

Original Article

Resistance economy as a social factor affecting health: a model for evaluating and monitoring the policies of Iranian governmental institutions

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Abstract

Background: The present study aimed to provide an efficient evaluation model in the economic field in the context of resistance economics in Iran.

Method: Grounded theory was used as a qualitative method for this study. During the interviews with 10 policy-makers of the policies approved by the Parliament of Iran (representatives of Iran's parliament in ten periods) and scientific experts, information was collected and the interview data were coded and ultimately provides a pattern of topics and categories and is therefore selected. After conducting the interview, the data obtained through the Document menu of MAXQDA software were entered into the software by selecting the Imported document(s) option, a model was presented by using MAXQDA software,

Results: The model has two parts, enablers and results or consequences. Empowerment includes 5 criteria (strategic management, trust in the ability and plans of policymakers, balanced development of inputs and outputs of the science and technology and factors involved in the implementation of policies and infrastructure) and results (perceived, performance and finance). Factors involved in evaluating the resistance to economic policies have included intra-group and institutional collectivism, independence and attention to the views of the Supreme Leader.

Conclusion: With the emergence of the nuclear issue in the international arena towards Iran and multilateral sanctions, Iranian economists must try to provide a local model called the resistance economy to get out of the current situation.

Keywords: Economics; Financial Management; Policy.

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Introduction

Planning is the process of thinking about social, economic and cultural issues with specific goals and policies. In management culture, implementation involves a set of decisions through which initiatives, innovations and strategies are brought to action (1). Hanger et al., argue that implementation involves organizing for action and implementing strategy is leadership and culture

management. The policy is a guide of action, intended by managers, and the way of implementing the program for the executive officials of the organization and is effective to control operations (2). Policies help the organization to achieve its goals and allow managers to delegate authority and exercise their oversight monitoring power over the activities of their subordinates (3).

The implementation of programs, plans and public policies in Iran is not at the optimum level. Various groups of people (policymakers, researchers, political leaders, ordinary citizens, and even executives and agents of the executive branch of Iran) are dissatisfied with the way of implementing the public policies. Researchers have referred to various reasons for the inappropriate implementation of various policies and barriers in the implementation of policies and have provided suggestions for overcoming this situation (4). "Performance appraisal" is recognized as one of the most important activities of human resource managers and the tasks of organization at the current era (5) and will be the necessary feedback for managers in management decisions (6).

It has been also recognized as a strategic approach to integrating human resources activities with business policies. It includes activities that the organization that seeks to evaluate employees, increase competitiveness, improve performance, and distribute rewards (7).

With the intensification of Western sanctions aimed at stopping Iran's peaceful nuclear program, the new term "resistance economy" was added to Iran's economic literature. This term was first mentioned during the meeting of entrepreneurs with the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran in September 2010 and he introduced "resistance economy" as the meaning and concept of entrepreneurship. He referred to the economic pressure of western countries and Iran's preparedness to leap as two reasons for Iran's basic need for entrepreneurship. Nowadays, the Islamic Republic is obliged to innovate in the new economic area and needs to provide a model for creating an efficient system for the implementation of this new "term", which monitoring and evaluation are one of the most important executive components of this model. The present

study aimed at answering the following questions:

What are the components and dimensions of the system of evaluating and monitoring the implementation of the policies of the resistance economy?

What are the characteristics of the model of evaluating and monitoring the system of resistance economy?

Methods

The present study was fundamental in terms of aim and qualitative in terms of method. The "Grounded theory" method was used as a qualitative method in this research. Data were collected and categorized using library studies and document mining and a review of related research backgrounds and experts' opinions. Since the grounded theory is based on field data, participatory observation and in-depth interview techniques were used to collect the data and the field data were analyzed and explained based on the principles of grounded theory in three stages open coding, axial coding and selective coding. Government managers, members of Iran's Parliament, officials of development of plans and experts in the area of economics were selected as the population of this study. In qualitative research, the number of people interviewed or the sample size depends on the "theoretical saturation" of the answers to the questions, so that whenever the researcher concludes that the answers are given or interviews with informed people are so similar to each other that it leads to duplication of answers or no new data is added, he considers the number of interviews sufficient and terminates the interview. Finally, 10 people were selected as the sample population. The opinion of experts can improve the validity and reliability of measurement tools.

