

Presenting Performance Sample of Resistive Economy in Islamic Azad Universities of Kerman Province in 2013

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Abstract

This study aims to present sample of performing resistive economy. Research questions were designed and studied in two areas of universities and community regarding to dimensions of resistive economy. In purpose research methodology belongs to developmental and application researches and in nature and method to descriptive researches for which needed data is gathered by library studies and field method. Statistical society of the research includes all 550 members of scientific commission in Islamic Azad Universities of Kerman city from which 146 people were selected as a sample according to statistical formula. Information gathering instrument was a researcher-structured questionnaire containing two parts; in the first part weight of resistive economy components in universities was determined by respondents and in second part resistive economy components were evaluated in community. Validity of questionnaire structured for factors related to resistive economy in universities was calculated 0.83 and validity of factors related to resistive economy in community was 0.89. Reliability coefficient of questionnaire structured for resistive economy's components in universities was calculated 0.9032 and reliability of resistive economy's components in community was 0.9322. To analyze data, methods of descriptive and inferential statistics such as single-sample T-test and freedman test were used. This information was analyzed by SPSS software. Studying results shows that all components are as resistive economy's factors in university and community. Factor of paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship followed by relying on knowledge-centered economy, paying attention to knowledge-based firms, consumption management and maximum use of time and resources, is in highest priority of setting this theory in compared with other factors. Also comparing average degrees in setting resistive economy within

society shows that factor of diplomacy system's motion followed by supporting economic actors, reforming educational system, fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks, crusade lifestyle, fulfillment of public economy, centralized command, economic observing and exact statistics, conservation and reforming publicity system is in highest priority in compared with other factors.

Keywords: Resistive economy, knowledge-centered economy, knowledge-based firms, crusade lifestyle, public economy

1. Introduction

During past half century many systematic efforts have been structured to explain the process of connecting development. But many countries (especially developing and less developed countries) still demand to develop; the same problem is considered as a mental concern for many thinkers. In this relation, several ideas are presented in a developing process. Paying attention to developing necessary capacities to prove development is a common characteristic of these samples which is emphasized and regarded in all; though developing capacities in each sample is followed in a special way such as physical investment, education development, promotion and improvement of health level and/or science and technology development. Resistive economy is such a literature which is presented against international sanction. Presently economy of Iran should basically step in a correct way in which international sanctions can be overcome and sanction threat change to a chance. Necessary principles and rules for Iran create literatures called resistive economy. Monetary and fiscal policies should be recognized in this economical literature and this questions ever be answered what are we looking for by doing these policies. While we understand how monetary and fiscal policies and etc should be and which way should be oriented, first economy of Iran and the main problem of it should be recognized correctly. It means that a policy is performed by a purpose but it is then determined that not only the purpose isn't met but also it goes out of sight. So in literature of resistive economy first we need to know what the main problem of Iran economy is. Next it should be determined how the problem should be imposed truly. So we can speak about the manner of monetary and fiscal policies and different kinds of other policies. (Hamidifar, 2:2013)

2. Problem explanation:

Today Iran Islamic republic imposes problems or conceptions in its managerial areas which hasn't had until now either in theories or books or in human work and practice areas really. So Iran Islamic Revolution is responsible for innovation, creation, theorizing and sampling in these new economic areas. Every country which try to use violation against arrogance, needs these samples. One of these samples is "resistive economy". Resistive economy makes a new basis in economy for which practical programs can be presented under patronage of Islamic nation's economic needs and regarding a designed cognitive method its components related to each other logically. In other words it is under the auspices of general Islamic system that its components are defined and basic connection among them is recognized. Resistive economy can change to a university theory. Resistive economy can act as a road map and is a novel event with the essence of resistive and in known management literature is unique. However in order to perform it an exact scientific determining method should be prepared by conscious people, scientists, thinkers, experts and religious authorities (Peyghami, 2013). Resistive economy isn't merely a theoretical discussion especial for universities, but it is more an applied economy. This new view to economy can be presented to scientific societies as "resistive economy" and even it can be explained more exactly by the words of "political

