



Abstracts

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Exploring the Factors Influencing Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Rural Life: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the factors influencing entrepreneurship and innovation in rural life. The research employed a qualitative methodology with a phenomenological approach. The target population included all rural innovators and entrepreneurs, and theoretical saturation was achieved after conducting in-depth interviews with ۱۹ participants selected through purposive sampling. Data collection was carried out using semi-structured interviews, and the analysis was conducted based on Giorgio's (۲۰۰۹) descriptive phenomenological method. The results revealed that the dynamic interplay of individual and psychological, social and cultural, policy-related, economic and financial, environmental, infrastructural and technological, as well as educational and promotional factors is key to the development of entrepreneurship and innovation in rural life. Within this framework, the success of rural entrepreneurs depends not only on personal traits such as creativity and motivation but also on local community acceptance, access to financial resources, appropriate technologies, practical training, and supportive government policies—all of which act as either facilitators or barriers. In other words, integrating the internal capacities of rural communities with external resources (such as infrastructure, markets,

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and legal incentives) can create a sustainable ecosystem for rural innovation and entrepreneurship. Conversely, the absence of any of these components can pose a significant obstacle to development. Based on the findings, it is recommended that integrated centers be established in rural areas through collaboration among government agencies, local institutions, and the private sector to holistically address all dimensions influencing entrepreneurship. These centers could provide combined services, including: technical and entrepreneurial skills training (educational factor), psychological counseling and social support, facilitating access to financial resources and technology, linking producers with markets and research centers.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Rural areas.

Identification and strategic analysis of the components of the effective competition model in Iran's banking industry

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to identify and analyze the components of the effective competition model in the banking industry of Iran. In terms of the purpose, the current research is of the type of applied and developmental studies, and in terms of the approach, it is among the qualitative researches, which was carried out using thematic analysis and fuzzy Delphi methods. The statistical population of the research in both qualitative and quantitative parts, knowledgeable experts included academic and organizational experts who had executive and professional experience (۱۰ years or more in the banking field) and specialized knowledge (faculty members or PhD in financial management). In the qualitative part and the first step of the research, information was collected in the form of documents from previous researches and field interviews, in which a semi-structured interview was conducted with financial-banking experts. In this section, ۲۵ experts were selected using purposeful and snowball sampling, and data analysis was used in the qualitative section using thematic analysis coding and Atlas T^۸ software. The quantitative part of the research was carried out in order to verify and

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screen the topics extracted from the qualitative stage using the two-stage fuzzy technique in Excel software. In a small part of the comments, ۱۰ experts were selected from the experts of the previous stage who were selected using targeted sampling. The results showed that effective competition in Iran's banking industry means the effective performance of the central bank and banks, which are influenced by financial, legal, economic, structural, environmental, social, political and managerial factors, and the consequences of its implementation on the performance of banks and the economic environment. Is. In addition, the central bank, the government and banks should take measures to achieve the desired state of competition in the country.

Keywords: effective competition, Iranian banking, bank performance, economic environment.

Modeling Return Spillovers among Dollar, Gold, Euro, and Sectoral Indices of the Tehran Stock Exchange: A GARCH Family Approach

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Abstract

In an economic environment marked by high political and financial uncertainty, optimal portfolio allocation requires a thorough understanding of return relationships and correlations among assets to minimize investment risk. In Iran, due to persistent domestic financial volatility and structural challenges, this issue is of even greater importance. This study aims to model return spillovers among gold, the US dollar, the euro, and selected group indices of the Tehran Stock Exchange (including automotive, banking, and chemical sectors) over the daily period from August ۲۶, ۲۰۱۸, to March ۱۵, ۲۰۲۲. For this purpose, using the Box–Jenkins approach, appropriate univariate models for each variable were first identified and selected based on information criteria. Subsequently, using the GARCH family of models (including GARCH and EGARCH with various orders), the cross-return spillover effects were estimated. The results of the selected models—EGARCH(۱,۲) for the banking index, EGARCH(۱,۱) for the chemical index, GARCH(۱,۲) for gold, GARCH(۲,۲) for the euro, and AR(۲) for the dollar—indicate that the magnitude and direction of spillovers differ across assets, revealing a complex pattern of positive and negative relationships among currency, gold, and stock markets. These findings can assist investors and policymakers in developing diversification strategies and risk management frameworks.

Keywords: Return spillover, Group indices, Tehran Stock Exchange, Gold, Dollar, Euro, GARCH family.