In this research, in the qualitative section, by selecting well-known scientific experts, an attempt was made to ensure the reliability and validity of this method.

In this research, to code, the interview data, a model of themes and categories of MAXQDA software was used.

How to codify interviews MAXQDA

- All existing department codes remained coded before the import operation.
- If additional sections in the file entered with a code were encoded to both common documents, this section would also be encoded in the destination file.
- Codes and subcodes were created in the "Code System" from the destination file that was not viewed.
- To avoid reprogramming a section, the existence of a section was ignored.

After conducting the interview, the data obtained through the Document menu of MAXQDA software were entered into the software by selecting the Import document(s) option.

Analysis of interview data was performed using MAXQDA software, interpretive analysis method and performing "open coding" and "pivotal" process. The line was examined and based on the researcher's perceptions, each line was coded in the form of a related concept, and then in the next step, the concepts that had a common idea were categorized at a higher

abstraction level and formed the initial categories.

Results

In the study of respondents' demographic information, in terms of gender, most of them were men, in terms of the marital status all respondents were married, in terms of most of them had a doctorate and in terms of age, 70% were over 40 years. *Open data coding*

At this stage, open-ended interviews were implemented and were summarized. Open coding was done while reviewing the collected data. Accordingly, for data analysis, interpretive analysis of the Strauss and Corbin continuous comparison approach was used. After comparing the grouped categories, the related categories were categorized into a general theme and based on the titles in the related theories or concepts derived from the research literature, general titles were considered for these themes. Table 2 shows the categories and concepts derived from the interview: Given the general goal of the research and according to the conceptual commonalities, each of these concepts was placed in categories and the final analysis of the initial concepts, by gaining sufficient knowledge of what the different axes are,

Table 1. Demographic information of the participants

Variable	Number	Percentage of frequency
Gender	Male	90%
	Female	10%
Education Degree	Masters	10%
	PhD	90%
	Expert	0
Marriage	Single	0
	Married	100%
age	Less than 35 years	0
	35-40 years	30%
	Over 40years	70%
Job	University Professor - Government Manager	30%
	University Professor - Faculty	40%
	Government Manager	20%
	Member of Parliament	10%

