



Abstracts

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The Relationship between Economic Development and Mahdavi Justice

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Abstract

In this article, the two categories of economic development and justice have been evaluated separately and the relationship between the two has been discussed in the context of Mahdavi society. The premise of this research is that in the developed society under the rule of Hazrat Mahdi, while we are faced with the abundance of production factors and the efficiency of economic institutions, the development presence of the government is manifested and through the mass production of goods and services that are under the protection of security caused by justice. It is possible to eliminate poverty, increase prosperity and economic development, and we can witness a fair distribution of wealth and income in the society. Therefore, neither from the epistemic aspect nor from the executive aspect, there is no separation between the realization of economic development and justice. The research question that seeks to find the balance between the two issues of development and justice in Mahdavi society is looking for the quality and quantity of this interaction. This search is in the style of documentary research or descriptive analytical method. The results show that the two issues of development and justice can be summed up, are in line and support each other. In fact, it can be said that the development of the same path-finding is aimed at justice in order to implement the rules of religion in the monotheistic society.

Keywords: Development, economic development, justice, Mahdavi society

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Analysis of Coopetition Strategies in Healthcare Supply Chain: A Mixed Approach of Thematic Analysis and Ordinal Priority

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Abstract

Coopetition strategy, or collaborative competition, can significantly mitigate challenges within the healthcare supply chain, such as shortages of expertise, equipment, raw materials, and necessary services. Despite its potential, the application of this strategy in the healthcare sector remains limited. Therefore, the present study was conducted to analyze coopetition strategies in the healthcare supply chain. This research employed a mixed-methods approach and was carried out in two phases. In the first phase, adopting a qualitative approach, coopetition strategies in the healthcare supply chain were identified through semi-structured interviews and thematic analysis. In the second phase, to identify the key strategies, the ordinal priority approach was utilized. The analysis of the data from the first phase of the research identified ۰۰ coopetition strategies. These strategies were categorized into ۱۱ overarching themes, namely: “Institutionalizing Ethics,” “Knowledge Enhancement Strategies,” “Regulatory Strategies,” “Top-Down/Governmental Strategies”, “Financial Strategies”, “Culture Building”, “Organizational Strategies”, “Manager Characteristics”, “Human Resource Strategies”, “Legislative Strategies”, and “Management Strategies”. The results of ranking these strategies in the second phase of the research indicated that “Legislative Strategies”, “Manager Characteristics”, and “Organizational Strategies” held the first to third priorities, respectively. To implement these strategies

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effectively, it is necessary for upstream regulatory bodies to identify and remove the legal barriers to coopeition. Furthermore, appointing managers based on the competencies required for coopeition and providing necessary training in areas such as problem-solving and decision-making, data security, negotiation skills, and conflict resolution is essential.

Keywords: Coopeition Strategies, Healthcare Supply Chain, Thematic Analysis, Ordinal priority approach (OPA).

The validity of legally determined opinions with an attitude to Article ۴۷۷ of the Criminal Procedure Code

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Abstract

In today's era, the principle of the validity of sealed matter has been accepted in contemporary legal systems. Resumption of proceedings is one of the ways of protesting final decisions, which is foreseen in the civil procedure law and some other laws. Resumption of proceedings is one of the extraordinary ways of complaining about decisions and a way to refer to the branch that issued the definitive decision, and it is for the purpose of reversing the decision and compensating for errors and mistakes that are caused by the actions of the judge or any of the parties. Accepting the request for resumption Proceedings from final judgments, although it weakens the rule of validity of the closed case, but on the other hand, it compensates for the effects of judgments that are caused by mistakes. The legislator aims to protect the rights of people who are harmed due to mistakes or mistakes in legal and criminal cases, Following the approval of the new criminal procedure law in ۲۰۱۲, in article ۴۷۷, a new legal establishment was created and another way was provided besides the resumption of general proceedings, and that resumption of special or special proceedings is through the head of the judiciary, which is clearly stated. All final decisions of the judicial authorities (both legal and criminal) if found by the head of the judiciary to be against Sharia, are considered to be a resumption of the proceedings. Is the Supreme Court obliged to follow it? that the examination of various opinions confirms that the special branches of the Supreme Court are not obliged to follow them and can, contrary to the

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recognition and instructions of the head of the judiciary that the final decision issued is contrary to Sharia, not recognize and confirm it as contrary to Sharia. What we are facing is what is meant by the phrase "contrary to Sharia Bin"? By searching the old and new laws, the legislator has simply defined it as contrary to the principles of jurisprudence. According to the results, it can be said that in the case of the resumption of special proceedings by the head of the judiciary, the Supreme Court is not obliged to follow it, and the most important basis for accepting the resumption of proceedings through the judiciary is to prevent the implementation of decisions against Sharia. And of course, this matter is objected and criticized because it will cause instability and instability of court rulings and distort judicial security.