resistive economy". And some parameters of political economy can be defined and extracted to evaluate it. Because this is more explained as a political economy definition than an economical definition and seeks for political economic solutions to dominate practically not only created crises in political economy area based on Islamic economy, but also orient route of economy in a way in which necessary providence and foresight are taken (Peyghami, 2013). One dimension of today wars is soft war which has several methods. One of software methods is economical sanction which is presently important according to the basic role of economy in the area of international interactions. In defining economic sanction it can be interpreted as changing economic relationships and collaboration to make a pressure on other countries in order to meet political goals; such goals as punishment (penalty), prevention (control), behavior change or changing current regime. This kind of sanctions were exercised against Iran from western countries especially America after Islamic revolution's victory and especially after taking American diplomats as hostages in the course of mastering spy house in Aban 13th, 1358 and increased regularly during three past decades. During recent years western countries have tried to use these instruments to make critical the peaceful nuclear program. Reacting against taking this approach from west, Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khameneee, honored leader of Iran has emphasize4d on economic problems and country's management during recent years in several levels. For example in a meeting with entrepreneurs in holly month of Ramadan in 2011, he emphasized on the necessity of forming a "resistive economic" in order to change sanctions to a historical opportunity. An important note mentioned in this meeting was entering "resistive economy" is as a new keyword in economic literature. Previously "protectionism economy" was used in e4conomic dictionary and words in order to protect economy and national production. But for the first time honored leader of Iran presented the keywords of "resistive economy" which is so higher than "protectionism economy" and regarding international new transitions includes new dimensions of national economy. In other words, regarding some new transitions in international area he demands the necessity of basically changing Iran's economic system from "economic resistance" to "resistive economy". It explains his complete attending to basic problems. After presenting this new idea from the honored leader of Iran, Iranian thinkers and authorities especially economic and managerial authorities discuss about the quality of creating a practical sample in this relation. Along with understanding this sample correctly first several definitions of this sample should be studied (Motavalli Habibi, 2013). Resistive economy is a new word and definition which there isn't in any economic known schools as a theory or experience. While current economic samples around the world aren't suitable for developing our all-dimensioned economy and Islamic- Iranian sample of development is designed and suggested as an explicit form of current samples around the world for developing our society and accordant with conditions of Islamic society, so this sample can be promising and efficient for Islamic world and resistive economy is considered as a theory of this development sample. Some conditions in which our economy becomes a victim pressures resulted from economic sanctions, resistive economy strategy can be a solution and this economic view is especial for current conditions of our country and economic programs should be designed accordant with current condition. But resistive e4conomy approach can be considered as a sample and a long-term measure and looks at economy greatly. In resistive economy commonly there aren't any limitations of production resources and systems and using these resources optimally, programming, policy and strategy to guide economical affairs are more emphasized (Razani, 2013). So according to above mentioned, the main questions which the current study is following to answer include:

- 1-What are the components of resistive economy in Islamic Azad universities of Kerman city?
- 2-How much these components cause to produce and perform resistive economy in Islamic Azad universities of Kerman city?
- 3-What are the characteristics of a suitable sample to produce resistive economy in Islamic Azad universities of Kerman city?

3. Importance and necessity of research:

Management knowledge confronts problems which don't belong to a special area and in addition has high complex levels in relation to other areas. However it needs suitable instruments to study events in relation to forming and their interaction with other events of that environment. Copra describes these conditions as following: as current basic and big problems are studied more, this point will be confirmed for us that these problems aren't understandable separately. In fact they are systematic problems that is they are related and dependant to each other (Marashi et al, 40:2010). During a year in which Iranian work and capital are decorated by the name of "protecting national production", ascending the pressures resulted from international economic sanctions, put economy of the country in special conditions and in these conditions strategy of "resistive economy" is presented. Regarding that this strategy denotes to the current conditions of Iran economy and until now the history conforming to Iran current conditions hasn't been experienced anywhere. Necessity of explanation and resistive economy components and the first question that how do we define resistive economy? Is evident more than previous. About resistive economy first a true understanding of national economy and also world economy space and subsequently strong pressure imposed on Iran by foreign dominance should be taken and in other words as foreign dominance lost the hope from hostility space with a martial base, felt in cupidity for some years in economical area. Hopelessness in martial areas leads to some secrete measures which influence economic environment by some goals weaken system and make pressure on people and in this regard it tries to divulge the secrete. The main pressure is on income current of country (oil area) by which the country has been strongly dependent on this area with inattention and neglect of some authorities; as dependency to oil incomes has increased year by year during 10 recent years and this makes the country more vulnerable and increases cupidity in order to impose more pressure on the country. However we can observe that during three recent years the country has been under the pressure of oil incomes and subsequently limitation of monetary exchanges and foreign dominance used all its instruments for economic pressure; but here the positive point is if this stage is spent powerfully, trick of dominance system will be neutralized, so this space needs resistance to reject pressures and passing bottleneck to get national positive points. And the most important is that government officials and legislative power's authorities should perceive these conditions correctly and try to get a method followed by development and promotion of the country. Therefore resistive economy means recognizing pressure areas and subsequently trying to control and neutralize and in ideal conditions changing the pressure to chance for which public belief and participation and doing intellectual and efficiently management are precondition and necessity. Resistive economy includes decreasing dependencies and emphasizing on advantages of inner production and trying to be self-reliance (Khosh Chehreh, 2013). Necessity of designing a certain sample of life is proportional to resistive economy for all people and especially for defenders of Islamic republic of Iran; the people who believe the correctness of resistive economy idea. That is what certain sample do we present for a group of people to know the lifestyle which is demanded based on needs

and circumstances of Islamic revolution? First the government in style of managing jobs and then this part of people in lifestyle proportionate to Islamic revolution should be encouraged and approved to make more manifest lifestyle proportionate to Islamic revolution circumstances in society (peyghami, 2013).