Table 2. Categories and concepts derived from interviews

Category 1: Trust in the ability and plans of policy-makers
The ability of scientific policy-makers (Interviews 1, 3, 6)
Coordination among policy-makers (Interviews 3, 5)
Coordinating the speech and behaviors of policy-makers (Interviews 1, 8)
Category 2: the institutionalization of resistance economy thinking
Government alignment with the resistance economy (Interviews 3, 5)
Seriousness in the realization of resistance economy and governance determination (Interviews 1, 8)
Slogan and practice orientation (Interviews 2, 3)
Clarifying the visions for a resistance economy (Interview 1)
Category 3: comparison with other countries in the region in terms of economic growth
Progress of neighboring countries (Interviews 6, 9)
Domestic economic growth rate (Interviews 1, 5)
Category 4: intragroup and institutional collectivism
Personal and partisan interests (interviews 1, 3 and 5)
Collective insight and convergence between government and the scientific elite (Interviews 2, 4, 6)
Ability to form a team and shape the concept of “we” (Interviews 1, 5)
Category 5, the participation of elites in achieving the goals of the resistance economy
Acceptance of university suggestions by the government (Interviews 3, 6, 9)
Participation of the scientific community in designing the vision of a resistance economy (Interview 1)
Category 6: Material motivations of the agents of the resistance economy
Job security and job stability (Interview No. 2, 3, 6)
Material concerns and dispersed job conflicts (Interview 10)
Category 7: The independence of policymakers and elites
The political climate in universities and scientific centers and the obligation to follow government policies (Interviews 1, 3, 10)
Attitudes of policy-makers towards the university from the perspective of university members: Development or justification of government policies (Interviews 2, 3)
Category 8: The status of the views and opinions of the Leader of the Revolution in policy-making
Identifying and highlighting the dimensions and characteristics emphasized by the Supreme Leader of the Revolution (Interview 1)
Dignity and position of the views and opinions of the Supreme Leader of the Revolution in policy-making (Interviews 2, 3)
The centrality of the views and opinions of the Supreme Leader of the Revolution (Interview 9)
Category 9: characteristics of management structure
Structure and belief in meeting the requirements for the realization of the vision (Interviews 1, 5)
Belief in good thinking of human resources (Interviews 3, 6)
Category 10: Evaluating the quality of resistance economy policy-making so far
Lack of a vision and strategic plan in the area of resistance economics (interviews 1, 2 and 6)
Lack of common language and thought of the mentioned terms of resistance economics (Interviews 1 and 3)
Lack of paying attention to the area of evaluation as a specialized area (Interview 1)
Lack of paying attention to the results and findings of evaluation activities for policy-making (Interview 1)
Lack of relationship between management functions of planning and evaluation (Interview 1)
Lack of full adherence to a comprehensive evaluation model (Interview 1)
Presenting macro policies and implementation of monitoring and evaluation programs (Interview 8)
Category 11: The efficiency of a resistance economy
Application of dimensions and characteristics of resistance economy in society (Interviews 1, 5, 6)
Empowering the elite to accept the goals of the resistance economy (Interview 1)
The link between the government and the various executive and economic sectors of the country (Interview 1)
Implementing dimensions of the resistance economy (Interview 1)
Lack of coordination between the government and resistance economic agents (Interview 9)
Category 12: ineffectiveness of government policies
The need to review programming methods and practices (Interview 1)
Determining development strategies (Interview 1)
Criticizing past programs and explaining their negative and positive aspects and points (Interview 1)
Determining the roadmap for the future (Interview 1)
Lack of connection with the existing reality and objective contexts, including economic, political and cultural contexts (Interview 1)
Lack of structure and organization necessary to implement programs (Interview 5)
Category 13: Development of the executive system structure
Proper communication with other systems (Interview 3)
Holistic and systematic attitude and the dominance of partial thinking (Interview 3)
Focusing on decision-making at the macro-level (Interview 3)
Response time due to multiple management levels (Interview 3)
Category 14: Countering sanctions
Integrating executive management with the characteristics of a resistance economy (Interview 4)
Designing a clear vision in the process of economic transformation of the country (Interview 4)
Scientific and technological development of the country (Interview 4)
Category 15, Designing resistance economy programs
The logical relationship between goals, policies, executive measures, and financial and human resources in policy programs related to the resistance economy (Interviews 10, 3, and 4)
Development of comprehensive and holistic programs (interviews 2 and 10)

Table 3. Common themes derived from interviews

Axis 1: Evaluation of the implementation of government policies	
Categories	Category 10: Evaluation
	Category 11: Efficiency
	Category 15: Design
Axis 2: Strategic management of resistance economy	
Categories	Category 1: Trust in the ability and plans of policy-makers
	Category 2: the institutionalization of the vision
	Category 3: comparison with other neighboring countries
	Category 13: macrostructure and institutional level
Axis 3: balanced development of inputs and outputs of planning system and presentation of policy	
Categories	Category 4: intragroup and institutional collectivism
	Category 7: the independence of policymakers
	Category 8: the status of the views and opinions of the Leader of the Revolution
Axis 4: the challenges of realizing a resistance economy	
Categories	Category 9: characteristics of the country's management structure
	Category 12: ineffectiveness of governance management programs and policies

how they fit together, an attempt was made to draw a satisfactory map of the axes. At this stage, the axes provided for analysis were defined and reviewed. Then, the data inside them were analyzed. By defining and reviewing, the nature of what an axis was determined, and it was determined which aspect of the information each axis contained. Table 3 presents the axes briefly and comprehensively:

Axial coding

In this research, axial coding was used based on the paradigm model in Figure 1.

