



Designing a model for enhancing the capacity to implement sustainable production boom policies in the agricultural sector of Sistan and Baluchestan province

Reza Saidian ^a, Mohammad Zia Aldini ^{*b}, Seyed Mohammad Reza Hosseinipour ^c

^a Ph.D Student of Public Administration, Majoring in Decision-Making and Public Policy, Department of Management, Rafsanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rafsanjan, Iran

^b Department of Public Administration, Rafsanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rafsanjan, Iran

^c Department of Economics, Rafsanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rafsanjan, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 5 September 2024

Accepted: 12 November 2024

Available online: 1 December 2024

Keywords:

Enhancing policy-making capacity

Policy implementation

Policy-making

Sustainable production

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to design a model to enhance the capacity for implementing sustainable production boom policies in the agricultural sector of Sistan and Baluchestan Province. This research is qualitative, employing literature review and interviews as methods for data collection. Initially, indicators were extracted through a review of texts and library research. The tools for gathering research findings included books, articles, theses, and other higher-level documents. Additionally, to collect expert opinions, a field method involving interviews was conducted with 25 specialists to review the indicators. The specialists were selected through purposive sampling, which enhances the transparency of the research process. To ensure the validity of the tools and confirm the accuracy of the findings from the researcher's perspective, valuable insights were obtained from 25 professors familiar with this field, academic experts, executive experts, and managers of commercial and production companies in Iran. After conducting three stages of coding (open, selective, and axial), the results indicated that enhancing the capacity to implement sustainable production boom policies in the agricultural sector of Sistan and Baluchestan Province includes six components: factors related to financial resource allocation, structural factors, factors related to policy implementers, factors related to the policy environment, technological factors, and enabling factors. Among these components, structural and financial factors were found to be the most critical and challenging in the context of Sistan and Baluchestan. Furthermore, the findings may be generalized to other regions with similar agricultural challenges and policy contexts. This study makes a significant contribution to the field of sustainable agriculture and policy implementation, particularly in the context of developing regions.

Highlights

- Explores advanced strategies to optimize energy efficiency in urban infrastructures for sustainable development.
- Proposes novel methodologies for reducing carbon footprints in metropolitan transportation systems.
- Highlights the role of AI in enhancing predictive maintenance for smart cities.
- Discusses innovative frameworks for integrating renewable energy into urban power grids.
- Advocates for multi-disciplinary collaboration in designing resilient, eco-friendly urban systems.

1. Introduction

Globalization is a complex set of multidimensional processes encompassing various fields such as economy, ideology, politics, culture, and environment, leading to increased interdependence among countries worldwide. Alternatives to globalization have been proposed, including

the anti-globalization movement, reformed globalization, and sustainable development and production philosophy. The most rational alternative to globalization is sustainable production and development, emphasizing the necessity of environmental consideration and natural resource preservation alongside economic development and social

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: mziaaddini@yahoo.com

<https://doi.org/10.22034/aes.2025.495888.1094>

progress (Koho et al., 2011). Today, public and private organizations face pressures from higher governmental organizations, stakeholder groups in society, technical standard requirements, criteria for participation in international and national projects, and greater awareness among community members. Therefore, they must pay attention not only to economic criteria such as profit generation and cost reduction but also to reducing environmental impacts and enhancing social welfare and development. One of the challenges facing industries is balancing economic and social progress with environmental preservation. While industries recognize the importance of sustainable development, they may not necessarily understand how to operationalize this concept (Tseng et al., 2009). Strategically, adopting sustainable production strategies at all levels large, small, and medium-sized industries is crucial; however, this can vary from industry to industry due to different organizational characteristics. The concept of sustainable production develops various items that may utilize minimal resources while being affordably safer for society. The sustainable production approach has been successfully implemented in dozens of industries worldwide (Shah et al., 2020).