According to above mentioned points and analyzing current position, this research is going to perform methods of performing resistive economy considering its properties and advantages and provide necessary conditions to use it by a suitable sample; therefore importance and necessity of doing this research is completely felt from several aspects and in order to present necessary solutions in this field.

4. Research objectives:

4.1 General objectives:

Presenting performance sample of resistive economy in Islamic Azad universities of Kerman city

4.2 Secondary objectives:

- 1- Recognizing components of resistive economy in Islamic Azad Universities in Kerman.
- 2- Weighting these components in creating and performing resistive economy in Islamic Azad Universities in Kerman Province.
- 3- Designing a suitable model in order to create and perform resistive economy in Islamic Azad Universities in Kerman Province.

5. Theoretical definitions:

First definition: resistive economy means recognizing pressure areas in current conditions of sanction and subsequently trying to control and neutralize and in ideal conditions changing these pressures to chance (Kiafar, 1:2013).

Second definition: in resistive economy commonly there is no limitation of resources and production systems and using these resources, programming, policy and solution optimally to guide economic affairs is emphasized (Razani, 1:2013).

Consumption management: consumption management includes a set of methods and measures which are used to optimize consumption (Internet site: aftabir.com)

Consciousness-based economy: a kind of economy in which production and exploitation play key roles in creating and growing wealth (Danaeefard, 174:2011). In this research factors related to resistive economy in universities include the components of consumption management (excluding waste and increasing productivity), relying on knowledge-based economy, paying attention to knowledge-based firms, regarding the subject of entrepreneurship and maximum use of time and resources. To measure these factors an author-structured questionnaire containing 22 questions is used. The mark given to this questionnaire in Likert scale by respondents determines value and importance of these components; also the components of resistive economy include concentrated command, economic discerning and exact statistics, crusading lifestyle, reforming educational system, reforming commercial system, fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks, fulfillment of public economy, supporting economic endeavors, movement of diplomacy system and conversation for which a questionnaire containing 37 questions is separately used to evaluate. Respondents answer these questions in Likert scale and in this way value and importance of every component is recognized and analyzed statistically.

6. Type of variables:

Measure variable: measure variable is the main variable and considered variable of the research which is presented as a permanent subject in research. The author tries to make this variable and other variables affecting on it in a quantitative and measurable form (Danaee fard et al, 101:2012). In the current research resistive economy is considered as measure variable.

Predictor variable: predictor variable is a variable by which measure variable is explained and predicted. In other words a variable which is measured changed or selected by author to evaluate its relationship with other variable (Delavar, 37:2006). In this research components of consumption management (excluding waste and increasing productivity), relying on knowledge-based economy, paying attention to knowledge-based firms, regarding the subject of entrepreneurship and maximum use of time and resources is considered as predictor variables and variables of concentrated command, economic discerning and exact statistics, crusading lifestyle, reforming educational system, reforming commercial system, fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks, fulfillment of public economy, supporting economic endeavors, movement of diplomacy system and conversation is considered as measure variable.

7. Performed researches:

In a research as "Role of Iran national development fund to fulfill resistive economy" Balouch (2013) points to the functions of Iran national development fund while giving a sign of important place and role of this fund in changing current sanctions against Iran and changing them to chances for fulfilling resistive economy and constant development based on an economy without oil.

In a research as "Role of agriculture in resistive economy" Sajjadian and Firoozabadi (2013) believe regarding that our country is located among first 20 countries of the world in producing 29 important agricultural products, so a big part of resistive economy can be fulfilled easily by the current capacity; therefore in this regard components of localization, reinforcing private section, possibility of increasing production and high feedback suggest the most important parameters of resistive economy in agricultural area. Paying attention to agricultural area authorities should prevent irregular imports to step constantly along with resistive economy fulfillment and our country development and promotion; granting agricultural facilities and preparing farmers' supportive package are the most methods to reinforce this area.

By reviewing resistive economy and its needs, in a research as "resistive economy and its needs; organizing monetary market" Azar (2013) explains that group of factors which are located out of bank system and resulted from non-productive structure of Iran economy and because of high profitability of non-productive parts, all capitals are attracted by this area and bank system confronts many difficulties in this field; and other group includes structural problems of banks and their executive system and function in several fields and finally presents some suggestions as basic steps in resistive economy.

8. Research theoretical framework:

An approach used in this research to model and in fact collecting several ideas in the field of factors related to resistive economy in universities is classifying all variables based on five variables: components of consumption management (excluding waste and increasing productivity), relying on knowledge-based economy, paying attention to knowledge-based

firms, regarding the subject of entrepreneurship and maximum use of time and resources which are regarded as predictor variable. Other variable based on which changes of predictor variable is described, defined and interpreted is considered as resistive economy which includes: concentrated command, economic discerning and exact statistics, crusading lifestyle, reforming educational system, reforming commercial system, fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks, fulfillment of public economy, supporting economic endeavors, movement of diplomacy system and conversation that is defined as measure variable. In this sample some cases are taken which play more important role in performing and establishing resistive economy. These components and variables apparently can be presented as a sample.