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Designing a model for the applicability of blockchain technology in virtual businesses

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Abstract

In recent years, research on blockchain technology and its applications in various fields has developed, and the results have led to the creation of diverse and scattered knowledge in this field. The goal of this study is to design a model for the use of blockchain technology in virtual businesses. The present study was conducted in two stages with a qualitative and quantitative approach. Thus, in the first stage, the qualitative part was conducted using the data-driven method. In the qualitative section, sampling was carried out using a purposeful snowball method, which included ۱۲ academic experts.

Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and document review and analyzed based on Strauss and Corbin's systematic approach (open, axial, and selective coding). The extracted model shows that, according to the research process, four factors: technological, economic and market, institutional and political, complementary, and uncertain, are the basis for the use of blockchain technology in virtual businesses. And for its successful implementation, strategies of transparency and trust building, digital ownership and tokenization, intelligence and automation, collaborative economy, and decentralized governance must be used. In addition, laws and regulations, technological advances, public culture and social acceptance, and competitive pressure and industry evolution are among the background conditions that facilitate the process. And access to various resources and macro and structural

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problems are among the intervening conditions that interfere with the process. Ultimately, the implications of using blockchain technology in virtual businesses include the areas of registration, identity, smart contracts, payment infrastructure, and hybrid applications. In the second stage, the quantitative part of the research was conducted using the structural equation modeling method. In the second stage, the quantitative part of the research was conducted using the structural equation modeling method. In this section, ۲۱۷ blockchain technology activists in virtual businesses in Tehran were selected as a statistical sample using the Cochran formula. In order to validate the research model, a researcher-made questionnaire was distributed among the statistical sample, and the reliability and validity of the questionnaire were examined and confirmed. Finally, using SMART.PLS software and structural equation modeling, the validity of the extracted research model was tested and confirmed.

Keywords: Blockchain technology, Virtual Businesses, Data-Driven Approach, Strauss and Corbin model, Structural Equation Modeling.

Estimating the Indicators and Components of Globalization on Iran's Economic Growth

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Abstract

Globalization is a complex process that transcends national borders, bringing together national economies, cultures, technologies, and thus economic, social, and political dimensions that increase interdependence between countries. This research aims to The assessment of short-term, medium-term and long-term effects using the globalization index and its components (economic, social and political globalization indices) examines the impact of globalization on Iran's economic growth in the period from ۱۹۷۹ to ۲۰۲۱.

The wavelet method is used to analyze the data. Wavelet transform is a very effective tool for dealing with time series (signals) that have unknown properties. The coefficients extracted from the wavelets show a part of the time series in different scales.

Through the process of analyzing the results obtained from the examination of the findings of the time series of the globalization and economic growth index, it is clear that, first, there is a relatively high dependence at high frequencies during the middle period of the study period between these two indices and The two indicators are in the same phase and economic growth is the cause of increasing globalization and economic growth is the leading indicator. Also, in the medium term until the year ۲۰۰۰, economic growth had an out-of-phase effect on globalization, and with the decrease in frequency (increasing the length of the investment period)) the degree of dependence between these two indicators has been greatly increased

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and globalization as a leading indicator has increased the economic growth of Iran.

In the short term, the effect of the advance of economic growth and in the long term the effect of the advance of globalization is clear.

Key words: KOF Globalization Index, Globalization, Economic Growth, Wavelet, Iran.

A Socio-Cultural Analysis of ISIS's Violent Behaviors in Contrast with Islamic Jurisprudence and International Law

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Abstract

This research investigates the socio-cultural underpinnings of ISIS's violent behaviors, including massacres, genocide, destruction of cultural heritage, and enslavement, from the perspectives of Islamic jurisprudence, international law, and Iranian domestic law. Utilizing a qualitative descriptive-analytical method and content analysis of documents (۲۰۲۰-۲۰۲۵), the findings reveal that ISIS's actions contradict fundamental principles of Islamic jurisprudence (both Shia and Sunni), such as the principle of non-harm (*la zarar*) and human dignity, stemming from literalist interpretations of religious texts. Under international law, these actions constitute crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide (Articles ۶-۸ of the Rome Statute), violating the UN Charter; however, jurisdictional limitations of the International Criminal Court hinder the full pursuit of justice. In Iranian law, the charges of *moharebeh* (enmity against God), *efsad fi-al-ard* (corruption on earth), and premeditated murder (Islamic Penal Code of ۱۳۹۲) apply, but the lack of a comprehensive counter-terrorism law presents challenges. Social factors such as political instability, poverty, and a lack of proper religious education contributed to ISIS's rise. Iranian criminal courts and the International Criminal Court possess jurisdiction, yet legal and implementation gaps necessitate reforms to domestic laws and enhanced international cooperation. Reparation for material and immaterial damages is mandated under both systems, although significant implementation obstacles persist.