Thus, subcategories were related to the main category according to the paradigm model, and the main goal was to enable the researcher to think systematically about data and its relevance.

In Figure 2, derived from axial coding based on the paradigm model, we arrived at the objective contexts and conditions as well as the challenges ahead. This model emphasizes the axial role of executive organizations in policymaking.

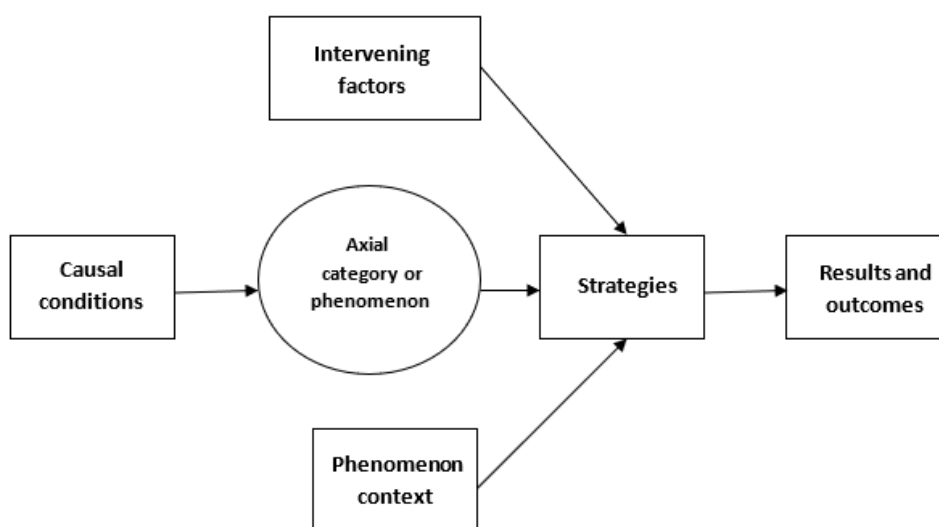


Figure 1. Paradigm model

1- Axial issue: trust in the ability and plans of policy-makers

Based on the interviews conducted, "trust in the ability and plans of policy-makers" was considered as the basis and the main component of the implementation of the policy of the resistance economy.

2- Causal conditions: Evaluation of the implementation of government policies

Causal conditions cause the creation and development of a central phenomenon or category. Among the existing categories, "evaluation in the implementation of government policies" is considered among the causes that have an active role in the implementation of the policy of resistance economy programs, and until these factors are provided, science and technology development programs will not be realized.

3- Actions and interactions: Balanced development of inputs and outputs of planning system and presentation of policy
 Actions and interactions represent purposeful behaviours, activities, and interactions adopted in response to a central category and under the influence of

intervening conditions. These categories are also called strategies. In the present study, they include balanced development of inputs and outputs of the planning system and policy presentation.

4- Intervening conditions: factors involved in the implementation and realization of the policy

Interventional conditions are factors that affect the implementation of the policy of resistance economy programs.

Factors that play the intervening role in the current research model in the implementation of the policy of resistance economy are the supervisory or monitoring role of government institutions, executive policies and allocation of financial resources.

5- Governing context: Infrastructures

Given the pivotal role of executive bodies in policy-making interactions, the conditions form a set of concepts, categories or contextual variables and in the introduced model; they include financial resources and human resources, that affect interactions and are called context.