In this context, public policies represent the tangible manifestation of governments' philosophies and doctrines regarding societal management. In other words, governments use public policies to weave their philosophies and doctrines into the fabric of society, thereby realizing their ideal community through these policies (Danaei Fard, 2016). Policy-making is an interpretation intertwined with government, state, society, and its public issues, evoking the actions of the government in effectively managing public affairs. Consequently, over the years, policy-making has gained attention as a scientific discipline among scholars, policymakers, and organizational managers (Heydari Hosseini, 2021). Policy-making plays a crucial role in achieving sustainable development by providing methods for achieving and managing objectives. Among various sectors, agriculture is considered one of the most important economic sectors in society (Vasyl'yeva, 2021). According to results from the labor force survey in 2015, approximately 50% of rural workers are engaged in agriculture. In 2005, the agricultural sector accounted for 24.7% of employment in the country, which decreased to 23.2% in 2006, 18.6% in 2011, and 17.9% in 2014. This annual decline in employment share is a concerning issue for production and the economy of the country. In this regard, the present study aims to design a model to enhance the capacity for implementing sustainable production boom policies in the agricultural sector of Sistan and Baluchestan Province.

Since the early 1950s, with the implementation of economic development programs, Iran's economy has largely shifted from agriculture toward an industrial and service-based economy. The industrial and service sectors, from 1967 to 2017, constituted an average of 13% and 50% of the total gross domestic product, respectively (Central Bank, 2020). This interannual change from 1967 to 2017 increased per capita energy consumption from 290

kilograms of crude oil equivalent to 2310 kilograms of crude oil equivalent (Ministry of Energy, 2020). Thus, national production has a direct impact on energy consumption in the country and is therefore one of the main factors driving energy demand (Soleimani, 2021). In a situation where we are facing economic crises, the salvation of the country lies in domestic production; as production flourishes, Iranian goods and services also thrive, consequently strengthening and preserving employment, production enterprises, labor force, and human capital (Hashemi Madani, 2019). Iran has not experienced sustainable growth during various development programs from the first to the fifth; specifically, it experienced an economic growth rate of 7.2% in the first program, 2.5% in the second, 5.8% in the third, 4.4% in the fourth, and -1.5% in the fifth program. The vulnerability of Iran's economy to global risks is a very important issue that depends on the country's foreign trade, which has fluctuated over different periods. After the war, Iran's share of foreign trade was approximately \$20 billion annually, gradually increasing to \$80 billion over the past decade due to reliance on unsustainable resources in global trade (Mirbagheri Hir and Abbasi, 2019).

Unfortunately, over the past century, political-social developments especially regional hydro-political equations and sometimes unilateral foreign government influences based on conditions prevailing in Iran and Afghanistan have resulted in about 95% of the Helmand River being located within Afghanistan. In all water disputes between the two countries, foreign experts often ruled in favor of Afghanistan. Consequently, Iran's share of water from Afghanistan has significantly diminished; according to the latest treaty between the parties in 1972, Iran's water rights from the Helmand River were set at 26 cubic meters per second, amounting to approximately 820 million cubic meters. This unprofessional decision has led to some of the greatest challenges currently facing Sistan. This volume of water is insufficient for irrigating the present arable lands of 200,000 to 250,000 hectares and cannot restore the dried wetlands of Hamoun with an area exceeding 380,000 hectares (Sarvari Nejad and Sargazi, 2021). Therefore, considering the issues raised, the research problem becomes apparent, and actions are taken to discover a model based on this phenomenon given the absence of such a specific model. The present research is responsible for conducting this study using a grounded theory research strategy. In this context, this research focuses on designing a model to enhance the capacity for implementing sustainable production boom policies in the agricultural sector of Sistan and Baluchestan Province.

2. Materials and Methods

To understand and explain complex social phenomena, qualitative data such as information gathered from interviews, participatory observation, documentation, questionnaires, etc., are utilized. Qualitative research focuses on human factors, valuing the perspectives of individuals under investigation. In this approach, researchers and participants are engaged in a reciprocal

relationship, where both description and explanation occur, relying on observable statements and behaviors for data collection.

In this study, the methodology includes a literature review and interviews. Initially, indicators were extracted through a literature study and library research methods. The tools used for gathering research findings in this section include books, articles, theses, and other higher-level documents. Additionally, to gather expert opinions through

a field method involving interviews, 25 specialists were selected to review the indicators. To ensure the validity of the tools and to guarantee the accuracy of the findings from the researcher's perspective, the valuable insights of 25 professors familiar with this field and academic experts, as well as executive experts and managers of commercial and production companies in Iran, were consulted. Information regarding the experts is detailed in the table below.

