Abstracts

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Validation of the professional development model for elementary school teachersAbstract

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Abstract

The present study was conducted with the aim of validating a professional development model for elementary school teachers in East Azerbaijan. The method of the present study is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-survey based on the nature of the data. In the quantitative part, the statistical environment of the study included all elementary school teachers in East Azerbaijan, approximately ۳,۵۰۰ people. In order to estimate the required sample size in the quantitative part of the study, approximately ۳۵۰ samples were selected using the Cochran formula. And the samples were selected using stratified random sampling. Interview and questionnaire tools were used to collect data in the present study. The validity and reliability of the tools were examined and confirmed. In the quantitative part, in the inferential part, tests such as Pearson correlation, one-sample t-test, structural equation modeling (confirmatory factor analysis) were also used to answer the research questions using SPSS-v۲۱ and Lisrel-v۸.۸ software. The results of factor analysis showed that ۱۸ main components were identified from ۱۲۰ existing indicators (items). Accordingly, the components of knowledge, skills, and attitude were identified as constituent factors, and the factors of educational technologies and personal competencies and contextual factors were identified as effective factors.

Keywords: Development, teachers of educational technologies, personal competencies.

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Identifying and Prioritizing Factors Affecting the Probability of Social Security Retirement with the Delphi and Fuzzy Dimtel approach

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Abstract

Many countries, including industrialized and developed countries, adjust their social security and pension programs to reduce government spending and increase the active workforce. Such reforms directly affect government spending and participation decisions. The purpose of the current research was to identify and prioritize the factors affecting the probability of retirement with the Fuzzy Dimetal approach. The current research was based on a survey research design with a descriptive-inductive inference method, and it was quantitative in terms of the nature of the data and the method of analysis. The statistical population of the current research was university professors, trustees and specialists in social security affairs in ۱۴۰۲. In this research, in connection with the statistical community of experts, ۱۴ experts were selected by snowball method. In order to fulfill the goals and answer the research questions, this research has been done in two main phases. In the first stage, by reviewing the literature and evaluating the results of the studies, the ground has been prepared for the comprehensive identification and

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extraction of factors and sub-factors affecting the probability of retirement and their classification. In the following, in order to screen the identified variables, the Delphi technique was used and by surveying experts, by analyzing the field of knowledge and analyzing the content of retirement evaluation metrics and identifying the factors affecting it, and by using a persuasive Delphi survey of experts and applying Dimitl's fuzzy multi-criteria analysis model, two normal and abnormal parameters and education, age and age group, financial factors and physical and mental health were among the most important factors affecting the possibility of people's retirement. Based on the results obtained from the fuzzy Delphi analysis, finally sixteen factors affecting retirement among the effective factors according to the experts, including education level, gender, illness, disability, psychological factor, spouse's employment, business free, rest and recreation, part-time job, type of work (hard and harmful), work pressure, job satisfaction, low salary and benefits, working time and place conditions, employee income and retirement benefits. Finally, the importance assessment, ranking and refinement of indicators and factors affecting retirement based on the multi-criteria approach of Dimtel Fazi led to the finalization of two normal and abnormal indicators and six factors of working years and age (normal indicators), long illness, dismissal, from Disability and desertion (abnormal parameters) were identified as the most important factors affecting the possibility of people's retirement.

Keywords: Retirement probability, normal parameters, abnormal parameters, social security.

An Empirical Analysis of the Interrelationship between Copper Industry Output and Macroeconomic Indicators: A Simultaneous Equations System Approach

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Abstract

The copper industry, as a strategic pillar of Iran's mineral economy, holds significant potential for achieving national development goals and reducing oil dependency. However, the nature of its interaction with macroeconomic indicators—whether copper production acts as an engine of growth or merely reflects broader economic conditions—remains ambiguous. This study employs a simultaneous equations system approach using annual data from ١٩٩٦ to ٢٠٢٢ (١٣٧٥–١٤٠١ in the Iranian calendar) to examine the endogenous relationship between copper output and key macroeconomic variables, including GDP growth, real effective exchange rate, domestic investment, global copper prices, and other relevant indicators. The findings reveal a significant but asymmetric bidirectional relationship: copper production is highly responsive to macroeconomic conditions—particularly GDP growth (elasticity = ١.٦٨٩), real exchange rate (negative impact), and global copper prices—while its positive effect on GDP growth is statistically significant but comparatively modest (elasticity = ٠.٣٥٢). Moreover, the role of the copper industry in boosting non-oil exports is confirmed. The results suggest that despite its inherent potential as a growth engine, the copper sector has largely functioned as a reactive

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component under macroeconomic instability. These insights underscore the need for macroeconomic stabilization, downstream value chain development, and strategic policy interventions in the mining sector to fully realize copper's capacity as a driver of sustainable, non-oil economic growth.

