating marketing); Cultural development (cultural improvement of the society, promoting the spirit of teamwork, changing the traditions of the society, trusting women, changing the attitude towards gender).

Conclusion: According to the findings of the research, one of the effective factors in achieving the promotion of women's entrepreneurship in East Azarbaijan province is women's entrepreneurship, which is carried out by using women's empowerment, individual characteristics, economic support, creating a supportive environment, and cultural development. to be The contribution of this research is the development of an integrated framework for entrepreneurship development that provides suggestions to its managers regarding the development of women's entrepreneurship and future researchers.

Keywords: women's entrepreneurship, East Azerbaijan province, women's empowerment, individual characteristics, economic support, creating a supportive environment, cultural development.

The Optimal Pattern of Cash Holding Level in the Development of Iran's Capital Market

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Abstract

Cash is the lifeblood of any business. Having enough cash to cover day-to-day operating expenses, pay bills and invest in growth opportunities is essential. However, having too much cash can also be detrimental to a business, as it can be unplanned and produce no returns. Therefore, determining the optimal level of cash holdings for a business is very important. In this regard, the present study was investigated with the aim of identifying and explaining the optimal model of the cash holding level between ۲۰۱۱ and ۲۰۲۲ in Tehran Stock Exchange. For this purpose, using the studies conducted in the past periods (result-based meta-analysis), ۸۳ variables were identified and given to ۱۰ experts, and according to their opinions, they were classified into ۶۳ variables and ۱۲ groups (Delphi analysis). Optimization tests, including the best variables with a high coefficient of determination and minimum root sum of squared errors, ۶ groups of verified variables, including industry characteristics, quality of accounting information, risk criteria, market criteria, performance characteristics and financial constraints, respectively with coefficients (- ۰.۰۱۶۲), (-۰.۰۰۰۷), (۰.۰۰۹۴), (۰.۰۰۱۲), (۰.۰۰۱۳), (۰.۰۰۱۴) explain the optimal points of a company's maintenance level.

Keywords: Optimal Pattern of Cash Holding Level, Cash Holding Level, Effective Factors of Cash Holding.

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Explaining the implementation gap in the anti-smuggling policy of goods and currency in order to enhancing social security

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Abstract

Background and objective: The smuggling of goods and currency represents one of the most significant obstacles to ensuring social security, imposing profound and detrimental consequences on society. Extensive evidence suggests that the policy aimed at combating the smuggling of goods and currency in Iran has failed to achieve its intended objectives following its adoption. Acknowledging the complexity inherent in policy implementation, the present study seeks to investigate the implementation gap in the anti-smuggling policy with the aim of enhancing social security.

Methodology: This study adopts a qualitative approach within an interpretive paradigm, utilizing thematic analysis as the strategy for data analysis. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with seventeen policy implementers, who were purposefully selected, and interviews continued until data saturation was achieved. To ensure the validity of the research model, two strategies were employed: external audit and triangulation.

Findings and results: The findings of this study revealed six main themes and fourteen organizing themes that contribute to the implementation gap in anti-smuggling policies of goods and currency. These include: institutional capacity weaknesses (organizational independence, judicial system inefficiencies,

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administrative corruption); resource shortages (control equipment, human resource limitations); process inconsistency and lack of integration (unclear process definitions, poor information coherence, fragmented system performance); planning deficiencies (tariff setting, structural weaknesses in policy); and oversight shortcomings (inadequate monitoring of cargo movement, neglect of border control). The results indicate that the implementation of such policies is a complex phenomenon, and the resulting gap has harmful consequences for the country—often overlooked by policymakers. Therefore, revisiting and reforming the policy implementation process is essential to enhancing social security.

Keywords: social security, social order, policy implementation, gap implementation, prevention of goods and currency smuggling poli.