Keywords: ISIS, Islamic jurisprudence, international law, Iranian law, socio-cultural factors, war crimes.

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Assessing Challenges and Barriers to the Development of Water-Based Tourism in Khuzestan Province: A Hierarchical Analysis (AHP) Approach by Water Resource Type (Sea, Wetland, River, and Dam)

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Abstract

This study investigates the challenges and barriers hindering the development of water-based tourism in Khuzestan Province, Iran, with a disaggregated analysis of four key aquatic resources: the Persian Gulf, wetlands (Hoor al-Azim and Shadegan), rivers (Karun and Karkheh), and major dams. Despite possessing exceptional natural potential—characterized by extensive coastal ecosystems, biodiverse wetlands, perennial river systems, and large-scale reservoirs—Khuzestan faces significant constraints that impede the growth of its water-based tourism sector. Through a structured framework, challenges were categorized into five dimensions: environmental, economic, infrastructural, socio-cultural, and legal. Key impediments include water pollution from industrial and agricultural effluents, progressive desiccation of wetlands, inadequate infrastructure (e.g., lack of modern piers, access roads, and visitor facilities), resistance from local communities, and complex regulatory frameworks governing water resource ownership and usage.

To prioritize these challenges, the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) methodology was employed, utilizing pairwise comparison questionnaires completed by ^{۴۴۲} tourism experts and stakeholders. The results indicate that economic challenges—notably insufficient

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investment and financial instability—and environmental challenges—particularly water pollution and biodiversity loss—are the most critical barriers across all four water resource domains.

Based on empirical findings, this study proposes a multi-dimensional policy agenda: (۱) implementation of integrated water resource management (IWRM); (۲) incentivizing private-sector investment through public-private partnerships; (۳) large-scale remediation of pollution sources; (۴) community education and capacity-building programs; (۵) digital marketing and branding initiatives to promote Khuzestan as an eco-tourism destination; and (۶) legislative reforms to clarify property rights and streamline regulatory approvals. These interventions are expected to transform Khuzestan into Iran's premier water-based tourism hub, generate up to ۷,۵۰۰ direct employment opportunities, enhance regional economic resilience, and contribute meaningfully to the objectives of Iran's Seventh National Development Plan, particularly in promoting sustainable development and ecological conservation.

Keywords: Water-based tourism; Khuzestan Province; Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP); Environmental challenges; Economic barriers; Infrastructural constraints .

Development of Business Internationalization, Commercial and Financial Risk, and Capital Structure Reversibility

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Abstract

This study examines how the process of business internationalization affects financial and commercial risk and the reversibility of capital structure. Internationalization, which includes activities such as exporting, importing, financing, foreign investment, and participation in global value chains, can significantly change the financial and operational landscape. The present study is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive and correlational in terms of data collection method. Data were collected by questionnaire from a sample of ۴۰۰ financial managers and senior accountants of Iranian companies in ۲۰۲۵. The findings of the study showed that business internationalization increases commercial risk and the speed of capital structure reversibility and has a reducing effect on financial risk. Financial risk also reduces the reversibility of capital structure. Entering global markets can lead to different effects on risk. Companies that successfully develop internationally gain greater flexibility by diversifying their income sources and markets, reducing their financial risk and increasing the speed of capital structure reversibility, although environmental and political changes will have a greater impact on increasing their commercial risk.

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Success in this field depends heavily on development strategies, risk management, the ability to absorb external shocks, the speed of response to market changes, and effective access to financial and human resources. While internationalization has the potential to increase risk, if properly managed, it can lead to significant improvements in financial flexibility and capital structure resilience.

Keywords: Business, Capital Structure, Internationalization, Reversibility, Risk.

Investigating the relationship between artificial intelligence and unemployment in selected Middle Eastern countries

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Abstract

The tremendous expansion and development of artificial intelligence-related technologies in today's world has had an impact on all economic sectors. Among the issues that economic experts raise regarding artificial intelligence-related technologies is their impact on the labor market and unemployment levels.