Keywords: Copper industry, Macroeconomic indicators, Simultaneous equations system, Economic growth, Dutch disease, Iran.

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 suitable solutions to solve the mathematical model of the problem.

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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.

The Relationship Between Monetary Policy Shocks and the Performance of Bank Mellat in Selected Branches of East Azerbaijan

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Abstract

The concept of banking performance in Bank Mellat means evaluating the quality and success of this bank in achieving its financial, credit, operational, service and management goals. This performance is defined based on macro-banking indicators, but given the structure, goals and specific policies of Bank Mellat, it also has specific characteristics. Accordingly, paying attention to the relationship of this issue with monetary policy shocks is of particular importance. Monetary policy shocks can have positive or negative effects on Bank Mellat's performance through the various channels mentioned. These effects depend on the bank's response, the quality of risk management and its adaptive policies. Accordingly, in this study, the effect of monetary policy shocks on the performance of Bank Mellat in selected branches from ١٣٩٠ to ١٤٠٢ was examined seasonally using the BVAR method in ٤ fourth-level branches of East Azerbaijan province, which include Jolfa, Osku, Saeb and Sufian. The results of the long-term studies show that payment facilities, exchange rates and interest rates have been able to predict ١٠.٢٨, ٨.١٥ and ١.١٨ percent of the changes in the performance of the Jolfa branch, ٤.٨٢ percent, ١١.٢٤ percent and ٠.٠٨ percent of the changes in the performance of the Osku branch, ٥.٢١ percent, ١٣.٩٦

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percent and ٤.۱۰ percent of the changes in the performance of the Saeb branch, ٥.۰۹ percent and ۱۹.۹۰ percent of the changes in the performance of the Sufian branch, respectively.

Key words: Bank performance, monetary policy, monetary shock, BVAR method, Bank Mellat.

Economic Freedom in the Qur'an and Common Perspectives

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Abstract
Freedom is a fundamental principle in social life, and there are various views on economic freedom. Some Muslim scholars have also presented views on this subject. It seems that an understanding of economic freedom can be obtained from the Quran. It seems that by obtaining a Quranic understanding, one can have a better assessment of many existing views. Therefore, this article attempts to extract the views of Muslim scholars and other common views. Then, an understanding of the Quran is obtained from the text of the verses of the Quran and compares it with the aforementioned views. Finally, a comparative summary is presented. The results obtained show that some Muslim scholars reject the principle of economic freedom in Islam and do not consider it acceptable. On the other hand, some also consider economic freedom to be a principle in Islam in the areas of choosing economic activity, ownership, and consumption. The Quran also provides a moral framework for freedom, in which the basic principle of economic freedoms in activity (job and business), property and income is established. The restrictions on economic freedom in the Quran are also within the framework of moral restrictions (activities that generate immoral income, ownership of other people's property and consumption of goods that are harmful to man or society are the main axes of these restrictions) which are presented in the Quran based on the purpose of religion.

Keywords: Economic Freedom, Qur'an, Ethics.

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Critical Discourse Analysis of Welfare Policies in the Seventh Development Plan

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Abstract

Development plans constitute the most significant macro-level policy documents in Iran, and their representation of welfare, the role of the state, and mechanisms of social protection can substantially shape the future trajectory of the country's welfare system. The present study aims to critically analyze the discourse of welfare policies embedded in the Law of the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This study adopts a qualitative approach and draws upon Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional framework of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The research data consist of articles, provisions, and statements related to social welfare in the officially enacted text of the Seventh Development Plan, which were purposively identified and analyzed.

The findings indicate that, at the descriptive level, the discourse of the Seventh Development Plan is characterized by the predominance of concepts associated with economic efficiency, fiscal sustainability, targeting mechanisms, and data-driven governance. Terms such as *productivity*, *structural reforms*, *popularization*, and *cost pricing* occupy a prominent position within the text. At the interpretative level, welfare policies have increasingly been redefined through mechanisms of eligibility assessment, targeted identification of beneficiary groups, and the participation of multiple state and non-state actors. Moreover, the expanded use of information systems and databases reflects the strengthening of a data-based model of welfare governance. At the explanatory level, the findings suggest that the Seventh Development Plan is moving toward a model of welfare policymaking in which the state, rather than directly providing services, places greater emphasis on regulation, institutional

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coordination, and the utilization of the capacities of the private sector, public institutions, and civil society organizations.
Overall, the study concludes that the welfare discourse embedded in the Seventh Development Plan reflects a gradual transition from a provider-oriented welfare state toward a regulatory, data-driven, and multi-actor welfare regime. While such a transformation may enhance the efficiency and targeting of welfare policies, it simultaneously raises important questions concerning distributive justice, social inclusion, privacy protection, and the balance between economic efficiency and citizens' social rights.