9. Research methodology:

The current research belongs to developmental and application researches from objective point of view and to descriptive researches from nature and method point of view for which needed data is gathered by library studies, interviewing experts and field method. Delphi technique is also used in several stages of the research such as designing the primary model of research, determining factors related to performing resistive economy and also evaluating suggestive sample.

Statistical society: statistical society of the research includes all fulltime members of scientific commission of Kerman Islamic Azad universities containing N=550 people. From it, n=146 people were selected as statistical sample regarding Cochran formulation in choosing statistical sample and the questionnaire was distributed among them.

Data gathering method: to gather research data the author distributed 146 questionnaires among statistical society and collected them after completing questionnaires.

10. Information gathering instruments:

In this research, while interviewing authorized professors in this field and referring library references (books, papers, theses and internet), and studying authorities' views in this field five factors related to resistive economy in universities including: consumption management (excluding waste and increasing productivity), relying on knowledge-based economy, paying attention to knowledge-based firms, regarding the subject of entrepreneurship and maximum use of time and resources and ten general factors related to resistive economy including: concentrated command, economic discerning and exact statistics, crusading lifestyle, reforming educational system, reforming commercial system, fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks, fulfillment of public economy, supporting economic endeavors, movement of diplomacy system and conversation were recognized. Then these dimensions determine weighting parameters related to the subject of research by author-structured questionnaire containing 59 questions in which first 22 questions determine the value of parameters related to performing resistive economy in universities and 37 questions determine the importance of general parameters of resistive economy ; then questionnaires were collected and analyzed statistically. In order to determine the validity of research instruments, ideas of 30 professors were used. To determine suitability of every question verbal variables including completely proportional, proportional, relatively proportional, disproportional and completely disproportional containing coefficients of 1,2,3,4,5 respectively were used. So the validity of questionnaire was calculated in this way. Retest method was used to determine reliability. In this regard first ten questionnaires related to research second and third questions were distributed among 10 members of statistical society

and received after completing them. After ten days the questionnaires were distributed again among the same people. After collecting the questionnaires of the first and second stages, validity of questionnaires was approved using Spearman correlation coefficient. Meanwhile these ten people excluded from statistical society.

In this study descriptive statistical methods such as relationship test, Friedman test, Mann-Whitney test and Kroskal- valis test will be used and information is analyzed statistically by SPSS software.

1-Statistical society: statistical society of the research includes all fulltime members of scientific commission of Islamic Azad universities in Kerman city containing N=550 people. From it, n=146 people were selected as statistical sample regarding Cochran formulation and the questionnaire was distributed among them; finally 117 questionnaires were collected.

N: Studied society size

Z: Variable's size in natural distribution that is extracted from table related to probability level.

D: Estimation error (difference of adjective real ratio in society and researcher's estimation rate for presence of those properties in society and sampling accuracy also depends on it) (Hafeznia, 139:2010).

Main characteristic of this formula is that society size can also be entered in it and more logical sample will be attained. In this research, values of mentioned formula are as follow:

Estimation error: d=0.07

Ninety fifth hundreds of standard normal distribution: Z=1.96

Society size: N=550

Formula to determine sample size:

$$n = \frac{\frac{z^2}{4d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{z^2}{4d^2} - 1 \right)}$$

11. Data gathering method: to gather research data the author distributed 146 questionnaires among statistical society and collected them after completing questionnaires.

12. Information gathering instruments:

In this research, while interviewing authorized professors in this field and referring library references (books, papers, theses and internet), and studying authorities' views in this field five factors related to resistive economy in universities including: consumption management (excluding waste and increasing productivity), relying on knowledge-centered economy, paying attention to knowledge-based firms, paying attention to the subject of entrepreneurship and maximum use of time and resources and ten general factors related to resistive economy including: concentrated command, economic observing and exact statistics, crusade lifestyle, reforming educational system, reforming publicity system, fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks, fulfillment of public economy, supporting economic actors, conversation and diplomacy system's motion were recognized (research first question). Then these dimensions were examined by researcher-structured questionnaire for which validity and confidence were measured; so, in order to answer research second and third question, a research-structured questionnaire containing 59 questions was designed by which research statistical society determines weighting parameters related to research subject with numbers ranged from 1 (minimum) to 5 (maximum).