The present study tried to investigate the effect of the development of artificial intelligence technologies on unemployment in ^۱ selected Middle Eastern countries, including Iran, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates, by considering the limitations related to the study of the effect of artificial intelligence technologies on unemployment in developing countries. , Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Egypt and Occupied Palestine in the period ۲۰۰۹-۲۰۲۲.

The patent variable has been used to represent the development of artificial intelligence in selected countries.

To achieve the above goal, the present study tried to examine the relationship between artificial intelligence and unemployment by using patent data in the OECD database and using the literature of the econometric model of panel data. The results obtained from the presented experimental model do not provide evidence to confirm the positive effect of artificial intelligence promotion on unemployment in the studied countries. The results show that there is no significant effect of artificial intelligence on unemployment.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Labor Unemployment, panel Data.

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Developing Strategies for Enhancing Spatial Justice in Urban Neighborhoods Based on Walkability Analysis (District ۷ - Tehran Metropolitan Area)

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Abstract

The inequitable distribution of factors influencing walkability in urban neighborhoods has created significant disparities in access to urban opportunities and diminished quality of life. This research examines spatial injustice through walkability assessment and develops improvement strategies for neighborhoods in District ۷ of Tehran Metropolitan Area. The methodology integrates spatial analysis techniques including Kernel Density Estimation (assessing population distribution and intersection density), Focal Statistics (measuring green space accessibility), and Network Analysis based on Service Areas (evaluating access to urban services and public transportation through actual street networks). The analytical framework employed pairwise comparisons and expert consultation for criteria weighting, with spatial layers integrated through Weighted Linear Combination. Findings demonstrate distinct spatial patterns, with southern and western neighborhoods (Teymouri, Sadeghiyeh, Taresht) exhibiting superior walkability due to denser street networks and better service accessibility. Conversely, northern and eastern sectors (Sa'adat Abad, Faraz, Ivank) show significant walkability deficits. This spatial stratification reinforces automobile dependency and compromises urban livability in disadvantaged areas. Strategic interventions prioritize neighborhoods with high population density and poor walkability scores (including Tohid,

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Daryan No, and Sa'adat Abad), emphasizing enhanced service distribution, public transportation access, green space development, and street network connectivity. The study establishes walkability enhancement as crucial for achieving spatial justice and sustainable urban development.

Keywords: Walkability, Spatial Justice, Kernel Density, Focal Statistics, Network Analysis, Service Areas.

A Demographic Examination of Abortion Resulting from Honor Killings in Khuzestan Province

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine, from a demographic perspective, abortion resulting from honor killings in Khuzestan Province. This qualitative study was conducted using thematic analysis and inductive reasoning. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, observation, and documentary research focused on this field. The sample consisted of ۲۳ participants who were selected through fully purposive sampling, taking into account the ethnic diversity present in Khuzestan Province, including Arabs, Bakhtiari, Shushtari, Dezfuli, and Behbahani. The researchers employed key social theories, including Erving Goffman's dramaturgical theory, Gerhard Falk's and Howard Becker's theories of stigma and social deviance, as well as Link and Phelan's stigmatization model, to analyze the phenomenon. This theoretical framework contributes to a deeper analysis of why this phenomenon occurs within a traditional and tribal context. The findings indicated that abortion in this social context is not merely a medical act, but rather a complex response to structural, cultural, and tribal pressures. Abortion is often regarded as a form of "conscious killing," whereby an individual, while being aware of the laws and social conditions, undertakes abortion in order to escape disgrace, social exclusion (de-labeling), and suspicion, or even to avoid being killed (honor killing). The main themes extracted from the study are: "preserving women's health through legal reform," "structural pressure and individual freedom," and "abortion as conscious killing." The findings emphasize that abortion may constitute part of the initial motivations underlying honor killings, and that abortion after the third month of pregnancy may itself fall

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within the category of honor killings. The study emphasizes the necessity of a profound reconsideration of laws and policies in order to protect women's rights and health under critical and vulnerable circumstances.