Keywords: Seventh Development Plan; Welfare Policy; Critical Discourse Analysis; Welfare Governance; Welfare State.

Assessing tax culture using behavioral patterns

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Abstract

Tax culture can be considered as a set of perception, insight and reaction of individuals towards the tax system. This way of thinking is definitely related to a suitable law and also the performance of tax officials in applying the law to taxpayers. It is certain that the tax culture is influenced by the general culture of the society, how people relate, and it is also influenced by the ideological, political and economic factors of the society. The purpose of this research is to measure the tax culture by using behavioral patterns. And in terms of method, it is a descriptive-correlational research. In this research, library and field methods were used to collect data. The statistical population in the quantitative part of the research included the members of the public accountants' society of Iran, which was selected by simple random method as a statistical sample of ٤٢٣ people using the software to determine the sample size (Sample Power). The measuring tool in the quantitative section was a questionnaire (extracted from the qualitative section) with a five-point Likert scale. First, the measurement models were checked and the validity and reliability of the measurement tools were confirmed, then the hypotheses extracted in the qualitative part of the research were analyzed using structural equation modeling with the help of SmartPLS۳ and Spss۲٤ software. The findings of the research showed that causal conditions have a significant impact on tax culture, tax culture and contextual and intervening factors on strategies.

Keywords: Measurement, culture, tax, behavior patterns.

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Environmental security and cooperation and peace in the Persian Gulf

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Abstract

Environmental protection requires maintaining regional peace. In recent decades, the emergence of new environmental crises in the Persian Gulf, such as climate change, water tensions, and unsustainable development, have created major challenges for human security. This research seeks to answer the question of how environmental security can affect the discourse of regional cooperation to achieve lasting peace in the Persian Gulf. In response, this hypothesis is proposed that securitization regarding environmental crises can be a strategy to achieve peace. to be sustainable in the tense environment of the Persian Gulf where border disputes and security conflicts are an all-encompassing approach. This article considers this type of interaction against new security threats as part of regional and international cooperation and achieving sustainable peace, and its solutions from the point of view of environmental security look into it.The method of the research is analytical-explanatory and as a goal, it is tried to pay attention to the correlation between environmental security and cooperation and peace in the Persian Gulf. The general result of the article also shows that creating a discourse on the security of environmental threats can increase the level of cooperation between the governments of the region. To improve bilateral and multilateral ways to deal with the

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growing threats and to protect the environment and sustainable fraternal use of natural resources.

Keywords: Environmental security, securitization, regional security, Persian Gulf environmental threats, Copenhagen school.

Ethical Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in Cyberspace and Strategies for Their Governance

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Abstract

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based technologies in cyberspace has introduced new dimensions of ethical challenges for contemporary societies. This study aims to identify and analyze these challenges and to propose appropriate strategies for their governance and management by examining both the theoretical and practical dimensions of AI ethics. The research adopts a descriptive–analytical approach based on documentary sources and a comprehensive review of previous studies. The findings indicate that violations of privacy and human dignity, algorithmic bias, the lack of transparency in the decision-making processes of intelligent systems, and threats to employment security constitute the most significant ethical concerns associated with AI technologies. The results further suggest that developing clear legal and ethical frameworks, enhancing media and digital literacy across society, and establishing effective oversight mechanisms for AI systems can substantially mitigate their adverse consequences. Furthermore, integrating Islamic ethical principles into the design and application of intelligent systems can promote justice, accountability, and the protection of human values in the digital environment. Overall, this study emphasizes that the sustainable development of AI technologies is unattainable without adherence to ethical and cultural principles. Integrating technological innovation with human values provides a reliable pathway for the responsible and beneficial use of this emerging technology.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Technology Ethics, Privacy, Algorithmic Bias, Islamic Ethics, Cyberspace.