Identification and ranking of talent management indicators in Astan Qods Razavi using fuzzy Delphi approach

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Abstract

Talent management responds to an important part of the unspoken needs of the organization's strategic decision-makers and accelerates development paths for the most talented people. The purpose of the current research is to identify and rank the indicators of talent management in Astan Qods Razavi. This research is applied in terms of purpose, and in terms of research typology, it is among mixed research with qualitative and quantitative approach in inductive-comparative paradigm. The current research method is fuzzy Delphi. The statistical population of this research is the professors and experts of public administration and human resource management in the qualitative section, according to the purpose of the research, sampling in this research was done in a targeted manner and in the number of ۱۹ people. The statistical population is a quantitative section of senior and middle managers and supervisors of subordinate departments of Astan Qods, which was determined using the convenience sampling method with a sample size of ۸۳ people. The data collection tool was an interview in the qualitative part and a questionnaire in the quantitative part, the validity and reliability of which were confirmed using the CVR index, Cohen's kappa test and retest. In the qualitative part, the qualitative data obtained from the interviews was done using the MAXQDA۲۰۲۰ software and the

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coding method, and the quantitative part of the research and final analysis was done using the fuzzy Delphi method. Using the qualitative data obtained from the exploratory interviews, ۲۴ talent management indicators were identified and then by extracting these factors, they were ranked through quantitative research. The results of the research show that talent alignment and retention, talent pool, flexibility in the recruitment and retention process, and organization policies are the most important indicators of talent management.

Key words: talent management, Astan Qods, fuzzy Delphi

Framework for Achieving Efficiency in the Islamic Republic of Iran with an Emphasis on Efficient Supervision

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Abstract

The present paper, titled Framework for Achieving Efficiency with an Emphasis on Efficient Supervision, reflects the author's concern for establishing efficiency in the inefficient areas of the system and consequently enhancing the overall efficiency of the system in all domains. According to the author, sustainable improvement of the system's efficiency in all fields, as the most important and vital priority of the Islamic Republic of Iran, can be achieved in two steps. The first step requires serious commitment from senior officials and system agents to realize efficiency in all areas, contingent upon adherence to the framework proposed in this study and attention to its requirements. The second step follows the completion of the first step by system agents and naturally, with increased social trust, the sustainable enhancement of the system's efficiency in all fields is realized with the cooperation of the nation. To address the issue of system efficiency, the main research question is: How can the enhancement of efficiency in the Islamic Republic of Iran be ensured with an emphasis on efficient supervision, and what are its other important and determining components? The main hypothesis of the study is that the lack of cohesion and synergy in the macro structure of the system and its institutions, aligned with the overarching

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policies and communicated programs, under unified management and efficient supervision, has led to the failure to achieve efficiency in inefficient domains. The most important finding of the research confirms that cohesion and synergy in the macro structure of the system, through unified management and effective supervision by the supreme supervisory institution in accordance with the implementation of policies, communicated macro programs, and approved laws, alongside the cooperation of the nation, facilitates the enhancement of the system's efficiency in all areas. The research method is descriptive-analytical, and data collection was conducted through library research.

Keywords: Efficiency enhancement, Structural synergy, Efficient supervision, Supreme supervisory institution.

From Economics to Economic Sociology

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Abstract

This article aims to explain the limits and limitations of economic sociology as an interdisciplinary scientific knowledge in comparison with classical economics. The first question is, what is the need for economic sociology, given economic theories? And what is economic sociology in principle? And what does it contribute to a more realistic explanation of economic phenomena? And can it be said that economic sociology has a more complete explanation of development developments in developing countries such as Iran? Following the answers to the aforementioned questions, other questions are raised, such as the following:

Can the findings of economic sociology be used in policymaking?

What are the nature of the topics that can be raised in economic sociology?

Is the method of study in economic sociology different from the method of economics and sociology?

Is there a difference in the role of structure and agency in economic sociology studies with economics or sociology?

What is meant by structure? Are the structures in economics and sociology the same?

Does the analysis of social phenomena in the specific sense of the word by economic methods or the study of economic theories by sociological methods fall under the category of economic sociology studies? Or are these studies purely economic?

Is the "actor" in social studies the same as the "actor" or "economic man" in economic studies? What is the difference between an actor and an actor?

What are the relative advantages of economic sociology studies for analyzing economic phenomena in the long or short term compared

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to studying the same phenomena with the help of neoclassical theories?

What areas does economic sociology cover?

In which areas of social sciences and economics is the use of economic sociology theories advantageous and in which areas is it not?

What are the shortcomings of economic sociology in analyzing economic phenomena?

Are quantitative studies for understanding economic phenomena necessarily outside the scope of economic sociology?

How close or far are the schools of thought in economics to economic sociology?

What is the position of economic sociology in Iran?

What future is conceivable for economic sociology?

These are the issues pursued in this article.

Keywords: economic sociology, neoclassical economics, economic phenomena, social phenomena and methodology of economic sociology.