Keywords: definitive verdict, reinstatement of proceedings, reinstatement of special proceedings, conflict between Sharia, head of the judiciary.

Analysis of the effect of knowledge-based economy on regional inequality in Iran

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Abstract

The reduction of regional inequalities is considered one of the important topics in the literature of regional development. Analyzing the impact of knowledge-based economy components on regional inequality in Iran's provinces is a topic that has attracted much attention in recent years. The knowledge-based economy is a new approach in the economy, based on innovation, education, information and technology and the development of economic incentives to produce and provide services in the context of knowledge. This research examines how these components affect regional inequality in Iran's provinces using panel data and fully modified least squares methods by EViews 12 software. The results of this research show that innovation, education, technology and information have an effect on reducing regional inequality. Also, the combined index of the knowledge-based economy along with the growth of the GDP reduces the regional inequality, although the increase in the inflation rate exacerbates the inequality, so the policy makers and economic planners in designing and implementing effective policies to reduce the regional inequality in the provinces of Iran should develop the skills of human resources, promote Teaching skills at postgraduate levels, developing parks and growth and technology centers, creating technological infrastructure and supporting start-up businesses, connecting the academic community with industry, and putting monetary and financial discipline on their agenda.

Key words: knowledge-based economy, gross domestic product, regional inequality, inflation, province, completely modified least squares.

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Investigating the Role of Rural Tourism in Creating Economic Opportunities: A Study of Villages in the Masuleh Region

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Abstract

This study was conducted to analyze the role of rural tourism in creating economic and social opportunities in the region of Masuleh. Tourism has significant impacts on the economic, cultural, and social development of local communities. Masuleh has, in recent decades, become a popular destination for domestic and international tourists, providing new employment opportunities and economic activities for local residents. In this study, qualitative data were collected through individual and group interviews with local stakeholders, officials, and entrepreneurs in the tourism sector and analyzed using thematic analysis. The results indicated that tourism in Masuleh functions beyond a temporary source of income, contributing to the improvement of residents, livelihoods, reduction of out-migration, diversification of economic activities, and enhancement of social capital. In particular, the empowerment of women and youth, active participation in tourism-related businesses, and the strengthening of trust and collective cooperation are among the prominent outcomes of tourism development in the region. The findings also show that tourism has been able to create an organic employment pattern based on local capacities, shifting the traditional livelihood structure—previously centered on agriculture and limited services—toward a service-oriented and sustainable economy. The theoretical analysis of

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the study, grounded in frameworks of modernization, sustainable development, dependency theory, social capital, empowerment, endogenous development, and local participation, demonstrates that the success of tourism depends on local management, conservation of cultural and natural resources, and participatory planning. This study emphasizes that tourism development should be guided by respect for environmental carrying capacity, preservation of cultural identity, and strengthening of local institutional structures in order to prevent negative consequences such as cultural homogenization, inequality, and social problems. Ultimately, the research highlights the necessity of formulating smart strategies, participatory policymaking, and continuous sustainability assessment in the management of tourism in Masuleh.

Keywords: Rural tourism, job creation, sustainable development, Masouleh, empowerment, local participation.