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Investigating the role of the media in active community participation in sustainable development: Designing a conceptual model for Iran

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Abstract

Public participation is one of the fundamental pillars of achieving sustainable development, and the media plays a key role in facilitating and strengthening it. However, in Iran, despite the existence of extensive communication infrastructures, active community participation in sustainable development still faces challenges. The aim of this research is to design a conceptual model to explain the role of traditional and new media in active community participation in sustainable development in Iran. This article, which is an extract from the author's doctoral dissertation, identifies key variables affecting social participation by using a systematic literature review, analysis of communication and development theories, and the perspectives of experts in the field of media and development. The research method is qualitative, using thematic analysis, and data were collected through semi-structured interviews with ٢٠ experts in the fields of media, sustainable development, and cultural policymaking, as well as the analysis of ١٥ domestic and international policy documents, and analyzed using MAXQDA software. The findings show that components such as media literacy,

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public trust, information transparency, and two-way interaction play a mediating role in the relationship between media and public participation. Also, the convergence of traditional and new media has been identified as a platform for increasing the effectiveness of development messages and strengthening active participation. Document analysis also showed that there is a significant gap between the views of experts and the content of existing policies; in such a way that the role of new media, media literacy, public trust, and media convergence has not been fully considered in domestic documents. By presenting a conceptual model, this article paves the way for future research to empirically test the identified relationships and offers specific policy suggestions in the form of a chain model of "awareness, empowerment, trust-building, synergy, and platform-building" to improve the role of the media in strengthening public participation in Iran.

Keywords: Sustainable development, traditional media, new media, social participation, media literacy, conceptual model.

Investigating the Effects of Natural Resource Rents on Economic Growth in Major Natural Resource-Exporting Countries: A Quantile Regression Approach

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Abstract

The examination of the effects of natural resource rents on economic growth has been a challenging topic in the literature on natural resource economics. Natural resource rents significantly influence economic growth by providing governments with revenues that can be invested in infrastructure, education, and health, thereby promoting development. However, the mismanagement of these rents can lead to the resource curse, where economies become overly dependent on commodities, resulting in volatility and underdevelopment. Understanding the dynamics of natural resource rents is crucial for policymakers to optimize benefits while mitigating risks. Studies in this area help identify sustainable practices and effective management strategies that can transform resource wealth into long-term prosperity. Ultimately, analyzing natural resource rents is vital for achieving balanced and inclusive economic growth. Given this context, the main objective of this study was to examine the effects of natural resource rents in major resource-exporting countries (۲۰ countries) over the period ۲۰۰۰–۲۰۲۲ using a quantile regression approach. The findings from both fixed-effects estimation and quantile regression indicated that natural resource rents have a positive and significant effect on economic

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growth. Moreover, based on the quantile regression results, the impact of natural resource rents on economic growth decreases at higher quantiles of economic growth. In other words, in countries with higher economic growth, the effect of natural resource rents on growth is weaker compared to countries with lower economic growth.

Keywords: Natural Resource Rents, Economic Growth, Quantile Regression.

The impact of business group affiliation on investment efficiency: The mediating role of product market competition

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Abstract
The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of business group affiliation on corporate investment efficiency, considering the mediating role of product market competition. This research is applied in terms of purpose, descriptive-correlational in terms of method, and quantitative research in terms of the nature of the data. Historical data was used to examine possible causal relationships between variables, so this research is post-event. The research population includes all companies listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange for the period ۲۰۱۷ to ۲۰۲٤. Using systematic screening sampling, ۱۳۰ companies were selected as the research sample. To collect data and information, two methods, library and field, were used. By using the library method and referring to library resources including books, reputable journals, academic theses, and searching electronic databases, appropriate theoretical foundations and background were provided for the research. Then, using the field method, the required data was collected by referring to the official websites of the Tehran Stock Exchange and the new Rahavard Novin software. The research hypotheses were tested through a multivariate linear regression model and combined data using Eviews software. The results of the study show business group affiliation has a negative and significant effect on the firm's investment efficiency. Also, product market competition has a mediating effect on the relationship between business group affiliation and firm investment efficiency.

Keywords: Business group affiliation, Investment Efficiency, Product market competition .