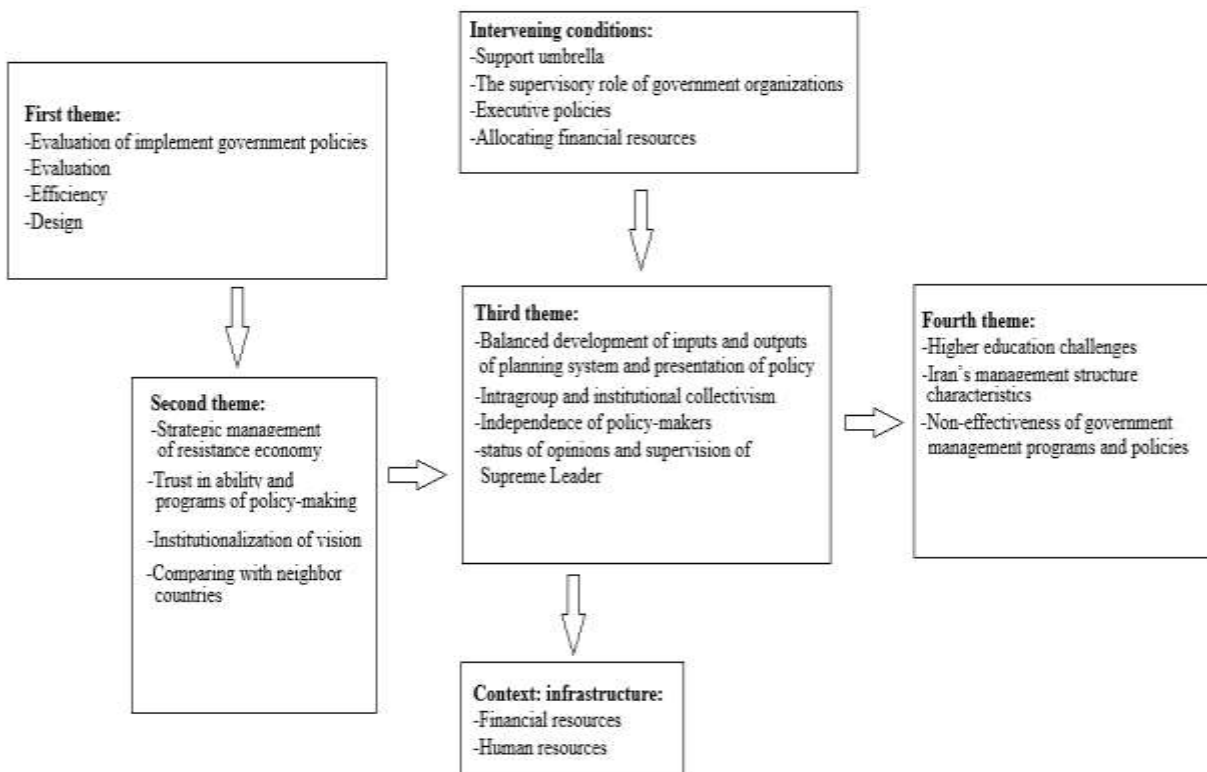


Figure 2. Axial coding based on the paradigm model

6- Results or outcomes: They include decision results

Some categories represent the results and outcomes deriving from the adoption of strategies. In the present study, the occurrence of decision results includes perceived results, performance results and financial results, the result of actions and interactions created and affected by causal conditions, axial category and governing context, which includes several factors.

Selective coding

The type of relationship between the criteria and sub-criteria of the model for implementing the policy of science and technology development programs according to the selected coding is presented in the form of the grounded theory paradigm.

The model for implementing the policy of science and technology development programs includes two main sections. The first section is "empowerers" and the second section is "results". Empowerers lead to the implementation of the policy of resistance economy and thus what the executive institutions derive from this model. The results are obtained with the support of the empowerers and they are improved by getting feedback from the results. Each of these empowerers and the results have a criterion and a sub-criterion. The model for achieving the implementation of resistance economics is composed of the characteristics that are the

core and heart of these models and are the basis for evaluating a policy called model criteria. The model of implementing the policy of resistance economy programs has 6 criteria, 5 belong to empowerer and 1 belongs to decision results. They expand and develop each of the criteria, and 18 sub-criteria support them. Sub-criteria explain the meaning and concept of each criterion that should be considered when explaining the model of implementation of the policy of science and technology development programs.