Innovative Stock Portfolio Optimization: An Integrated Approach Using PSO Algorithm and Worst-Case CVaR with Dynamic Copula for Enhanced Performance

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Abstract

Portfolio optimization is a key concept in investment management that creates an optimal mix of return and risk in asset allocation. Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT), which accounts for correlations between assets and uses mean-variance analysis, is a key step in portfolio construction. However, the realities of the financial markets—which tend to reveal complexities and the need to manage heavy-tail risks and ephemeral dependencies—has prompted the need to develop much richer techniques, such as Conditional Value-at-Risk (CVaR) optimization frameworks and multi-objective processes. In this research, we introduce a new multi-objective model for optimal portfolio selection that utilizes, among other things, dynamic copula approaches to accurately quantify the linear and nonlinear nonparametric dependencies between assets, with the PSO algorithm to optimize the portfolio. This new model incorporates more sophisticated risk management metrics, such as Worst-Case Conditional Value-at-Risk (WCVaR) and expected return, and proposes a methodology for optimizing portfolios in dynamic investment environments. The findings indicate that the proposed model demonstrates significant superiority over classical approaches such as the Markowitz mean-variance model and equally

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weighted portfolios across performance metrics including the risk-adjusted Sharpe ratio and stability during market turbulence. By enabling dynamic asset allocation management and maintaining equilibrium between competing objectives (such as return maximization and risk minimization), this model presents an efficient solution for institutional and professional investors.

Keywords: Portfolio Optimization, Mean-Variance Model, Dynamic Copula, Optimization, Metaheuristic Algorithm.

Thesis title: Developing a local model of crisis journalism in the media to deal with the water crisis

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Abstract

The water crisis in Iran is caused by the overexploitation of renewable resources and the significant reduction of surface and groundwater resources, which, despite its widespread consequences, lacks a comprehensive understanding in society. The media, as an influential institution, plays a key role in raising awareness, managing, and preventing the water crisis, and attention to crisis journalism in this area is essential. The aim of this research is to develop a local model of crisis journalism for the media to effectively confront the water crisis in Iran. The integrated research method includes a qualitative part using the Delphi method (۲ rounds, ۱۰ experts including journalists, communication professors, and water experts) to extract indicators and present a conceptual research model, and a quantitative part using the structural equation modeling (SEM) method and the use of the PLS-SEM technique based on data from ۶۰ media experts. The findings show the indigenous model of crisis journalism in five dimensions: sustainable water resources management, prevention and preparedness, culture building and public pressure, media challenges and barriers, and awareness and education. The PLS-SEM results confirm the positive impact of these dimensions on water crisis management with a

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coefficient of determination of 0.622 $R^2=$ and significant relationships ($P<0.05$). The dimensions of "sustainable water resources management" and "prevention and preparedness" have the highest positive impact and play a reinforcing role in media alignment. In contrast, the dimension of "media intervention challenges" has a negative relationship with overall performance, which acts as a deterrent in the transmission of management messages and media decision-making. This indigenous model can help improve information dissemination, increase public sensitivity, remove media barriers, and effective policymaking, and elevate the media from informants to governance actors.

Keywords: Crisis Journalism, Media, Water Crisis, Crisis Management, Native Model, Crisis Communications.

The effect of government institutions factors on Islamic banking system operation in IRAN

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Abstract

Any reforms in the performance of political and institutional indicators, such as improving the efficiency of laws and regulations, establishing the rule of law, providing the necessary security for efficient economic activities, guaranteeing property rights, creating economic and political stability and stability, facilitating regulations in the field of production and trade. The development of economic institutions and economic infrastructures, the creation of a healthy, transparent and competitive environment in the economy and the like, can be considered as effective measures in the field of providing a suitable platform for investment in the Islamic banking system. In this article, the effect of indicators of government institutional factors (right to protest and accountability, political stability without violence, government effectiveness, quality of regulations, rule of law and corruption control) on the performance of the Islamic banking system in Iran during the period of ۱۳۷۸ to ۱۴۰۰ (based on seasonal data) has been discussed using Markov switching econometric technique. The results of the estimates indicate that among the indicators of institutional factors, in both regimes, the variables of the right to protest and accountability and political stability without violence have a positive effect on Islamic banking contracts. On the other hand, in both regimes, variables of government effectiveness, rule of law and corruption control have a negative effect on Islamic banking contracts. Finally, the quality of regulations in the first regime has a positive effect, but in the second regime, it has a negative effect on Islamic banking contracts.

Keywords: Government, institutional factors, Islamic banking, Markov switching.