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Study of economic factors affecting insurance penetration rate in Iran with emphasis on economic development

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Abstract

Economic development is the main goal of most countries in order to increase their welfare and socio-economic capabilities and is one of the most important tasks of policymakers. Insurance, as an important tool in risk management, can help reduce financial risks, increase investment, reduce poverty and inequality, and facilitate international trade. These factors directly contribute to the economic development of countries, increase the quality of life of people, economic balance, and reduce poverty. The insurance penetration rate is one of the most important indicators used to evaluate a country's insurance industry, and this coefficient is a criterion for comparing the performance of the insurance industry among developed and developing countries, but unfortunately, this coefficient is low in Iran. Therefore, the present study was conducted in ۲۰۲۵ with the aim of investigating the factors affecting this variable. Research The research is applied in terms of purpose and correlation in terms of implementation method. The study concluded that all three factors are effective in this coefficient by assuming inflation, gross domestic product, and exchange rate as factors affecting this variable. Therefore, for insurance to effectively contribute to economic development and be effective in promoting production and eliminating inflation, there must be an efficient insurance system. This requires the existence of appropriate laws and regulations, effective supervision, and cooperation between different institutions.

Keywords: Currency, development, insurance, inflation, production.

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Analysis of Working Capital Financing Strategy and Firm Performance in Iran with Emphasis on Macroeconomic Variables: A GMM and Spline Approach

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of working capital financing (WCF) Strategy on the financial performance of firms listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange, while also analyzing the moderating role of key macroeconomic variables including gross domestic product (GDP), inflation rate, and interest rate. To this end, panel data for firms over the period ۲۰۱۵–۲۰۲٤ were collected and analyzed using the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM). In addition, a spline regression approach was employed to identify potential nonlinear patterns and determine the optimal level of working capital financing.

The results indicate that improving working capital financing generally has a positive and significant effect on financial performance; however, this effect diminishes at higher levels of working capital and eventually turns negative. This finding reveals a nonlinear, inverted U-shaped relationship between working capital financing and financial performance. Furthermore, the findings suggest that the effectiveness of such financing is greater under low economic growth and low inflation, whereas its impact weakens during periods of high economic growth, high inflation, or elevated interest rates. The simultaneous interactive effect of GDP and

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inflation was not statistically significant in the linear interaction model.
Overall, the results underscore the importance of optimizing working capital structure to enhance firms' financial performance, highlighting that financial managers should align their financing strategies with prevailing macroeconomic conditions. By providing empirical evidence from Iran's economy, this study emphasizes the need to consider nonlinear and condition-dependent effects in financial analyses and offers insights that can guide policymaking in the areas of liquidity and working capital management.

Keywords: Working Capital Financing Financial, Performance , Macroeconomic Factors.

Studying the Role of Social Capital in Human Resource Management: A Secondary Analysis of Research from ٢٠١١ to ٢٠٢٥

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Abstract

Background: Management means doing things by others. Human resources management is defined to manage organizational and non-organizational human resources for increasing job performance and improve decision making as well as increasing productivity.

Purpose: The main purpose of the research is to explain the relationship between social capital and human resource management in the period of ٢٠١١-٢٠٢٥.

Methodology: The current research method is meta-analysis and its tool is reverse questionnaire. Its statistical population is ٣٢ studies, which were selected by purposive sampling of ١٣ survey documents in the period of ٢٠١١-٢٠٢١. The validity and reliability of the research was controlled and their effect size was estimated using the Cohen and Fisher formula.

Findings: The findings of the research show that social capital has had a direct and significant impact on human resource management in all researches published from ٢٠١١ to ٢٠٢١. In general, social capital has been able to explain and predict ٠.٥٤ percent of human

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resource management changes. The structural dimension of social capital with a coefficient value of ٠.٣٢٤, the cognitive dimension of social capital with a coefficient value of ٠.٣١٠, the normative dimension of social capital with a coefficient value of ٠.٢٥٦, and the communication dimension of social capital with a coefficient value of ٠.١٤٨ have a significant effect on human resource management. **Conclusions:** With the increase of social capital, human resources are better managed with the help of sustainable network resources, relationships and mutual recognition of organization members, human resources and organizational groups.

Keywords: Meta-Analysis, Management, Human Resource Management, Social Capital, Community Development.