Identifying factors affecting business leadership in knowledge-based companies

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to identify the factors affecting business leadership in knowledge-based companies using exploratory factor analysis. In this section, the research field included experts, employees, and specialists of knowledge-based companies of small and medium-sized businesses in Tabriz, of which ۳۸۵ people were selected by simple random sampling method. Exploratory factor analysis was used to analyze the data, and finally, the Friedman test was used to rank and rank the factors. Thus, the findings indicate that five main factors (leadership skills, personality components, organizational environmental leadership components, leadership approaches, and ethical leadership interactions) are effective on business leadership, and in terms of importance, leadership skills ranked first, leadership personality components ranked second, organizational environmental leadership components ranked third, leadership approaches ranked fourth, and ethical leadership components ranked fifth. Finally, practical suggestions based on the results of the research were presented to the statistical community.

Keywords: Business, Knowledge-Based Companies, Leadership.

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Designing a brain information management curriculum in order to develop a degree centering on brain information management

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Abstract

In this research, the compilation and design of a brain information management curriculum was discussed with the foundational data theory method. Interviews were used to collect research data. The participants were ١٧ experts in this field. The analyzes revealed ٦٧ codes or primary concepts. The goal of the curriculum (١٤ items), the logic and why of the curriculum (١٧ items) and techniques (١١ items) had the highest number of concepts. The elements of the logic and reason of the curriculum include ١) achieving brain capacities, ٢) diversity in the cognitive and functional brain system, ٣) the role of information and how to process them, ٤) interdisciplinary applications, ٥) the special nature of information and ٦) flexibility. It was the brain. The goals include ١) improving learning, ٢) improving personal performance in daily life, ٣) learning at a high speed, ٤) improving the speed and quality of decision-making, ٥) developing creativity, ٦) mental agility, ٧) learning accumulation, ٨) health, ٩) training specialists, ١٠) empowering control over information. The teaching method included ١) pen and paper, ٢) self-study and intervention, ٣) project teaching method, ٤) group discussion, ٥) problem solving, ٦) comparison and contrast, ٧) group cooperation and ٨) games. The curriculum content included ١) information

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analysis, 1) processing reconstruction, 2) information pathogenesis, 3) information management, 4) infomorphology, 5) infotherapy, 6) brain function, 7) neuroscience. The techniques included 1) unconscious processing, 2) mental photography technique, 3) using natural brain functions, 4) active recall, 5) visual images, 6) small content, 7) interactive exercises. The appropriate evaluation and evaluation method for this course was the formative evaluation method.

Keywords: Curriculum, brain, information, information management, brain information management.

Presenting a model for strengthening positive organizational behaviors in employees of government organizations

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Abstract

The present study was conducted with the aim of presenting a model for strengthening positive organizational behaviors in employees of government organizations. The present research method was mixed (qualitative and quantitative). In this study, the grounded theory method was used. The present study is an applied-developmental study in terms of its purpose, which was conducted in the qualitative stage using the purposive sampling method and using academic managers and experts, senior and middle managers of government organizations, who had complete information about positive organizational behaviors. The data of the qualitative part were obtained using semi-structured interviews. In the present study, the most important method of data collection was the use of interviews (semi-structured). Since the most important method of data collection was interviews. In this study, according to the criteria provided by "Cresswell and Miller" in order to ensure the validity of the research, a three-stage process of open, axial and selective coding was used in accordance with the grounded theory process using MAXQDA software. In general, from the analysis of qualitative research data, ۱۰ main categories and ۲۹ subcategories were identified and

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presented. According to the results, causal conditions (individual, organizational, and supra-organizational factors), contextual conditions (organizational culture, macro-management and policy-making, employee participation), central category (enhancing positive organizational behavior of employees), strategies (micro-level, macro-level), consequences (individual, organizational, supra-organizational), and intervening conditions (the role of the government, social factors, and economic factors) were identified as explanations for strengthening positive organizational behaviors in employees of government organizations.

Keywords: Organizational behaviors, positivity, government organizations.