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Phenomenological Study of the Lived Experience of Gender Stereotypes in the Family by Women and Girls in Bandar Lengeh Using Colaizzi's Model

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Abstract

The objective of the present research is a phenomenological study of the lived experience of gender stereotypes in the family by women and girls in Bandar Lengeh using Colaizzi's model. For this purpose, the descriptive phenomenological method was used. In the current study, there were no restrictions regarding the location of data collection, and participants were selected from individuals who had lived experience of gender stereotypes. These individuals were women and girls aged ۱۵ to ۲۴ from Bandar Lengeh city, who met the entry criteria for the research and were willing to participate in this study. The researcher continued data collection until data saturation was reached. Ultimately, ۱۲ individuals participated in this study. Accordingly, based on the first three stages of Colaizzi's method, the concepts inferred from interviews with participants were placed into different codes. In the next stage, an attempt was made to categorize the extracted codes into specific thematic groups. For this purpose, sub-sets were first created, the merging of which formed sub-categories, and from the combination of several sub-categories, the main concepts of the research were ultimately formed. Finally, all inferred concepts were placed into the two core concepts of "Gender Attitude" and "Unequal Position." The results of the research showed: Individuals' belief in gender differences in various abilities and the social division of labor has translated into gender inequality,

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and it has always been facilitated by gender stereotypes, enabling gender classification and gender labeling. In Iran's transitional society, with disruptions in the traditional structures and foundations governing society, changes and transformations have occurred in the attitudes and social roles of women and girls. The family and roles within it have undergone significant transformations. The acceptance of gender stereotypes by individuals and the formation of a gender attitude within them can lead them, by adopting a specific attitude and position, to have different feelings, perceptions, and evaluations of social and cultural phenomena and, consequently, to exhibit different and distinct behaviors towards them.

Keywords: Gender Stereotype, Lived Experience, Phenomenology, Colaizzi's Model, Women and Girls.

Presenting a model for developing green employee behavior with a structural-interpretive approach (Case study: General Department of Cooperatives, Labor and Social Welfare of Golestan Province)

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to present a model for developing green employee behavior with a structural-interpretive approach. The present study is applied in terms of purpose and qualitative in terms of method. In the first step, the factors affecting the development of green employee behavior were identified through interviews with ۱۰ academic and executive experts. Then, in the second step, the interpretive structural modeling method was used with Excel software to present the model. The results showed that the model for developing green employee behavior includes ۱۰ components in the form of ۲ dimensions (education and participation) and has ۹ levels, of which waste management is at the first level, optimal resource consumption is at the second level, green daily habits are at the third level, green encouragement and support is at the fourth level, green collective participation and planning is at the fifth level, green responsibility is at the sixth level, green religious teachings, green culture, green attitude of managers, environmental awareness, green policy-making and environmental synergy are at the seventh level, green human resource management is at the eighth level, and knowledge management is at the ninth level. The results of the Mi'kmaq analysis also showed that green religious teachings, green culture, planning, green attitude of managers, environmental awareness, green policy-making, environmental synergy were in the linked cluster, knowledge management and green human resource management were in the independent cluster, and optimal resource

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consumption, waste management, green responsibility, green collective participation, green encouragement and support, and green daily habits were in the dependent cluster.

Keywords: Green behavior, Cooperative, structural-interpretive.

Development strategies for managing the challenges of employees with neurodiversity in the Education Organization of Guilan Province with a focus on individuals with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

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Abstract

This study analyzed the challenges and management issues of employees with neurodiversity characteristics, especially attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), in the Education Organization of Guilan Province. The main goal of the study is to identify behavioral problems of employees with ADHD in the workplace and provide effective management solutions to reduce the negative effects of these challenges. The research is qualitative in terms of approach and method. The required data was collected through library and field methods. The data collection tool was interviews. The participants in this study included professors, consultants, managers, bosses, and employees, ۲۸ of whom were selected purposefully. The data were analyzed using meta-synthesis and conventional content analysis. The results showed that various organizational, occupational, individual, and external factors have an impact on the behavioral challenges of employees with ADHD. These factors include an inappropriate work environment, inadequate management styles, and a lack of organizational support. In this regard, the research emphasizes the need to create supportive and flexible work environments, change attitudes and employment policies. The findings indicate that the use of management practices based on understanding the specific needs of this group of employees can help reduce problems and improve their performance. This research ultimately develops models for the optimal management of

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employees with neurodiversity in the workplace, especially in the education organization in Guilan province.

Keywords: Neurodiversity, Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Human Resource Management, Behavioral Challenges, Organizational Policies.