Table 4 also shows the dimensions, criteria and sub-criteria of the policy implementation process in the final model. Figure 3 shows the final model of the process of implementation of the policy of resistance economics and the relationship between empowerers and decision-making results.

As shown in this figure, the cycle of social imitation helps to improve empowerers and, as a result, to improve the results, followed by the realization of the policy of the resistance economy. As shown in Figure 3, as the final and proposed research model, the model has two sections: "empowerers" and "results".

Empowerers should be observed to determine the policies for achieving a resistance economy, which includes 5 criteria:

Table 4. Dimensions, criteria and sub-criteria in the policy implementation model

Dimensions	Criteria	Number of sub-criteria	
Empowerers of realization of policy implementation	Criterion 1	Quality orientation	3
	Criterion 2	Strategic management	4
	Criterion 3	Balanced development of system inputs and outputs	3
	Criterion 4	Factors involved in the implementation and realization of the policy	3
	Criterion 5	Infrastructure	2
Results	Criterion 6	results	3

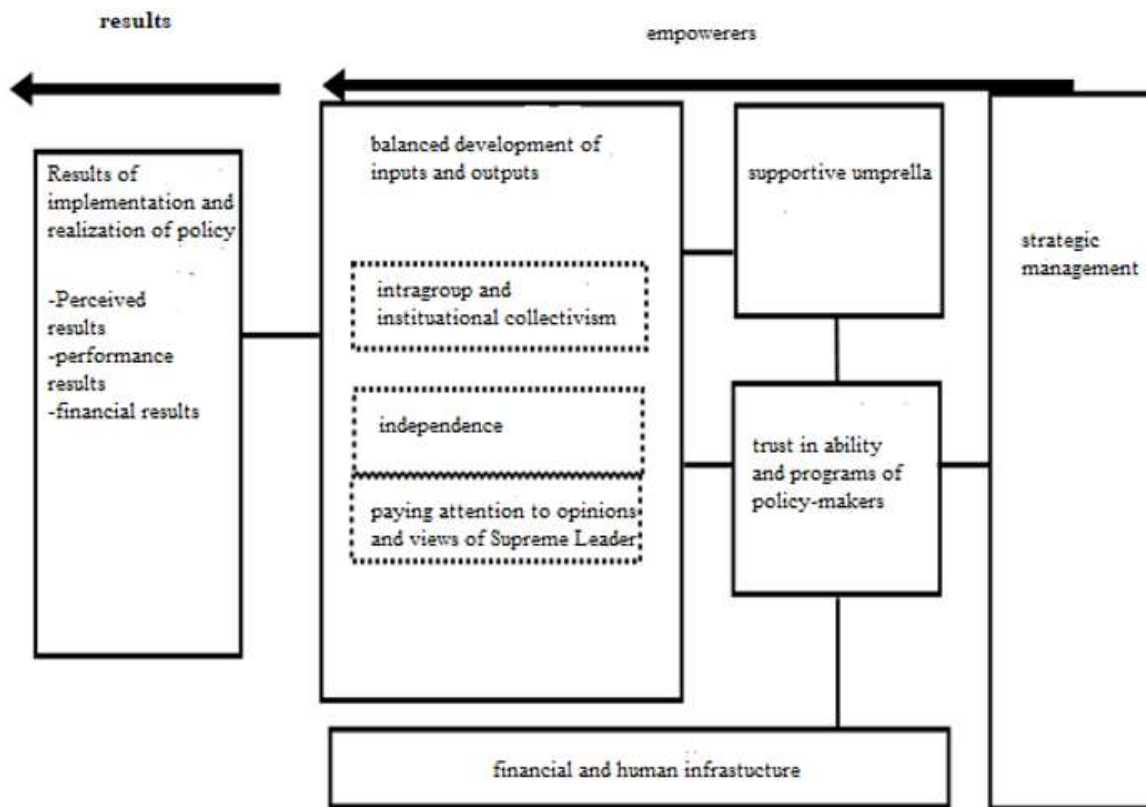


Figure 3. The model of implementation and realization of resistance economy policy