Table 1. Demographic Information of Participants

Frequency	Class	Variable	Frequency	Class	Variable	Frequency	Class	Variable
10	40 to 45 years	Age	25	PhD	Education	15	Professors of Economics and Management	Place of Employment
15	Over 50 years		8	Female		10	Executive Experts and Managers of Commercial and Production Companies in Iran	
2	Under 10 years	Work Experience	17	Male	Gender	10	Professors of Economics and Management	Place of Employment
16	11 to 20 years							
7	Over 20 years							

Given that this research utilized a literature review and expert interviews to identify the indicators, the indicators themselves inherently possess the necessary validity. In fact, to ensure the validity of the tools in the qualitative section of the research and guarantee the accuracy of the findings from the researcher's perspective, the valuable opinions of professors and academic experts knowledgeable in this field were incorporated. Additionally, participants were involved in the analysis and interpretation of the data.

Reliability refers to the consistency of the research findings. In interviews, reliability is addressed in stages such as the interview setting, transcription, and analysis. Moreover, when assessing reliability concerning interviewees, attention is given to how questions are directed. In transcription reliability, consistency within the subject matter during the transcription process, involving two individuals, is also crucial. In classifying interviews, attention to the percentages reported by two coders serves as a method for determining reliability. The level (percentage) of agreement within the subject matter between two coders (which should be 60% or more) for a single interview (control analysis) is also a method for assessing analysis reliability. In this study, test-retest reliability and inter-coder agreement methods were employed to calculate the reliability of the conducted interviews.

To calculate test-retest reliability, several interviews were selected as samples from those conducted, and each was recorded within a short and specific time interval. The codes identified during both time intervals for each interview were then compared. The retest method is used to assess the stability of the researcher's coding. In each interview, codes that are similar across both time intervals were marked as "agreement," while dissimilar codes were labeled as "disagreement." In this research, a reliability coefficient of 79% was obtained from the coding conducted, indicating its acceptability.

To calculate interview reliability using inter-coder reliability (ICR) with two coders, one of the professors in the relevant field familiar with coding was invited to participate as a secondary coder in the research. Subsequently, the researcher and this colleague coded three interviews together, calculating the percentage of inter-coder agreement, which serves as an indicator of analysis reliability. Thus, the reliability obtained from the two coders was found to be 75.75%.

The data analysis method involves theoretical coding as well as expert interviews using coding techniques. Examining backgrounds and simultaneously obtaining expert opinions can create a broad understanding of the subject matter, and expert opinions can lead to localizing indicators relevant to the research area. Theoretical coding refers to operations through which data are dissected, conceptualized, and re-arranged alongside each other. In this method, three main pillars—"concepts," "categories," and "propositions"—exist. This section is dedicated to a theoretical model and framework extracted from qualitative data derived from interviews with research participants.

3. Results

As mentioned, to identify components that reduce the failure of implementing sustainable production policies in the agricultural sector of Sistan and Baluchestan Province, this study utilized a literature review followed by expert interviews. Given that the data collected through interviews have reached theoretical saturation via continuous matching processes, after defining the main research questions (interviews) for which quantitative scales have been defined, coding of the collected interviews began, defining their characteristics and dimensions along with descriptive charts for these characteristics.

Strauss and Corbin describe open coding as "a part of the analysis that specifically pertains to naming and categorizing phenomena through careful examination of

data.” In other words, in this type of coding, concepts within interviews and documents are classified based on their relation to similar topics. Therefore, the first step is to identify the semantic units, which are visible in Table 2.

Table 2. Identified Semantic Units

Interviewee Code	Index
I2.I3.I21.I5.I9	Financial System
I8.I10.I11.I12	Financial and Commercial Expansion
I2.I9.I12.I21	Creating Conditions for Attracting Green Investments
I22.I8.I8	Cost-Effective Management Practices
I9.I10.I13.I6	Revenue Collection and Attraction
I19.I23	Savings
I23.I5.I7.I11	Foreign Investment
I11.I1.I8	Green Resource Savings
I2.I9	Resilience
I6.I8.I7.I17	Leadership Policy
I24	Human Resource Development
I12	Green Missions and Strategies
I2	Integrating Decision-Making Centers and Preventing Multicentrism
I13	Updating Policies
I25	Increasing Literacy and Knowledge
I24	Reporting on the Performance of Managers and Institutions
I14	Attention to the Personality Traits and Behaviors of Policymakers
I2.I6.I7	Government Expenditure
I1.I5.I9	Pressure Groups
I15	Bureaucratic Society
I10.I5	Religious Culture
I16	Cultural Diversity and Changes in the World
I17	Considering Monetary and Banking Laws and Attention to Advantages and Capabilities
I18	Sustainable Consumption and Production Initiatives
I3.I14.I6	Rapid Technological Innovation
I19	Building Leadership Capacity
I20	Participation and Collaboration in Green Processes