The Impact of Truman's Point Four Program on Iran's First and Second Development Plans

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Abstract

In the context of Cold War rivalries and Iran's efforts to modernize through centralized planning, this research provides a qualitative analysis of the mutual impacts between Truman's Point Four Program and Iran's First and Second Development Plans. The primary objective is to investigate the depth and nature of these impacts by moving beyond descriptive accounts to focus on institutional and intellectual mechanisms. Employing a historical-documentary method with a hermeneutic approach to interpret archival documents and Plan Organization reports, the study concludes that the Point Four interventions can be categorized into two distinct levels: a 'hardware' level, comprising tangible yet limited projects, and a 'software' level, which, through sending managers abroad and deploying Western consultants, led to the institutionalization of Western managerial and technocratic models within the country's planning structure. Although the financial volume of Point Four aid was limited, it played a significant facilitating role in the implementation of the First and Second Development Plans through the transfer of technical knowledge, human resource training, and the strengthening of planning institutions. In particular, the collaboration of American advisors in the fields of agriculture, health, and education made some of the First Plan's projects operational. The final analysis indicates that the more enduring and decisive legacy of the Point Four program was not its infrastructural projects, but rather its success in shaping a managerial mindset and bureaucratic structure that profoundly influenced Iran's development path in the subsequent decades.

Keywords: Truman's Point Four, Iran's Development Plans, Modernization Theory, Dependency Theory.

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Providing the ideal model for the internal independence of the auditor

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Abstract

Auditing without independence has no meaning and value, and in fact, independence is the essence and spirit of auditing and directly affects the quality of the audit process and his opinion. The concept of independence in auditing standards is the most important audit condition, the lack of which prevents auditors from commenting on Financial statements prohibit. Therefore, the current research was conducted with the aim of designing the optimal model for the internal independence of the auditor. 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 consists of audit managers who have audited at least five listed companies in one year. The statistical sample of the research is based on the relationship of determining the sample size based on the opinion of "Hare" (۳۰۱۴), selection and questionnaire made by the researcher based on interviews. semi-structured questions were compiled with the help of experts, and then to quantitatively evaluate the validity of the content and to ensure that the most important and correct content (necessity of the question) was selected, (the ratio of content validity) and to ensure that the questions of the tool are aimed in the best way To measure the designed content, (content validity index) has been

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used. The reliability of the questionnaire was also obtained using Cronbach's alpha. To analyze the data, the methods of confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation model were used with the help of Lisrel and Spss software, and all research hypotheses were confirmed.

Keywords: independence, internal independence, auditor.

Development of Home-Based Businesses in the Border Markets of the Mokran Region

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to understand the local community's understanding of the role of border markets in the development of home businesses in the Mokran region. The research method was grounded theory (grounded theory) and the study population included the community of experts, administrators and planners of border markets and home business owners in border markets. In this study, purposive sampling and theoretical saturation index were used to sample the research population. In the present study, interviews were conducted with ۱۲ experts, administrators and planners of border markets and ۸ home business owners in border markets. The information in this study was collected through semi-structured interviews. The collected data was coded, conceptualized and categorized. Then, axial and selective coding was performed and based on the concepts and core categories, subsequent samples were selected for interviews. The results of the study showed that by performing the three stages of open, axial and selective coding, ۶ main categories, ۱۰۴ subcategories and ۳۳۸ concepts were extracted in a central category. The research findings were placed in five axes (causal conditions, intervening conditions and background conditions, strategies and consequences) based on the paradigmatic model of the research. After extracting the main categories in the

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axial coding stage, the relationship between these categories and their subcategories was designed and revised within the framework of the paradigmatic model. The main categories in the present study are: "services and facilities", "construction of an environmentally friendly resort", "tourism development", "transportation network development", "local participation", "government effectiveness". Finally, the results of the analysis showed that all the main categories are in line with a common process that can be interpreted around the axis of "empowering households through the development of home businesses in border markets".

Keywords: Home business development, border markets, Makran region .

