

A Proper Model for Policymaking in the Islamic Governments on the Basis of the Promised Future

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Policymaking is the most basic manifestation of governments in the field of decision-making. Due to a comprehensive range of policies, the more this is consistent with human nature and environmental dynamics, the more it will be efficient and effective. This research is intended to propose a theoretical model for Islamic and Mahdawi governments. It follows grounded theory to reach this purpose. Research instruments included structured interviews with 18 outstanding experts and scholars in the fields of policymaking, Mahdawiah, futurology, and Islamic management who contained the sample group according to snowball method. Having analyzed the data derived from the interviews, the framework for policymaking model in the Islamic government in accordance with the promised future was designed. The framework containing “Mahdawi policymaking”, including Unity (Towhid) policymaking, perfectionist policymaking, rationalist policymaking, justice-oriented policymaking, was selected as the core category in the process of policymaking for promised governments. Identifying the indicators of these categories and components can be regarded as the bases for analyzing Islamic governments, especially the Islamic Republic of Iran, with regard to the global perspective of Mahdawiah and Entezar. They can also be referred to as a model for policymaking in Islamic governments with the purpose of approaching the just Mahdawi community.

keywords: *policymaking, Mahdawi policymaking, futurology, Mahdawi futurology*

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Investigating the Main Components of Training Chief Managers in the Governmental Model of Imam Ali (AS)

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The manner of Imam Ali (Sireh Alawi) can be regarded as the best source of theorizing Islamic management. Chief managers play a great role in governmental administration. Their presence or absence may result in serious fluctuations in the country. Therefore, Imam Ali's methodology in training chief managers in its international state can be leading these days. Following thematic analysis, this research tried to collect considerable themes in Imam Ali's manner for training chief managers. These themes were arranged in a scientific and desirable model. The main sources for collecting data were 'Nahjolbalaghah', 'Ghurarolhekam', and 'Durarolhekam'. The sources were completed with more Sirah and historical books.

The results indicated that the main components of this model included Islamic ruler, training condition, family, organization, people, and the trainees. Each of these components of the model contain subcategories which can be helpful in designing the model.

keywords: *model, training, Alawi management, chief managers, manner, Islamic management.*

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An Investigation of Directing Factors of Social Capital in the Holy Defense Era

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In the past, governments and organizations focused mainly on material, physical, and human resource capitals to achieve success. Today, however, a new source called social capital has been recognized. During the Islamic revolution, especially in the era of The Holy Defense, social capital was considered as the main source of capital. The rush of people toward the frontiers to defend the Iranian Islamic territory in The Holy Defense, indicated that people who had followed Imam Khomeini in the establishment of the Islamic Revolution had magnificently gained maturity of thought. Surveys indicated that although people were always present in the battlefields, their participation fluctuated from time to time.

Using grounded theory, this research is intended to identify directing factors of social capital by interviewing commanders and combatants of The Holy Defense. The research resulted in identifying 59 concepts being classified in eleven more subjective categories. Some of the categories include Imam Khomeini's leadership and Welayah, the fundamentals of people's faith, spiritual traits of people, war conditions, and political circumstances.

keywords: *social capital, The Holy Defense, people and leadership, The Holy Defense and social capital.*

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Identification of Performance Evaluation Standards for Cultural Bodies of the Country on the Basis of the Supreme Leader's Expectations and Demands

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So far, studies in the field of performance evaluation and management of the cultural bodies have been devoted to the evaluation of the employees and performance management according to the common existing models. Meeting the demands and expectations of the religious leaders, especially those of the supreme leader, has not been under consideration. This research is intended to identify indicators and standards for performance evaluation of the cultural bodies. Hence, all the speeches of the supreme leader, from 1989 to 2014, were reviewed to derive issues relating to policymaking, administration, and supervision. The issues were classified into eight organizer themes and 130 main themes. The research followed thematic analysis method. The organizer themes included directing the society towards Islamic culture and revolutionary values, stabilizing people's belief in the efficiency of the Islamic system, interaction in popular culture, fighting against aggressive culture, effectiveness of the cultural management in the country, applying art for cultural excellence, national- Iranian identity, self-reliance, and knowledge production. As the missions and duties of the cultural bodies are different, the researchers have tried to identify general, strategic, and essential indicators through which their performance can be evaluated.