13. **Validity:** in order to determine validity of research instruments 5 authorized professors' ideas were used. To determine fitness of every question completely good, good, relatively good, bad and completely bad verbal variables were used by coefficients of 1, 5, 4, 3, and 2 respectively. However, questionnaire's validity was calculated.
14. **Reliability:** in order to determine reliability, re-test method was used. In this regard first 10 questionnaires related to research's second and third questions were distributed among 10 members of statistical society and then collected after completing them. After 10 days questionnaires were redistributed among the same people. After collecting first- and second stage questionnaires, confidence of questionnaires was approved using Spearman correlation test. Meanwhile ten members of statistical society were excluded.
15. **Data (information) analysis method:** in this study descriptive statistics methods such as single-sample T-test and Freedman test were used and this information was analyzed using SPSS software.

16. Research hypotheses

16.1 Hypotheses of achieving resistive economy in universities

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between consumption management and resistive economy in universities.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between paying attention to knowledge-based firms and resistive economy in universities.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between knowledge-centered economy and resistive economy in universities.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship and resistive economy.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between maximum use of time and resources and resistive economy in universities.

16.2 Hypotheses of achieving resistive economy in society

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between centralized command and resistive economy in community.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between economic observing and exact statistics with resistive economy in community.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between crusade lifestyle and resistive economy in community.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between reforming publicity system and resistive economy in community.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between conservation and resistive economy in community.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between diplomacy system's motion and resistive economy in community.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between supporting economic actors and resistive economy in community.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between fulfillment of public economy and resistive economy in community.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between fast reaction to enemy’s attacks and resistive economy in community.

It appears that there is a meaningful relationship between reforming educational system and resistive economy in community.

17. studying research hypotheses:

17.1 studying the effect of resistive economy’s components in universities:

17.1.1 Relying on knowledge-centered economy causes to create resistive economy.

H0: degree of relying on knowledge-centered economy as one of resistive economy’s components isn’t more than mean level.

H1: degree of relying on knowledge-centered economy as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level.

To determine degree of relying on knowledge-centered economy as one of resistive economy’s components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of relying on knowledge-centered economy as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level. In other words, relying on knowledge-centered economy causes to create resistive economy (table1).

Table1: statistics of T-test to determine degree of relying on knowledge-centered economy as one of resistive economy’s components in universities

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Relying on knowledge-centered economy		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	19/83	0/58	4/07	117

17.1.2 Paying attention to knowledge-based firms causes to create resistive economy.

H0: degree of paying attention to knowledge-based firms as one of resistive economy’s components isn’t more than mean level.

H1: degree of paying attention to knowledge-based firms as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level.

To determine degree of paying attention to knowledge-based firms as one of resistive economy’s components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of paying attention to knowledge-based firms as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level. In other words, paying attention to knowledge-based firms causes to create resistive economy (table 2).

Table2: statistics of T-test to determine degree of paying attention to knowledge-based firms as one of resistive economy’s components in universities

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Paying attention to knowledge-based firms		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	19/30	0/57	4/02	117

17.1.3 Consumption management causes to create resistive economy.

H0: degree of consumption management as one of resistive economy’s components isn’t more than mean level.

H1: degree of consumption management as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level.

To determine degree of consumption management as one of resistive economy’s components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of consumption management as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level. In other words, consumption management causes to create resistive economy (table 3).

Table 3: statistics of T-test to determine degree of consumption management as one of resistive economy’s components in universities

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Consumption management		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	14/66	0/69	3/93	117

17.1.4 Maximum use of time and resources causes to create resistive economy.

H0: degree of maximum use of time and resources as one of resistive economy’s components isn’t more than mean level.

H1: degree of maximum use of time and resources as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level.

To determine degree of maximum use of time and resources as one of resistive economy’s components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of maximum use of time and resources as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level. In other words, maximum use of time and resources causes to create resistive economy (table 4).

Table 4: statistics of T-test to determine degree of maximum use of time and resources as one of resistive economy’s components in universities

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Maximum use of time and resources		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	14/24	0/65	3/85	117

17.1.5 Paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship causes to create resistive economy.

H0: degree of paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship as one of resistive economy's components isn't more than mean level.

H1: degree of paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level.

To determine degree of paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship as one of resistive economy's components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level. In other words, paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship causes to create resistive economy (table 5).

Table 5: statistics of T-test to determine degree of paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship as one of resistive economy's components in universities

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	16/5	0/72	4/08	117

17.1.6 There is a difference between factors related to resistive economy in universities.

H0= Distributing factors related to resistive economy in universities is identical.

H1= Distributing factors related to resistive economy in universities isn't identical.

Comparing factors related to resistive economy in universities was done based on calculations by Freedman test and because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.039 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected in this level and it can be said that distributing factors related to resistive economy in university has a meaningful difference. Comparing average of degrees shows that factor of paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship followed by relying on knowledge-centered economy, paying attention to knowledge-based firms, consumption management and maximum use of time and resources, is in highest priority of setting this theory in compared with other factors (Table 6).