Developing a Policy Model for Preventing Elite Migration in the Health Sector

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to present a model for developing a policy to prevent the migration of health professionals. The research method is qualitative and based on the content analysis method. The statistical population of this study included university faculty members and health experts, whose sampling was carried out using a non-probability method in a purposeful manner. Information collection continued until theoretical saturation of the data and ۱۰ semi-structured individual interviews were conducted. The coding process was carried out in three stages: open, axial, and selective, and finally the design of the theme pattern was addressed. A total of ۲۲۰ initial codes were created; Then, due to the large number of codes, all similar codes were placed in their own group based on conceptual and semantic affinity and were reduced to ۲۶ subcategories. Finally, based on secondary key codes, seven main categories were identified, including economic, educational, social, technological, political, behavioral, and ecological. In the next stage, in order to establish a relationship between the concepts produced in the coding stage, the codes and components were entered into the MaxQuda software environment, and a network of themes was drawn and the final model was presented. Finally, to prevent the migration of health elites, it is suggested that organizations provide an attractive and sustainable environment for the activity of valuable human capital by implementing a comprehensive package of financial and support policies.

Keywords: Policy, Immigration, Elites, Health.

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The Role of Parties in Political Development (A Comparative Study of Iran and France)^۱

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Abstract

Political development is one of the fundamental concepts for understanding the processes of maturation, modernization, and consolidation of political systems, as well as for promoting effective and responsive governance to citizens' demands. Adopting a descriptive–analytical approach within the theoretical framework of modernization and development, this study conducts a comparative analysis of the role of political parties in Iran and France to demonstrate how political ideologies, governmental structures, historical trajectories, and cultural contexts influence the functioning of parties in the process of political development. In France's democratic and secular political system, political parties play a central role in competitive politics, citizen representation, and public policy formulation. These parties reinforce pluralism, ideological diversity, and civic participation, while successfully adapting to social transformations driven by globalization, new technologies, and environmental challenges—thereby maintaining democratic flexibility and resilience. In contrast, in contemporary Iran, political parties operate within an ideological and legal framework grounded in the principles of the Islamic Republic, a system that derives its political legitimacy from religious foundations while imposing certain constraints on party activities. Iranian parties often act as intermediaries between the state and society; however, due to political factionalism, weak institutionalization, and the dominance of jurisprudential and ideological discourses, they have been unable

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to fully contribute to sustainable political development. This comparative analysis reveals that despite structural and ideological differences, political parties in both countries play a decisive role in deepening political development and mediating state–society relations. Yet, the trajectory and effectiveness of this role vary depending on each system’s type of political order and its sources of legitimacy.

Keywords: Political development, parties, democratic, Islamic Republic of Iran, France.

Investigating Factors Affecting Water Consumption Management Using the Delphi Method in the Central Catchment Area of Zanjan Province

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Abstract

Introduction: The water crisis has become one of Iran's fundamental challenges, and the central catchment area of Zanjan province is no exception. Improper water consumption management, particularly in the agricultural sector, has exacerbated this crisis. Understanding the social, cultural, managerial, and legal factors affecting this management is an essential step towards finding sustainable solutions.

Objective: This study aimed to identify and prioritize the key factors affecting water consumption management in the central catchment area of Zanjan from the experts' perspective and to present a sociological model based on the qualitative findings.

Methods: This qualitative research was conducted using the classical Delphi technique in three rounds. The statistical population consisted of ۳۰ managers, senior experts from the Agricultural Jihad Organization, the Regional Water Company, and expert farmers in Zanjan province, who were selected purposively. Data collection tools were open and semi-open questionnaires, completed in three stages, and the results were analyzed using qualitative content analysis techniques and frequency percentage.

Results: Based on the findings from the three Delphi rounds,

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effective factors were categorized into ۱۰ main categories: ۱. Incomplete and contradictory approved laws (۳۰% confirmation frequency), ۲. Weakness in governance and institutional coordination (۳۰%), ۳. Lack of social and economic motivation among beneficiaries (۳۰%), ۴. Low cultural capital and awareness (۳۰%), ۵. Existence of incorrect local rules and habits (۳۰%), ۶. Technical and infrastructural weaknesses (۳۰%), ۷. Insufficient expertise and commitment in human resources (۳۰%), ۸. Lack of effective local leadership (۳۰%), ۹. Lack of social participation (۳۰%), and ۱۰. Weakness in dealing with violators (۳۰%). These categories represent various dimensions affecting water consumption management in the region.

Conclusion: The results indicate that resolving the water crisis in the region is not feasible through technical measures alone and requires simultaneous attention to social, cultural, managerial, and legal factors. A fundamental revision of laws, strengthening integrated water governance, investing in education and enhancing cultural capital, and utilizing local leaders can lead to improved water consumption management in the central catchment area of Zanjan.