- 1- Strategic management
- 2-Trust in the ability and plans of policy-makers
- 3- Balanced development of inputs and outputs of the planning system
- 4- Factors involved in the implementation and realization of the policy
- 5-Infrastructure

Each of these 5 criteria has its infrastructure and sub-criteria. For example, in "balanced development of inputs and outputs of the planning system", three sub-criteria include:

- Intragroup and institutional collectivism
- Independence
- Paying attention to the views and opinions of the Leader of the Revolution

Emphasis on "strategic management" means that the sub-criteria of "supportive umbrella" and "financial and human infrastructure" are sub-criteria that lead to empowerment and the main strategy for achieving a resistance economy. The results section also includes three sub-criteria that the planner must pay attention to them.

They include "perceived results", "performance results" and "financial results."

Discussion

Based on the results of the present, the developed model has two sections, including "empowerers" and "results". Empowerers include 5 criteria of "strategic management", "trust in the ability and plans of policy-makers", "balanced development of inputs and outputs of the science and technology system" and "factors involved in policy implementation and realization and infrastructure" and results in the section includes "perceived results", "performance results", and "financial results". Emphasis on "strategic management" means that the sub-criteria of "supportive umbrella" and "financial and human infrastructure" are sub-criteria that lead to empowerment and the main strategy for achieving a resistance economy. The results section also includes three sub-criteria that the planner should pay attention to them. They include

"perceived results", "performance results" and "financial results". There is no research background in other languages on the present research subject, but we can refer to the theoretical literature in the theoretical area of the concept of evaluation and policy monitoring and supervision in foreign studies. Here, the implementation of the policy in literature is reviewed in four generations. Related studies are reported below.

In a study entitled "Organizational duties and policy with the approach of the resistance economy model", Khodaei et al., reported that by clarifying the responsibilities and duties of organizations, the possibility of planning and goal setting is accelerated and the practical use of the resistance economy model is provided (8).

Mazloomi & Motevalli stated that executive commitment (managers' belief in the plan, commitment to implement the plan, proper formulation, clear goals, and feasible plan) is the axial category and the most important factor in implementing strategic plans (9).

research conducted by Memarzadeh Tehran et al., suggests that the effectiveness of different types of performances is different from each other and to increase the effectiveness of each type of performance, attention should pay attention to different indicators (10).

Danaeifard et al. examined the role of rationality in the policy-making stage and referred that governments are not successful in implementing many public policies, but usually, when the implementation stage fails, only executors and implementers are blamed, while policy-makers also play a key role in the success and failure of policies (4).

Some researchers have presented the four contexts of the constitution, collective selection, operational context and distributive context within these contexts, three types of variables, including the power and authority, network composition,

and the area of implementation have been identified (11).

In the fourth generation, the crisis of governance was recognized by experts and the guidance of complex systems was introduced. In this generation, since the government had multiple responsibilities, multidimensional cooperation is needed to succeed. Cooperation among people at different levels with different perspectives influences policy implementation. In this generation, implementation is an endless discourse that must be adapted to the situation and strategic variables must be adapted to the situation. According to Dublin, the goal of implementation is to respond to global risks and prudent measures should be abandoned (12). Based on the research conducted by Rostami & Bahramipour, entitled "Investigating the nature of resistance economy and theories of economic development", the concept of development expanded after World War II so that in the late twentieth century and the twenty-first century, it is defined based on the level of development, especially economic development. Thus, efforts were made to present development models in different societies, which led to the development of theories in this area. This theorizing to achieve the desired model of development has never stopped and continued. Initial views were based on linear development, but later, schools rejected it and emphasized the model of indigenous development (13).