Table 6: Freedman test statistics to compare distributing factors related resistive economy in universities

Significance	Freedom degree	Kai-2	Numbers	Mean degree	Group	Factors
0/000	4	10/088	117	3/15	Relying on knowledge-centered economy	Factors related to resistive economy in universities
				3/04	Paying attention to knowledge-based firms	
				2/83	Consumption management	
				2/72	Maximum use of time and resources	
				3/26	Paying attention to item of entrepreneurship	

17.2 studying the effect of resistive economy's components in community:

17.2.1 Centralized command causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of centralized demand as a component of resistive economy isn't higher than mean level.

H1= mark of centralized demand as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of centralized demand as one of resistive economy's components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of centralized demand as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level. In other words, centralized demand causes to create resistive economy (table 7).

Table 7: statistics of T-test to determine degree of centralized demand as one of resistive economy's components in community

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	centralized demand		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	14/500	0/63	3/84	117

17.2.2 Economic observing and exact statistics causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of economic observing and exact statistics as a component of resistive economy isn't higher than mean level.

H1= mark of economic observing and exact statistics as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of economic observing and exact statistics as one of resistive economy's components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of economic observing and exact statistics as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level. In other words, economic observing and exact statistics causes to create resistive economy (table 8).

Table 8: statistics of T-test to determine degree of economic observing and exact statistics as one of resistive economy's components in community

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Economic observing and exact statistics		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	12/97	0/75	3/90	117

17.2.3 Crusade lifestyle causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of crusade lifestyle as a component of resistive economy isn't higher than mean level.

H1= mark of crusade lifestyle as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of crusade lifestyle as one of resistive economy's components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of crusade lifestyle as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level. In other words, crusade lifestyle causes to create resistive economy (table 9).

Table 9: statistics of T-test to determine degree of crusade lifestyle as one of resistive economy's components in community

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Crusade lifestyle		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	12/88	0/72	3/857	117

17.2.4 Reforming publicity system causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of reforming publicity system as a component of resistive economy isn't higher than mean level.

H1= mark of reforming publicity system as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of reforming publicity system as one of resistive economy's components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of reforming publicity system as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level. In other words, reforming publicity system causes to create resistive economy (table 10).

Table 10: statistics of T-test to determine degree of reforming publicity system as one of resistive economy's components in community

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Reforming publicity system		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	11/82	0/717	3/78	117

17.2.5 Reforming educational system causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of reforming educational system as a component of resistive economy isn't higher than mean level.

H1= mark of reforming educational system as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of reforming educational system as one of resistive economy's components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it

can be concluded that degree of reforming educational system as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level. In other words, reforming educational system causes to create resistive economy (table 11).

Table 11: statistics of T-test to determine degree of reforming educational system as one of resistive economy’s components in community

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	reforming educational system		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	15/24	0/750	3/99	117

17.2.6 Fast reaction of economic system to enemy’s attacks causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of fast reaction of economic system to enemy’s attacks as a component of resistive economy isn’t higher than mean level.

H1= mark of fast reaction of economic system to enemy’s attacks as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of fast reaction of economic system to enemy’s attacks as one of resistive economy’s components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of fast reaction of economic system to enemy’s attacks as one of resistive economy’s components is more than mean level. In other words, fast reaction of economic system to enemies attacks causes to create resistive economy (table 12).

Table 12: statistics of T-test to determine degree of fast reaction of economic system to enemy’s attacks as one of resistive economy’s components in community.

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Fast reaction of economic system to enemy’s attacks		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	14/80	0/695	3/95	117

17.2.7 Supporting economic actors causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of supporting economic actors as a component of resistive economy isn’t higher than mean level.

H1= mark of supporting economic actors as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of supporting economic actors as one of resistive economy’s components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it

can be concluded that degree of supporting economic actors as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level. In other words, supporting economic actors causes to create resistive economy (table 13).

Table 13: statistics of T-test to determine degree of supporting economic actors as one of resistive economy's components in community

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Supporting economic actors		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	19/60	0/656	4/188	117

17.2.8 Fulfillment of public economy causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of fulfillment of public economy as a component of resistive economy isn't higher than mean level.

H1= mark of fulfillment of public economy as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of fulfillment of public economy as one of resistive economy's components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of fulfillment of public economy as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level. In other words, fulfillment of public economy causes to create resistive economy (table 14).

Table 14: statistics of T-test to determine degree of fulfillment of public economy as one of resistive economy's components in community

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Fulfillment of public economy		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	14/28	0/665	3/878	117

17.2.9 Conversation causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of conversation as a component of resistive economy isn't higher than mean level.

H1= mark of conversation as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of conversation as one of resistive economy's components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of conversation as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level. In other words, conversation causes to create resistive economy (table 15).

Table 15: statistics of T-test to determine degree of conversation as one of resistive economy's components in community

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Conversation		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	9/84	0/839	3/763	117

17.2.10 Diplomacy system motion causes to create resistive economy.

H0= mark of diplomacy system motion as a component of resistive economy isn't higher than mean level.

H1= mark of diplomacy system motion as a component of resistive economy is higher than mean level.