Keywords: Water Consumption Management, Delphi Method, Social Factors, Central Catchment Area, Zanjan.

The Analysis of Organizational Well-being based on Benevolent Leadership with Mediating Role of Resilience in the Well-Being Organization and Providing a Model

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Abstract

The present article was done with the aim to analyze an organizational well-being based on benevolent leadership with mediating role of resilience in the well-being organization and proving a model. The statistical population consisted of all employees of north- west well-being organization during ۲۰۲۳; among them ۳۲۷ employees were selected in cluster random way Through Cochran formula as the sample case of study. The method was quantitative correlation and the data was gathered in survey method. The research instruments were questionnaires of Shultz (۲۰۰۸) for organizational well-being, Karakas and Sarigollu (۲۰۱۲) for benevolent leadership and McManus (۲۰۰۸) questionnaire of organizational resilience. The validity of test was estimated through content validity and the reliability was evaluated and approved through Cronbach Alpha Coefficient. In order to test research hypothesis, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Linear and Multiple Regression tests, path analysis and structural equation modeling through SPSS ۲۰ and AMOS ۲۴ soft wares were applied. The obtained results revealed that benevolent leadership has a meaningful effect on organizational organizational well-being of employees. Organizational resilience has a meaningful relation with employees' organizational well-being, as well. Also, benevolent leadership has a meaningful effect on employees' organizational resilience. In fact, benevolent leadership has a meaningful effect on employees' organizational well-being, with mediating role of organizational

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resilience, and also can explain ۴۲% of it. The provided model has the ability of fitting, too.

Keywords: Organizational Well-being, Benevolent leadership, Organizational Resilience, Organizational Health, Employees.

Validation of the safe school model for primary schools

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Abstract

Education plays a vital role in providing qualified human resources for society and performs various educational and social functions. The effectiveness and efficiency of educational systems are among the major priorities of every country. Safe schools provide a positive atmosphere and a supportive culture for students and staff, enabling administrators, teachers, and students to perform their roles effectively and participate in the learning process with confidence and security.

The present study aimed to validate the Safe School Model for primary schools. The statistical population of the quantitative phase consisted of all primary school teachers in West Azerbaijan Province. Using a multistage cluster sampling method and the Krejcie–Morgan table, ۳۹۰ teachers were selected as the study sample. Data were collected through a researcher-made questionnaire. The validity and reliability of the instrument were confirmed through expert judgment and Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

The findings identified six dimensions of a safe school, including physical security, emotional–psychological security, social security, environmental security, educational security, and teacher non-violence. The proposed model was examined using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), and the results confirmed the validity and fitness of the Safe School Model for Primary Schools.

Keywords: Safe School, Primary Schools, Physical Security, Educational Security, Teacher Non-Violence.

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The Effect of Knowledge Management and Intellectual Capital on Innovation and Competitive Advantage with the Role of Organizational Learning and Differentiation Strategy: Using the Resource Coordination Perspective

A Case Study of Payam Noor University of Bandar Abbas

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the effect of knowledge management and intellectual capital on competitive advantage along with the effect of innovation, learning, and differentiation strategy variables in the organization. The statistical population of the study included ۲۵۰ employees of Payam Noor University of Bandar Abbas, of which ۱۵۲ were estimated as the research sample based on the Cochran table. The research questionnaire was collected by simple random sampling from the estimated number of samples from the statistical population and was statistically analyzed. The validity of the problem was examined and confirmed using the Freonel Larkers matrix tool and the reliability of the questionnaire was examined and confirmed using the Cronbach's alpha test. The normality of the data distribution was also proven by calculating the coefficients of elongation and skewness, and the research hypotheses were examined using the path coefficient analysis and t-statistics. The findings indicated a positive and significant effect of intellectual capital on competitive advantage and innovation, knowledge management on competitive advantage, innovation, organizational learning and differentiation strategy, as well as a positive and significant effect of differentiation strategy on competitive advantage, as well as organizational learning on innovation and competitive advantage, and finally a positive and significant effect of innovation on differentiation strategy.

Keywords: Innovation, Knowledge Management, Intellectual Capital, Competitive Advantage, Differentiation Strategy, Learning.

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