Designing the desired financial architecture model

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Abstract

The financial architecture of the company determines not only the efficiency of the formed capital structure from the point of view of its owners and the alignment of their goals with the goals of the company's management, but also its position in the market. The compatibility of interests between owners and managers determines the alignment of strategic and operational goals of the company and the financial component of achieving them. The most general form of financial architecture is the expression of patterns of the inherent structure of the system, the program or the general concept used to create it and achieve the strategic goals of these activities, taking into account a combination of external and internal factors of the company's idea. Therefore, the current research has been carried out with the aim of designing the optimal financial architecture model. The research method is practical in terms of its purpose and it is considered quantitative in terms of the nature of the research. The statistical population consisted of capital market experts, and the statistical sample of the research was compiled using the relationship of determining the sample size based on the opinion of "Hare" (۲۰۱۴), selection and a researcher-made questionnaire based on semi-structured interviews with the help of experts, and then To quantitatively evaluate content validity and to ensure that the most important and correct content (necessity of the question) is selected,

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(content validity ratio) and to ensure that the tool questions are designed in the best way to measure content, from (validity index) Content) has been used. The reliability of the questionnaire was also checked using Cronbach's alpha and the total value was ۸۹٪. Was obtained. To analyze the data, confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation models were used with the help of Lisrel and Spss software. Examining the paradigm model showed that causal conditions have a positive and significant effect on the central phenomenon, background, intervening and central conditions on strategies and strategies on the consequences of financial architecture.

Keywords: Architecture, Financial architecture, Ownership structure, Corporate governance.

Analysis of the mediating role of green human resources management in the impact of organizational factors on sustainable organizational development

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Abstract

The aim of the Analysis of the mediating role of green human resources management in the impact of organizational factors on sustainable organizational development in public organizations of Tabriz city. The present research method is descriptive-survey and a questionnaire was used to measure the research variables. In this research, to measure the research components, a questionnaire based on the Likert scale is used, and therefore, to measure the organizational factors, the questionnaire of Manourian and Kesai (۲۰۰۷) and to measure the variable of green human resource management, the questionnaire of Azadeh Safai and Mehran Nejati (۲۰۲۰) and for The questionnaire of Chris et al. (۲۰۰۶) was used to measure the variable of sustainable organizational development. The statistical population of the current research includes managers, experts and employees in the field of management and human resources of more than a dozen active organizations in Tabriz city, and the sample size is ۳۸۴ according to Morgan's table for the unlimited population. The sampling method was simple. To verify the validity of the questions in the questionnaire, two types of validity (face validity, confirmatory factor analysis, convergent validity, divergent validity) were used and to ensure the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability were used. The results of this research show that organizational factors have an impact on sustainable organizational development with an emphasis on the mediating variable of green human resource management in public organizations of Tabriz city, and all research hypotheses were confirmed.

Keywords: Organizational factors, sustainable organizational development, green human resource management.

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Optimizing the investment stock portfolio by using algorithms Meta-heuristics of invasive weeds and cuckoos

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Abstract

Stock portfolio optimization is one of the key challenges in investment management, which aims to maximize returns and reduce risk. The invasive weed algorithm, inspired by the behavior of weeds in nature, searches for a more optimal stock selection and has a high ability to escape from local optima. On the other hand, the cuckoo algorithm, which is designed based on the behavior of cuckoo birds in laying eggs in the nests of other birds, can well manage the diversity and risk of the stock portfolio.

Since deciding on the types of investments and choosing the most suitable investment method is one of the most basic topics of financial management, therefore, the present research seeks to optimize the stock investment portfolio with the risk minimization approach based on the optimal optimization portfolio theory. Sazi is meta-innovative, the statistical population of this research is the tradable investment stock portfolio in Tehran Securities. A systematic screening method was used to determine the sample size. The first step is to accurately define the problem and identify the decision parameters and variables so that it can be more compatible with real problems. After validating the model and taking into account that the desired final result of the research is the optimization of the stock investment portfolio with the approach of risk minimization and stock return maximization, we tried to provide

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suitable solutions to solve the mathematical model of the problem. Considering the multi-objective nature of the investigated model, there is no dominant solution, which is achieved by using more effective and efficient meta-heuristic algorithms for invasive weed and cuckoo, which is one of the most recent and efficient meta-heuristic optimization algorithms for calculating the optimal weight of baskets. We checked the results. In order to analyze the data after defining the problem, mathematical modeling has been used to develop a mathematical model. Then, in order to optimize the model, exact solution methods and meta-heuristic optimization methods of invasive weed and cuckoo algorithm have been used using Matlab analytical software. Research modeling based on stock optimization with return-risk objectives and meta-heuristic optimization methods of invasive weeds and cuckoo algorithm were presented.

Keywords: Optimization, portfolio, investment, meta-heuristic algorithms.