Keywords: *abortion, honor killing, stigmatization, social labeling, Khuzestan Province.*

An Investigation into the Impacts of the COVID-۱۹ Crisis on Tourism Economic Variables: A Case Study of Imamzadeh Saleh, Tehran

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Abstract

The COVID-۱۹ pandemic caused unprecedented disruption to the global tourism sector, significantly destabilizing the tourism economy. Consequently, this research aims to examine the impacts of the COVID-۱۹ crisis on the economic variables of businesses operating in the vicinity of the Imamzadeh Saleh shrine. Utilizing a survey-based methodology, data were gathered through a self-administered questionnaire. The statistical population comprises approximately ۵۰۰ owners and employees of enterprises surrounding Imamzadeh Saleh in Tajrish. A sample of ۱۱۶ participants was determined using G*Power software, with a random sampling approach applied. Hypothesis testing reveals that the businesses surrounding Imamzadeh Saleh are facing critical challenges. The study evaluates several economic indicators that underwent significant shifts during the pandemic. Structural modeling results indicate that the “number of customers/tourists” variable possesses the highest correlation with the latent construct of “local businesses,” yielding a coefficient of ۰.۷۲, thereby serving as the most significant predictor. In contrast, “diversity of business activities” demonstrated the lowest correlation (۰.۳۳), exerting minimal influence on the construct’s explanation. In summary, the positive factor loadings—comprising sales volume, customer/tourist count, employment levels, capital turnover, activity diversity, and profitability—denote a direct impact on the businesses. Conversely, the negative factor loadings, specifically regarding workforce reductions (layoffs) and rental expenditures, indicate an inverse relationship with the economic vitality of businesses in the Imamzadeh Saleh area.

Keywords: Business, Religious Tourism, Tourism Economics, COVID-۱۹ Crisis

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Identifying and Analyzing the Dimensions of the Market Development Model Based on Inbound Marketing in Knowledge-Based Companies in Golestan Province

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to identify and analyze the dimensions of the market development model based on inbound marketing. This research was conducted in a descriptive and mixed exploratory (qualitative-quantitative) manner. The participants included ۱۰ academic experts in the field of marketing who were selected using the electric bullet method. The statistical population included ۲۰۰ managers and sales experts of knowledge-based companies in Golestan Province, and the statistical sample was ۱۳۲ people based on the Krejci and Morgan table, who were selected using simple random sampling. The results showed that the dimensions of the model include (employee digital capability, digital communication management, digital-centric approach, digital trust building, privacy and security, customer digital literacy, company digital infrastructure, management commitment and support, country digital infrastructure, and digital laws and policies) which have an impact of ۰.۳۱۹, ۰.۳۱۲, ۰.۳۰۷, ۰.۳۱۰, ۰.۳۲۶, ۰.۳۰۳, ۰.۳۲۴, ۰.۳۱۵, ۰.۳۳۱, and ۰.۳۱۳ on the market development model based on inbound marketing.

Keywords: Market development, Marketing, Inbound, Knowledge-Based.

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The effect of cause related marketing on consumer purchase intention (case study: DiDi mineral water)

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Negin Abbaspour^۴

Abstract

Cause related marketing as an ethical and responsible approach in the marketing industry has gradually attracted more attention. The aim of the current research is to investigate the effect of cause related marketing on consumer purchase intention in DiDi mineral water company.

The research method of the current study is a descriptive-survey method of applied and correlational type. In order to collect the theoretical bases of information regarding the explanation of the literature of the subject of the research, the library method and document studies were used. The tool of data collection in this research was a questionnaire. The statistical population of the research is the consumers of DiDi mineral water company in Tehran, who have used the products of this company at least one month before, based on this, the size of the statistical population of the research is considered unlimited, and according to Cochran's formula, unlimited the statistical population was used to calculate the statistical sample of the research (۱۸۰ people).

Also, the random sampling method was simple. Due to the fact that the questionnaire was distributed in person and electronically and was done in several stages, only ۱۲۱ questionnaires were collected. Also, Spss^۲ and Smart-Pls^۳ software were used in this research. The results showed that cause related marketing has a positive and

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significant effect on moral pleasure, brand attractiveness, consumer identity with the company, consumer loyalty and consumer purchase intention. Moral pleasure, brand attractiveness, consumer identity with the company and consumer loyalty has a positive and significant effect on the consumer's purchase intention, and brand attractiveness has a positive and significant relationship with the consumer's identity with the company.

Keywords: marketing, Cause related marketing, consumer purchase intention, DiDi mineral water.