Abdollahi et al., in their research, emphasized the importance of paying attention to human resources in the general policies of the resistance economy by the Supreme Leader and his emphasis on activating all human and scientific capitals of the country to have determined manpower to progress. In this regard, organizational indifference is one of the most important human resource issues that affect most government organizations in the country and paves the way for achieving the goals of the resistance economy (14).

The goal of the general policies of the resistance economy is to provide appropriate conditions for the Iranian economy to move in a direction of sustainable growth. Planning based on a resistance economy requires dealing with any factors that disrupt sustainable growth and choosing planning strategies that minimize the risks and uncertainties of achieving its goals (15).

The main problem of developing countries, including Iran, is slogan orientation and long and detailed reports, and, unfortunately, sometimes statistics-making in the form of bureaucracy, while no practical steps are taken or they are implemented incompletely (16).

To implement the sustainable development strategy, it is necessary to evaluate sustainable performance, so an effective sustainable performance evaluation system is needed (17).

Sustainability is nowadays one of the value-creating strategies of organizations. In recent years, sustainability has been gradually considered among organizations and researchers, and this concept has become the key strategy of most organizations. To implement a sustainable development strategy, it is necessary to evaluate sustainable performance, so an effective sustainable performance evaluation system is needed (18).

Economic, social and cultural development programs depict a model of economic and social changes and developments in the country in the years of its implementation and include specific goals and policies (19).

The issue of development, especially economic development, has always been of interest to governments and economists. In Iran, the issue of development was raised about one century ago, but there was no consensus on the method of developing the national economy until the last decade, so a good economic situation has not been achieved. With the issue of Iran's nuclear issue as a political issue in the international

arena, different approaches were taken by the great powers to Iran, the most important of which was multilateral sanctions. As the sanctions intensified, Iranian economists tried to provide an indigenous model to get out of this situation, since in the current situation of the world, the economy is the most important component of power. This indigenous model, which was proposed by the Supreme Leader in 2013, is a method of resistance economy.

Research recommendations based on the research model

Based on the proposed model, the following items are presented to explain this model:

1- It is recommended that all decision-making and macro-policy centres in the Islamic Republic be placed under the supreme supervision and strategic management of a supreme institution as the executor and supervisor of the implementation of the policies of the resistance economy and the funds provided for them should be spent in line with the main policies set by the same institution.

2-Changing the role of executive organizations, especially in the area of economic policy-making, can play a major role in guiding and planning and turning it into the strategic management of the resistance economy.

3-Strategic management of resistance economy ,with the centrality of government, should pay attention to quality orientation through localization of economic policies according to the latest developments in the growth and expansion of science.

4- Considering the participation of the people and the opinions and expertise of the educated groups of people, including university administrators and professors and faculty members in the top management of the resistance economy.

5-Making efforts to provide the conditions for quality improvement of the policy

system of the Islamic Republic of Iran through the observance of two strategies of localization of science according to the latest developments in the growth and expansion of science.

Conclusion

Based on the present study, it can be stated that the most important dimensions of the resistance economy model include strategic management, trust in the ability and plans of policy-makers, balanced development of inputs and outputs of the planning system, factors involved in the implementation of policy, infrastructure and components of the system of evaluation and monitoring and supervising the implementation of the policies of the resistance economy include three dimensions of intra-group and institutional collectivism, independence and paying attention to the views and opinions of the Supreme Leader of the Revolution. Based on the final model and the model proposed for monitoring and implementation of the resistance economy, some recommendations can be presented that can be considered in writing the development plans of the Islamic Republic of Iran based on the resistance economy. Economic development has always been the focus of Iranian government officials and economists, and there has been no consensus on how to develop the national economy until the last decade.

Author's contribution

Ehsan Mahdavi and Sanjar Salajegheh developed the study concept and design. Masoud Pourkiani acquired the data. Saeed Sayadi and Alireza Arabpour analyzed and interpreted the data, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed to the intellectual content, manuscript editing and read and approved the final manuscript.

Informed consent

Questionnaires were filled with the participants' satisfaction and written

consent was obtained from the participants in this study.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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