Consequences of organizational innovation in the banking industry (Case Study: Sepeh Bank branches in East Azarbaijan province)

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Abstract

Background and objective: Innovation in an organization is critical to achieve operational success, which significantly affects the success and performance of an organization. Therefore, the present research, understanding the importance of organizational innovation, seeks to identify the consequences of organizational innovation in the banking industry in Sepeh Bank branches in East Azerbaijan province.

Methodology: The current research is practical in terms of purpose. The statistical population includes all previous researches. To collect data, internal and external databases were searched, which included ۱۵۶ articles. In this regard, keywords related to the purpose of the research were searched, and with the purpose of targeted sampling, ۹۱ articles of the most relevant researches were selected as a statistical sample.

Findings and results: The findings of the research showed that the consequences of organizational innovation include ۵ basic themes, ۸ organizing themes and ۴ inclusive themes. The results of the research showed that the consequences of organizational innovation have four overarching themes of organizational productivity (efficiency, effectiveness); organizational sustainability (response to the environment, value creation); improving the organization's performance (organizational purposefulness, organizational growth

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and development); Job belonging of employees (job satisfaction, professional improvement of employees).

Keywords: organizational innovation, organizational productivity, organizational sustainability, organizational performance, job engagement.

Monetary and fiscal policy and macroeconomic variables in selected Islamic countries

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Abstract

To implement a successful monetary and fiscal policy, it is necessary for economic authorities to have a correct assessment of the time and extent of the impact of this policy on economic variables. For this purpose, adequate understanding and recognition of the tools and mechanisms through which the monetary and fiscal policy affects the economic sectors is necessary. Therefore, developing a monetary and fiscal strategy appropriate to the economic conditions in countries such as Iran and Islamic countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, etc., which are concerned with Islamic economic policy and the elimination of interest rates and the implementation of economic justice, is of great importance. In order to collect the required information, this research was done from various tools such as internal websites and visiting libraries. Also, EXCEL software and EVIEWS^{۱۳} statistical software were used to test the hypotheses and finally analyze the data. The research results have been examined in the form of eight hypotheses and the results show that the effect of fiscal policy in selected Islamic countries on the variables of GDP, price index and interest rate is positive and significant, and the effects of this policy on the exchange rate are negative and significant.

Keywords: Monetary and fiscal policy, macroeconomic variables, Islamic countries.

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The Role of Creditors in the Restructuring of Insolvent Business Enterprises

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Abstract

The current Iranian Commercial Code is primarily derived from the French Commercial Code of ۱۸۰۷. Despite its abrogation in France and subsequent reforms in comparative jurisdictions, Iran has not enacted substantive legislative reforms in bankruptcy law since the promulgation of the ۱۹۳۲ Code. Meanwhile, the rapid expansion and complexity of commercial activities have necessitated the adoption of modern insolvency frameworks in other jurisdictions, most notably corporate restructuring regimes. Restructuring—implemented through a legally binding restructuring plan—applies to both commercial and non-commercial debtors. Its initiation requires approval by a qualified majority of creditors and subsequent confirmation by the court. Upon judicial confirmation, the debtor assumes the status of debtor-in-possession, retaining managerial control over assets and operations while negotiating repayment schedules with creditors within court-sanctioned deadlines. This plan generates binding obligations for both debtors and creditors, serving as a mechanism to preserve enterprise value while ensuring creditor satisfaction.

In Iranian law, restructuring in its narrow technical sense remains absent from the ۱۹۳۲ Commercial Code. Although the ۲۰۰۵ Draft Bill introduced provisions to address this deficiency, the ۲۰۱۲ Draft Bill reverted largely to the existing legal framework, with the

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principal innovation being the recognition of preventive composition agreements (*concordat préventif*) prior to a formal bankruptcy declaration. The central inquiry of this study is thus: How does Iranian law conceptualize and regulate the restructuring of insolvent enterprises? It concludes that Iranian law lacks a coherent restructuring regime comparable to those adopted in advanced legal systems, and that even targeted legislative initiatives—such as the Law for the Protection of Industries and the Crisis Management Commission established under Article ۱۳۸ of the Constitution—have failed to address this systemic gap. Accordingly, this area of Iranian commercial law demands comprehensive legislative reform, informed by comparative analysis and contemporary insolvency principles.

Keywords: Creditors, economic enterprises, bankrupt.