To determine degree of diplomacy system motion as one of resistive economy's components, single-sample T-test was used. And because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that degree of diplomacy system motion as one of resistive economy's components is more than mean level. In other words, diplomacy system motion causes to create resistive economy (table 16).

Table 16: statistics of T-test to determine degree of diplomacy system motion as one of resistive economy's components in community

vs > 3 (Test >3)				
Significance	T-statistics	Diplomacy system motion		
		Standard deviation	Mean	Numbers
0/000	18/08	0/631	4/055	117

17.2.11 there is a difference between factors related to resistive economy in community.

H0= Distributing factors related to resistive economy in community is identical.

H1= Distributing factors related to resistive economy in community isn't identical.

Comparing factors related to resistive economy in community was done based on calculations by Freedman test and because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.039 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H0 is rejected in this level and it can be said that distributing factors related to resistive economy in community has a meaningful difference. Comparing average of degrees shows that factor of diplomacy system motion followed by supporting economic actors, reforming educational system, fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks, crusade lifestyle, fulfillment of public economy, concentrated command, economic observing and exact statistics, conversation and reforming publicity system is in highest priority of setting this theory in compared with other factors (Table 17).

Table 17: Freedman test statistics to compare distributing factors related resistive economy in community

Significance	Freedom degree	Kai-2	Numbers	Mean degree	Group	Factors
0/000	9	52/676	117	5/16	Centralized command	

				5/14	Economic observing and exact statistics	Factors related to resistive economy in community
				5/46	Crusade lifestyle	
				4/73	Reforming publicity system	
				5/92	Reforming publicity system	
				5/54	Fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks	
				6/81	Supporting economic actors	
				5/26	Fulfillment of public economy	
				4/78	Conversation	
				6/21	Diplomacy system motion	

18. Research hypotheses test in universities

According to performed calculations and marks obtained from research hypotheses test in universities, these marks are more than mean level; as a result all hypotheses cause to create resistive economy in universities (table 6). Regarding that total mark of all hypotheses is obtained from comparing factors related to resistive economy in universities based on calculations by Freedman test and because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.039 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H_0 is rejected in this level and it can be said that distributing factors related to resistive economy in university has a meaningful difference. Comparing average of degrees shows that factor of paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship followed by relying on knowledge-centered economy, paying attention to knowledge-based firms, consumption management and maximum use of time and resources, is in highest priority of setting this theory in compared with other factors.

19. Research hypotheses test in community

According to performed calculations and marks obtained from research hypotheses test in community, these marks are more than mean level; as a result all hypotheses cause to create resistive economy in community (table 17). Regarding that total mark of all hypotheses is obtained from comparing factors related to resistive economy in community based on calculations by Freedman test and because p-value (significance) of above variable is equal to 0.000 and less than significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, so H_0 is rejected in this level and it can be said that distributing factors related to resistive economy in community has a meaningful. Comparing average degrees shows that factor of diplomacy system's motion followed by supporting economic actors, reforming educational system, fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks, crusade lifestyle, fulfillment of public economy, centralized command, economic observing and exact statistics, conservation and reforming publicity system is in highest priority in compared with other factors.

20. Discussion

Resistive economy makes a new base in economy for which application programs can be presented regarding to economic needs of Islamic nation and its components can be related to each other logically based on designed cognitive method. In other words, it is under general

Islamic system that its components are defined and basic relation among them is recognized. Resistive economy can change to a university theory; this theory can act as a road map and is novel with essence of resistance and is unique in formal management literature. In this regard this paper basically aims to present performance sample of resistive economy. After studying theoretical and research principles, components of resistive economy were recognized and studied in university and community. Then these factors were evaluated and weighted statistically by researcher-structured questionnaire. Based on it a suitable sample was designed. Results of research about rejecting or accepting hypotheses that in universities hypothesis of paying attention to item of entrepreneurship has the most effect; then hypotheses of creating knowledge-centered economy, paying attention to knowledge-based firms, consumption management and maximum use of time and resources are more important in setting and performing this theory respectively; also comparing mean degrees in setting resistive economy in community shows that factor of diplomacy system motion is in highest priority in compared with other factors and factors of supporting economic actors, reforming educational system, fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks, crusade lifestyle, fulfillment of public economy, centralized demand, economic observing and exact statistics, conversation and reforming publicity system are in next priorities respectively.

21. Suggestions based on research findings

1- Regarding that paying attention to the item of entrepreneurship has the highest priority in universities, however, employing students and making consultation in entrepreneurship and employment fields, supporting young entrepreneurs having university educations, making entrepreneurship centers and science and technology parks in universities and also providing comprehensive entrepreneurship map of the country can be the best options to set this theory in university.