Designing an Open Banking Model with a Grounded Theory Approach for Sepah Bank

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Abstract

Open banking, as one of the key pillars of digital transformation in the banking system, can enhance the relationships of banks with customers and other stakeholders. This approach transforms banks from mere financial service providers into platforms for broad and open innovation, aiming to create transparency, innovation, and competition in the delivery of banking services. The purpose of this research is to provide an open banking model with a data-driven approach in Bank Sepah. The present study is a qualitative research based on grounded theory, conducted to identify the key factors and components for implementing open banking. The participant population included academic and banking experts in the fields of banking and economics, who were selected non-randomly and purposively using the snowball sampling method. The research community comprised academic and banking experts, ۱۴ of whom were selected non-randomly and purposively using the snowball sampling method. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed using open and axial coding methods to extract the conceptual structure of the open banking model. This research was conducted in the year ۱۴۰۳, and its tool is the MAXQDA software, which was used for data analysis with qualitative and mixed methods. The findings indicated that success in implementing open banking requires coordination among

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infrastructure and technology, management and leadership, training and personnel, experience and research, customers and market, finance and profitability, limitations and risks, and operational and managerial policies. These factors provide an operational framework for designing and implementing open banking and facilitate decision-making and strategic planning at Sepah Bank.

Keywords: Open banking, pattern design, grounded theory, Bank Sepah, qualitative analysis.

Identifying and Ranking the Indicators of managers competency based on transcendental governance (Case study: Export Development Bank of Iran)

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Mohammad Reza Jaber Ansari^۲
Hojat Taheri Goudarzi^۳
Mohammad Taheri Roozbahani^۴

Abstract

Competence is a combination of knowledge, skills, abilities, and measurable characteristics that help improve the performance of the organization's employees and, as a result, lead to the success and victory of the organization. The Shiite belief in the Imamate and infallibility of the pure Imams, originating from the merit-oriented approach and entrusting government to the saints, is a logical and Quranic truth, because the position of management in the Islamic approach is as a trust that is entrusted to the individual or leader. The aim of the present study is to identify and prioritize the indicators of the competence of managers based on transcendental governance. In terms of its applied purpose and in terms of its typology, this study is among the mixed qualitative and quantitative research in the inductive-deductive paradigm. The statistical population of this study is all experts and professors in the field of management in the qualitative section. Considering the purpose of the study, sampling in this study was carried out purposefully and with a number of ۱۹ people. The statistical population of the quantitative section is the managers of the Export Development Bank of Iran, which was determined using the available non-probability sampling method. In the qualitative section, qualitative data obtained from interviews were collected using the ۲۰۲۰ MaxQda software and the coding method, and the quantitative section was researched and analyzed

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using the Fuzzy Delphi method. Using the qualitative data obtained from exploratory interviews, the competency indicators of managers based on transcendental governance were classified into ۱۲ specific factors and then, by extracting these factors, they were ranked through quantitative research. The results of the study showed that among the competency indicators of managers based on transcendental governance, spiritual intelligence, relational and communication competence, and jihad for realization are the most important competency indicators of managers based on transcendental governance.

Keywords: meritocracy, managers, transcendental governance, Export Development Bank of Iran, Fuzzy Delphi.

Identifying and Analyzing the Dimensions of the Knowledge Suppression Prevention Model (Case study: Education in Golestan Province)

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Raziyeh Naderkhani^۳

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to identify and analyze the dimensions of the knowledge repression prevention model in education in Golestan province. This research was conducted with a mixed exploratory approach and in two qualitative and quantitative parts. In the qualitative part, in order to identify the effective factors, semi-structured interviews were conducted with ۱۵ academic and organizational experts who were selected by snowball method, and the data were analyzed using content analysis. In the quantitative part, the statistical population included ۱۸۶۰ administrative experts from the General Directorate of Education of Golestan province, of whom ۳۱۸ were selected based on the Krejci and Morgan table and by simple random sampling method. The quantitative data were analyzed using structural equation modeling. The findings of the qualitative part showed that the knowledge repression prevention model consists of ۲۷ components in the form of five dimensions: knowledge-based leadership, learning organizational culture, supporting organizational processes, change leadership, and knowledge-based human resource management. The quantitative findings also indicated that all five identified dimensions have a positive and significant impact on preventing knowledge repression. Overall, knowledge-based human resource management and supporting organizational processes were more important, and simultaneous attention to the dimensions of leadership, organizational culture, organizational processes, and human resource

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management can provide a basis for more effective prevention of knowledge repression and strengthening knowledge sharing in education.

Keywords: Knowledge repression prevention, knowledge-based leadership, knowledge-based human resource management, education.