The Impact of Exchange Rate Volatility on the Growth of Iran's Economic Sectors in Boom and Recession Regimes Using the Markov-Switching Approach

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Abstract

Over the past two decades, the Iranian economy has experienced a high degree of volatility and instability in financial and foreign exchange markets due to various reasons, such as widespread sanctions and inflation, which have resulted in significant fluctuations in macroeconomic variables and created an atmosphere of uncertainty for investors and economic agents. Considering the importance of the subject, the present study, using the Markov-Switching approach, has examined the impact of exchange rate volatility on the growth of value added in the agricultural, industrial & mining, and service sectors of Iran during the period ۱۹۹۱-۲۰۲۲. The findings indicate that exchange rate volatility in both boom and bust regimes has a negative and significant impact on the growth of value added in the agriculture, industry & mining, and service sectors. In a way, with increasing exchange rate fluctuations, the industry & mining, services, and agriculture sectors experience the greatest decrease in value added, respectively. Also, the intensity of the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the growth of value added in the sectors is greater during recession than during boom. Other findings also show that capital stock and trade openness have a positive and significant effect on the growth of value added in industry & mining, agriculture, and services in both boom and bust

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periods, and this effect is greater in boom periods than in recession periods. Effects of inflation rate fluctuations, oil price fluctuations, economic policy uncertainty, and depreciation of the national currency also have a negative effect on the growth value of sectors in both boom and bust periods, so that the intensity of the impacts is greater in the bust regime than in the boom regime. To reduce exchange rate volatility and fluctuations in Iran, it is recommended to implement policies such as reducing central bank interventions in the foreign exchange market, maintaining fiscal discipline and lowering public debt, enhancing the attractiveness of financial markets to absorb idle capital, and unifying the exchange rate. Implementing these policies can, in addition to decreasing currency instability, increase investor confidence and improve the growth of value added across various sectors of the economy.

Keywords: Exchange Rate Volatility, Economic Growth, Boom and Recession Regime, Markov-Switching Approach.

Study of the factors affecting social isolation of the elderly and its consequences

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Maysam Musai^۲

Abstract

Nowadays, due to the improvement of public health standards, human life expectancy has increased. With longer lifespans, aging and the factors influencing it as well as its effects and consequences have become a social issue for the elderly. We aim to find a solution to reduce the social isolation of older individuals. For this purpose, we used a questionnaire and approached ۱۸ elderly residents of the Kahrizak facility who were willing to participate in in-depth interviews. Using the Boolean algebra approach, we studied the factors affecting the degree of social isolation among the elderly. The most significant factors included marital status, income, employment, health condition, and the number of children and grandchildren. The findings showed that the higher the level of social isolation among the elderly participants, the more they experienced feelings of purposelessness, loneliness, difficulties in social relationships, psychological problems, and physical illness. Additionally, as people grow older, their health status and personality change simultaneously, which may directly affect their social interactions and lead to a decline in the quality of their relationships. Therefore, actions must be taken to prevent the isolation of the elderly. These include encouraging them to join social networks and learn how to use digital platforms, providing communication devices such as radios, televisions, newspapers, books, home entertainment systems, and mobile phones, and promoting their membership in clubs and social environments.

Keywords: Elderly, Social Isolation, Socioeconomic Factors.

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Justice and Qest in the Quran With Emphasis on Economic Aspects

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Abstract

Justice is a great human ideal that has always been the focus of thoughtful thinkers and rulers, and the divine religion has also paid special attention to it. Qest is one of the words that has extensive semantic similarities with justice and has been used more than justice in the Quran. Different views have been presented about the semantic relationship of these two words. Some have considered Qest and justice to have the same meaning, while others have attributed different meanings to them. However, in order to better understand the concept and meaning of justice and Qest in the Quran and the semantic relationship of these two words together, it is appropriate to search for the meaning of justice and Qest in the Quran by examining the Quran more systematically in order to find a more correct semantic relationship between the two. This article attempts to achieve a more accurate semantic relationship between the two words justice and Qest in the Quran by analyzing the semantic components of the two words comparatively based on their co-occurrence relationships in the Quran and to test other interpretations of their semantic relationship. The result is that it seems that justice and Qest can be understood in the general sense of respecting and giving the rights of individuals, but these two words in the Quran, while having certain semantic similarities, also have clear semantic and practical differences. Justice has general conceptual dimensions, but Qest is the operational and executive definition of justice in the sense of giving the rights of individuals based on accepted standards in society.

Keywords: Qest, justice, Quran, ethics, criteria.

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