keywords: *performance evaluation, strategic indicators, cultural bodies, the supreme leader's demands and expectations, thematic analysis.*

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Identifying and Describing the Components of Jihadi Organizations

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A new discussion concerning 'Jihadi management' has been raised recently in the scientific discourse of management. However, Jihadi organizations have not been assessed yet. Although there are Jihadi managers, they are not able to play their roles actively in today's bureaucratic Iranian organizations. This research is intended to identify and describe the main components of Jihadi organizations. 35 interviews were performed with specialists relating to Jihadi organizations from the beginning of the Islamic Revolution to the recent time including policymakers, managers, employees, researchers, and university professors. The data was analyzed through thematic analysis. The components were categorized and the main components of Jihadi organizations were described. 70 components were identified for Jihadi organizations which were categorized into 12 elements including strategies, grand policies, human resource traits, interactions, culture, leaders' traits, instruction and improvement, structure, decision making, evaluation and supervision, wage and salary system, and peripheral description of the organization. Overlap and integrity of the data illustrates the assurance and validity of the research.

keywords: *Jihadi organization, Jihadi management, Islamic management, Jihadi culture.*

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An Effectiveness Model for the Judiciary on the Basis of the Instructions Proposed by Imam Khomeini and Imam Khamenei

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Effectiveness has always drawn the attention of high ranking managers and specialists in the field of organization and management as the core of a vast spectrum of managerial theories. It is indeed more important for the Islamic Republic of Iran's judiciary, which is responsible for the establishment of justice in the Islamic community. Based on grounded theory, this research is intended to review the views of Imam Khomeini and Imam Khamenei to propose a model for effectiveness. The literature was totally reviewed. In order to achieve saturation, all the selected propositions were analyzed by open and axial coding. It turned out to have 3193 codes, 145 concepts, 3 subcategories and 20 categories for the model. Accordingly, the administrative mechanism of the model for the judiciary includes: the judge, management, law-orientedness, conduct of justice, fighting against corruption, reduction of imprisonment, and regarding the rights of criminals.

keywords: *model, effectiveness, judiciary, grounded theory making.*

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Identification of Factors Affecting Trust Making in Organizations from the Perspective of Islamic Teachings

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This research is intended to identify factors affecting trust-making among the people in organizations from an Islamic point of view. Having reviewed factors relating to trust-making in organizations from the viewpoints of scholars, the issue was investigated from an Islamic viewpoint. This qualitative research was conducted by document assessment. Content analysis and open coding were employed for data analysis. Research population included related verses of the Holy Quran, and especially the traditions. The results indicated that the following factors significantly affect trust-making from an Islamic point of view: truthfulness, thoughtfulness, proper competency, useful background, preciseness and transparency, loyalty, graciousness, purposefulness, and consistency. The results also revealed that the identified factors derived from Islamic teachings were basically different from those of management. The differences relate to worldview, anthropology, purposes, value system, and administrative guarantee.

keywords: *trust, factors of trust-making, organizations, Islamic teachings.*

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An Appraisal of Factors Affecting Self-control Culture through an Islamic Approach in a Military University

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This research is intended to investigate factors affecting self-control culture through an Islamic approach in a military university. The identified indicators will be classified under more general topics. They will be prioritized according to their effectiveness. The research population contains all of the 80 members of the faculty of humanities in a military university whose members are more familiar with culture and self-control. They filled in the questionnaires to offer their ideas. Explorative factor analysis, coefficient of variance parameter, and SPSS were employed for data analysis. Considering the research findings, indicators were categorized into four groups (factors). It was finally found out that motivating the subjects by combining individual and organizational goals gained the first priority. The results indicated that this organization gained a high spiritual maturity, because the spiritual needs and self-actualization were considered highly in the organization. High priority of managerial factors indicate that managers must pay attention to these factors more than before.

keywords: *culture, self-control, military university, Islamic.*

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