Identification and Development of Financial Resource Mobilization and Sponsorship Methods in Sports Competitions and Marketing

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Abstract

The present study aimed to identify and develop a comprehensive model for methods of attracting financial resources and sponsors in sports competitions and sports marketing within the education system of Gilan Province, Iran. This applied research employed a sequential exploratory mixed-methods approach, conducted in two qualitative and quantitative phases. In the qualitative phase, semi-structured interviews were conducted with ۲۰ experts in the fields of sports, sports marketing, and financial management of the education system in Gilan Province. The data were analyzed using Braun and Clarke's thematic analysis. In the quantitative phase, the extracted conceptual model was validated by ۱۲ experts using the Content Validity Ratio (CVR) and Content Validity Index (CVI). Subsequently, the model was tested using data collected from ۳۷۱ managers, coaches, physical education teachers, and active sponsors in the province, through structural equation modeling with the partial least squares approach using SmartPLS ۳ software. The qualitative findings led to the identification of ۱۹۴ meaning units, ۵۴ open codes, ۱۸ sub-themes, and ۶ main themes, including: methods of attracting financial resources, sponsors and sponsorship, sports marketing strategies, financial challenges and barriers, inter-organizational collaborations, and local and regional capacities. The

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quantitative results indicated that all structural relationships in the model were significant at the ۰.۰۰۱ level. Among the model's dimensions, financial challenges and barriers (path coefficient = ۰.۹۰۱) and local and regional capacities (path coefficient = ۰.۸۹۸) showed the strongest relationships with the core construct of attracting financial resources and sponsors. In contrast, sports marketing strategies (path coefficient = ۰.۷۰۸) demonstrated the weakest, yet still significant, relationship. This pattern suggests that attracting financial resources in student sports in Gilan Province is a multidimensional phenomenon most strongly linked to the intensity of financial barriers and the ability to leverage local and regional capacities. Alongside these, sponsorship, inter-organizational collaborations, and marketing strategies also play significant roles in explaining the model.

Keywords: Student Sports Financing, Sponsors, Sports Marketing, Local Capacities, Inter-organizational Collaboration.

The Pathology of Digital Development and the Erosion of Cultural Diversity: A Dystopian Analysis of *Black Mirror* via Byung-Chul Han's Psychopolitics

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Alireza Sayyad^۲

Abstract

This article aims to investigate the cultural and social implications of rapid digital development by analyzing the series *Black Mirror* through the philosophical framework of Byung-Chul Han. The central inquiry focuses on how the “Transparency Society” and the logic of neoliberal psychopolitics challenge the foundations of authentic cultural development and lead to the “Erosion of the Other.” By examining selected episodes such as “Nosedive” and “The Entire History of You,” this study argues that the digitalization of everyday life has given rise to the “Achievement Subject”—individuals who, under an illusion of freedom, engage in self-exploitation and sacrifice stable social bonds for efficiency and quantitative ratings.

The findings reveal that technological development, in the absence of ethical and cultural reflection, has resulted in “Positive Violence.” In this state, as the boundary between private and public spheres dissolves, “negativity” and cultural differences are replaced by the “Aesthetics of the Smooth” and mass homogenization. Within this context, *Black Mirror* is analyzed not merely as a science-fiction work, but as a sociological warning regarding the crisis of “psychic exhaustion” and the decay of the social fabric. The article concludes that sustainable cultural development in the digital age necessitates a re-evaluation of the concept of transparency and the reclaiming of the right to secrecy and mystery against algorithmic dominance, thereby enabling the restoration of authentic human experiences and the acceptance of “the Other.”

Keywords: Cultural Development, Byung-Chul Han, Black Mirror, Transparency Society, Psychopolitics, Achievement Subject, Social Development.

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Explaining the Model of Cultural Heritage Tourism Entrepreneurship Development with Emphasis on the Capacities of Golestan Province

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Abstract

The development of entrepreneurship in cultural heritage tourism plays a significant role in utilizing historical and cultural capacities and creating sustainable economic opportunities. Given the considerable cultural heritage potential of Golestan Province, along with the existing gap between these latent capacities and their current level of utilization, the present study aimed to explain a model for the development of entrepreneurship in cultural heritage tourism with an emphasis on the capacities of Golestan Province. In terms of purpose, this research is applied, and in terms of method, it follows an exploratory mixed-methods design. In the first stage, the identification of components was carried out systematically using the grounded theory strategy. The selection of participants began through purposive judgmental sampling and then continued based on the logic of theoretical sampling in order to clarify and elaborate the characteristics of the emerging categories until theoretical saturation was achieved. For this purpose, ۱۷ in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with academic and executive experts. In the second stage, structural equation modeling using Smart PLS software was employed to present the model. The statistical population consisted of ۳۸۰ managers and experts in the field of