Assessment of the Global State of Financial Corruption

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Abstract

Corruption is one of the most significant challenges facing governance systems in contemporary societies. Its proliferation across social, economic, and political spheres can undermine public trust, institutional effectiveness, and the development process. This study aims to examine corruption at the macro level and analyze existing approaches to its prevention and control. The research adopts a descriptive-analytical approach based on documentary analysis. The required data were collected and analyzed through an examination of international indices, anti-corruption conventions, reports published by international organizations, and case studies. Accordingly, the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) were examined, followed by an analysis of a set of practical approaches to combating corruption. The findings indicate that, although international indices and anti-corruption conventions contribute to establishing common standards and strengthening anti-corruption cooperation, the mere adoption and implementation of such mechanisms do not necessarily lead to a sustained reduction in corruption. Their effectiveness depends on the quality of institutions, the degree of transparency and accountability, and the implementation capacity of governments. Furthermore, an examination of various experiences suggests that preventive approaches can play a more effective role in reducing opportunities for corruption. Accordingly, open government, digital government, asset and interest disclosure, beneficial ownership

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transparency, and information exchange and cooperation among tax authorities were identified as the most important practical approaches. Overall, effective anti-corruption efforts require a shift from purely reactive and punitive approaches toward preventive, transparency-oriented, technology-enabled, and participatory mechanisms.

Keywords: Corruption, Financial Corruption, Anti-Corruption, Open Government, Transparency, Governance.

Financial and investment challenges in the construction of solar energy projects in Iran and providing solutions to reduce or eliminate them

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Abstract

Nowadays using green energy, and in particular solar power is expanding and considering in most Asian countries. However, there is a wide spectrum of challenges and barriers regarding establishing and manipulating these projects. Among all these barriers, financial ones have a key role. Financial and investment climate determine whether countries begin using solar power or continue using pollutant energy resources, such as fossil fuels.
On the other hand, nonrenewable energy resources are economically and environmentally unstable. One of the most important barriers to the way of establishment of solar power projects is the bank's domination of financing and funding projects in Iran. Also the stock market hasn't developed so much that could help fund new solar power projects in Iran. Banks are the main source of financing, for large-scale projects. Another important issue is investment in renewable energy projects is considered risky and investors usually have little motivation to enter this field. Renewable energy projects have a lower rate of return compared to conventional energy projects. We have tried to recognize these financial challenges in Iran and Asian countries, and then introduce solutions to reduce or eliminate the barriers to reach a better environmental, social, and economic state for the country region continent finally the whole world.

Keywords: Financing solar energy, sustainable development, sustainable energy, investment challenges.

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Examining the role of awareness, debt ratio, growth opportunity and systematic risk on the reaction coefficient to profit, taking into account the moderating role of the growth of deposits

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Abstract
The aim of the current research is to examine the role of awareness, debt ratio, growth opportunity and systematic risk on the profit reaction coefficient, taking into account the moderating role of the growth of the deposit share on the special indicators of the banking industry. The reaction to profit in the banking industry can affect the performance of banks and risk control, on the other hand, the financial sector in any economy plays a key and important role in the economic development of that country. The current research is applied in terms of its purpose and in terms of the data collection method, it is a correlational descriptive research. The study population of the research includes all private and public banks admitted to the Tehran Stock Exchange for the period of ٢٠١٠ to ٢٠١٧. The results of the research showed that awareness has a significant effect on the coefficient of reaction to profit, taking into account the moderating role of the growth of deposits as a special indicator of the banking industry. The debt ratio has a significant effect on the reaction coefficient to profit, taking into account the moderating role of the growth of deposits as a special indicator of the banking industry. The growth opportunity has a significant effect on the profit reaction coefficient, taking into account the moderating role of the growth of the deposit share as a special indicator of the banking industry. It has a significant impact.

Keywords: Awareness, Debt Ratio, Growth Opportunity, Systematic Risk, Deposit Share Growth

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Designing a Smart Business Ecosystem Model for the Medical Tourism Industry in Iran: A Meta-Synthesis Approach

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Abstract

Given the diversity of stakeholders in the medical tourism sector, coordinating these actors and designing integrated solutions for medical tourists is a critical challenge—one that cannot be comprehensively addressed without leveraging smart systems and artificial intelligence (AI). Accordingly, this study aims to develop a smart business ecosystem model for Iran's medical tourism industry using a meta-synthesis approach. This multi-stage meta-synthesis was conducted by first identifying the categories, concepts, and codes of smart business ecosystems in medical tourism, followed by assessing their validity and reliability to establish an initial conceptual model. Out of ۲۹ retrieved studies, ۱۵ met the inclusion criteria and were incorporated into the final synthesis. The resulting model comprises ۷ main categories, ۱٦ concepts, and ۸٤ sub-categories, providing a comprehensive representation of a smart business ecosystem in the medical tourism industry. The findings offer a novel perspective and framework for designing smart business ecosystems in Iran's medical tourism sector, serving as a practical guide for healthcare managers, strategic planners, and policymakers.

Keywords: Smart Business Ecosystem, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Medical Tourism Industry, Meta-Synthesis.

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