2-Second hypothesis approved in universities is hypothesis of relying on knowledge-centered economy, however paying attention to Research & Developing section (R&D) in universities, applying results of universities' research in community, producing an innovation-efficient system and inventions in order to use world knowledge resources and localizing these sciences in our country, making a dynamic and efficient infrastructure of information and communication technology and making a communication with industrial section and doing university researches to solving problems of this section, accelerating improvement of information infrastructure in order to facilitate development of knowledge-centered economy, helping private section to be ready for activities in knowledge-centered economy, recognizing and exploiting opportunities provided for it can be increasingly efficient to apply this kind of economy.

3-Third and the most important hypothesis in setting model of resistive economy in universities is paying attention to knowledge-based firms. As pointed in document of notifying resistive economy's policies by our honored leader, transforming scientific findings to economic agencies organizations and institutes by knowledge-based firms, establishing knowledge-based firms in order to gain knowledge and consciousness and applying modern knowledge continuously, attracting and transforming ideas, innovations and initiatives to production and stable jobs in knowledge-based firms, making commercial researches, innovations and inventions in knowledge-based firms, making a communication between private and governmental organizations and institutes and economic agencies and scholars, inventors and innovators in knowledge-based firms can play an important role to apply these components. 4- Hypotheses of consumption management and maximum use of time and

resources are important in next degrees. So, universities should try to leave behavior and reform previous consumption sample in universities, creating a suitable supervising system to supervise correct and suitable programs of consumption reform in universities, presenting comprehensive, exact and complete executive programs of consumption reform in universities, create culture of balanced and consumption away from waste and dissipation, preventing useless spending and wasting university's properties, measuring productivity of several units of university in different educational, research and official areas and recognizing successful units in this field to other units, replacing use of internal products instead of external ones in universities, financial evaluation of plans by present resources and lack of irregular developing of performing plans in universities, prioritizing activities in order to use time and resources in universities maximally. 5- First and the most important hypothesis to perform this theory in community is diplomacy system motion; based on research findings, in current conditions of country motion of country's diplomacy system is so important to activate potential capacities and world opportunities in resistive economy, gathering and using economic experiences of other countries in similar fields by diplomacy system, readiness of diplomacy system against enemy's soft war, efficient and effective communication with other countries and using all international capabilities.

6- Second hypothesis that is important to apply this theory in community is supporting economic actors. Encouraging economic actors in order to reinforce national products and moving towards consuming internal products, presenting consulting services and guiding economic actors to use better producing methods and removing big obstacles on the way of economic producers and actors is in the next priority of programmers and policy-makers in order to reinforce and perform this theory in economy.

7- Third and more important hypothesis which was approved is reforming educational system. Reforming educational system proportionate to historical conditions and requirements of every period, reforming educational system in order to explain current problems of country, reforming title of university's lessons and books proportionate to society's need, reforming educational system and reviewing community's needed fields and preventing development of unnecessary fields regarding important role of educational system of country, making a suitable bed to use scientific ideas are more determined.

8- Fast reaction of economic system to enemy's attacks is the next important hypothesis. Decreasing dependency of national economy to oil incomes in order to increase resistance power against enemy's attacks, coordinating people with enemy's economic attacks in regard of decreasing country's consumptions, lowering country's consumption while enemy's attack to country's economic system, rising reaction power to enemy's attacks are effective guidance.

9- Next approved hypothesis is creating crusade lifestyle. According to notifying general policies of resistive economy, reinforcing crusade culture in creating increased value, producing wealth, productivity, entrepreneurship, investing and productive employment and granting sign of resistive economy to people presenting prominent services in this field are effective factors to apply this theory.

10- Fulfillment of public economy is important in next degrees. Establishing public economic institutes and people-based organizations, decreasing government's charge and developing privatization, developing stock market and guiding people in regard of investment in market can play important roles to achieve public economy.

11- Centralized command is the next hypothesis to perform this theory in community. Smart and centralized command to guide activities of resistive economy, recognizing and training

talent and good forces, sharing information and outputs of economic actors, making a center and field to act for resistive economy play important roles in this field.

12- Economic observing and exact statistics is eighth important hypothesis. Observing internal and international economic area, collecting exact and updating statistics, regarding local parameters in order to recognize resistance and vulnerability of economy, doing cultural and developmental activities to raise people's susceptibility in order to give correct information play important roles in this field.

13- Conversation is another approved hypothesis. Transforming resistive economy to current conversations in universities and scientific and religious centers, holding question and answer sessions by presence of economic actors, using mass media for conversation, making thought rooms through community and universities in order to explain results of resistive economy, explaining dimensions of resistive economy and its conversation especially in scientific, educational and media environments and transforming it to national comprehensive and current conversation play important role to achieve this theory.

14- Reforming publicity system is the last hypothesis in connection with importance of resistive economy's components in community. making a coordinated and concentrated publicity system, presenting resistive economy by formal and informal Medias, explaining consequences of resistive economy, recognizing and encouraging successful people relating to several dimensions of resistive economy (preventing irregular consumption and/or using resources and time well) play important roles in this field.

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