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tourism and cultural heritage in Golestan Province, of whom ۱۶۸ individuals were selected as the sample through simple random sampling. The findings of the qualitative section showed that the model of entrepreneurship development in cultural heritage tourism in Golestan Province consists of ۵۹ components within ۹ dimensions, namely individual, environmental, structural, governance, cultural, social, relational, economic, and technological. Furthermore, the results of the quantitative section indicated that these dimensions, with coefficients of ۰.۸۰۰, ۰.۸۵۶, ۰.۷۵۳, ۰.۸۸۱, ۰.۸۷۹, ۰.۸۶۱, ۰.۸۸۵, ۰.۸۶۱, and ۰.۸۴۲, respectively, significantly contribute to explaining the model of entrepreneurship development in cultural heritage tourism. Overall, the findings emphasize the necessity of simultaneous attention to multiple dimensions and the utilization of the cultural and historical capacities of Golestan Province within an integrated approach to planning and policymaking. Such an approach can provide the groundwork for strengthening entrepreneurship and promoting the sustainable development of cultural heritage tourism in the province.

Keywords: Development, Entrepreneurship, Tourism, Cultural Heritage.

Mental Health of Iranians: The Status of Socioeconomic Components on the Eve of the Fifteenth Solar Hijri Century

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Abstract

Health is one of the essential prerequisites for achieving social well-being and development. Despite the World Health Organization's emphasis on the significant impact of social factors and variables on mental health and mental illness, relatively few studies have been conducted on this subject in Iran. Accordingly, this study aims to examine the contribution of socioeconomic components to the mental health of Iranians and the prevalence of mental disorders in Iran. To this end, the study employs a secondary quantitative data analysis approach, drawing on existing data from mental health surveys and statistical yearbooks to analyze the prevalence of mental disorders and structural variables in the social and economic domains.

The theoretical framework of the study is primarily based on Merton's theory of structural strain. According to this perspective, when individuals lack the capacity to perform their roles appropriately and in accordance with societal expectations within the social positions they occupy, and consequently deviate from established social norms, their behavior may be regarded as socially unacceptable and classified as abnormal or deviant, manifesting in the form of mental illness.

The findings indicate that socioeconomic components account for more than ۲۹% of the variation in the prevalence of mental disorders across Iran's provinces. The components of social connectedness, economic capacity, access to social support, and access to general welfare have the greatest statistically significant effects on the prevalence of mental disorders in Iran, respectively.

This study highlights the importance of social factors in the prevalence of mental disorders and underscores the need for

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substantial policy measures and interventions to improve the mental health of members of society. Specifically, strengthening formal and informal support systems and enhancing individuals' economic capacity through economic stability and job creation are recommended to improve the mental health of society.

Keywords: Mental health, mental disorders, social support , economic capacity , boundaries of socially acceptable behavior.

Identifying the capacities of sea-based development in the Persian Gulf With SWOT matrix analysis (Case study of Bushehr province)

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to identify the capacities of sea-based development in the Persian Gulf. To achieve this goal, the descriptive-analytical method and the SWOT matrix tool have been used. For this purpose, using the opinions of ۱۷ experts familiar with the sea area, the strengths, weaknesses, damages and threats of sea-based development in the Persian Gulf have been identified and a case study of Bushehr province has been conducted. The research findings show that the most important strengths of sea-based development in Bushehr province are the existence of commercial and fishing ports and the existence of the necessary infrastructure for the export and import of fishery products and the existence of ۹۳۶ km of maritime border and ۷۰۷ km of coastal border, and the country's largest maritime border with the Persian Gulf. The most important weaknesses of sea-based development in Bushehr province are the lack of infrastructure such as energy, water and electricity, the lack of rail transport, and the inappropriateness of communication routes from Bushehr province to the center of the country. The most important opportunities for sea-based development in Bushehr province are the possibility of creating new and sustainable jobs in the field of processing and packaging of fishery products, the possibility of developing tourist areas on the coasts of the province, and the ability to create international tourism; the most important threats are the destruction of the marine environment, pollution from industry and agriculture, climate change, sea level rise, increased sea concentration due to desalination plants, and the accumulation of heavy metals.

Keywords: Persian Gulf, sea-based development, sea, SWOT matrix

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