Table 3. Creating Components (Axial Coding)

Index	Component
Financial System	
Financial and Commercial Expansion	
Creating Conditions for Attracting Green Investments	
Cost-Effective Management Practices	Factors Related to Financial Resource Allocation
Revenue Collection and Attraction	
Savings	
Foreign Investment	
Green Resource Savings	
Resilience	
Leadership Policy	
Human Resource Development	Structural Factors
Green Missions and Strategies	
Social Consulting	
Integrating Decision-Making Centers and Preventing Multicentrism	
Updating Policies	
Determining the Level of Collaboration with Businesses	Factors Related to Policy Implementers
Increasing Literacy and Knowledge	
Reporting on the Performance of Managers and Institutions	
Attention to the Personality Traits and Behaviors of Policymakers	
Government Expenditure	
Pressure Group	
Bureaucratic Society	
Environmental Regulations and Policies	
Religious Culture	Factors Related to the Policy Environment
Cultural Diversity and Changes in the World	
Considering Monetary and Banking Laws and Attention to Advantages and Capabilities	
Establishing Knowledge-Based Companies	
Sustainable Consumption and Production Initiatives	Technological Factors
Transferring Knowledge and Promoting Environmental and Green Education	
Rapid Technological Innovation	
Building Leadership Capacity	
Promoting a Culture of Work and Entrepreneurship	Enabling Factors
Supporting and Changing Policies	
Participation and Collaboration in Green Processes	

As shown, 28 codes were extracted from the interview process. At this stage, indicators extracted from the literature were also added to the interview indicators. The purpose of axial coding is to create relationships between the categories produced in the open coding stage. This process is generally based on coding and helps theorists facilitate the theory-building process. In this stage, after extracting semantic units from the interviews, axial coding and categorization of indicators were carried out.

As observed, in this stage, the initial codes extracted from the interviews were grouped based on conceptual

proximity into similar categories. In this regard, six components emerged, as seen in Table 4. Finally, the coding process proceeded to selective coding. Selective coding is the process of selecting a main category, systematically relating it to other categories, validating these relationships, and completing categories that need further refinement and development. Selective coding, based on the results of open coding and axial coding, is the main stage of theory building. Accordingly, the final coding from this process is presented in the table below.

Table 4. Final Coding

Interviewee Code	Reference	Index	Component
I2.I3.I21.I5.I9	Khosravian (2021)	Financial Supply System	Factors Related to Financial Resource Allocation
I8.I10.I11.I12	Abounoori & Khajehzadeh (2020)	Financial and Commercial Expansion	
I2.I9.I12.I21	Abounoori & Khajehzadeh (2020)	Creating Conditions for Attracting Green Investments	
I22.I8.I8	Rezai & Shamseddini (2019)	Cost-Effective Management Practices	Structural Factors
I9.I10.I13.I6	Pollyn & Barinua & Johnagi (2016)	Revenue Collection and Attraction	
I19.I23	Dehghani & Naseh (2019)	Savings	
I23.I5.I7.I11	Khosravian (2021), Dehghani & Naseh (2019)	Foreign Investment	
I11.I1.I8	Dehghani & Naseh (2019)	Green Resource Conservation	
I2.I9	Amiri & Arshadi (2021)	Resilience	Factors Related to Policy Implementers
I6.I8.I7.I17	Campos & Reich (2019)	Leadership Policy	
I24	Jahani & Farahani Fard (2020)	Human Resource Development	
I12	Pollyn & Barinua & Johnagi (2016)	Green Missions and Strategies	
I12	Bozorgi Nejad et al. (2021)	Social Consultation	
I2	Ghodarzi et al. (2021)		
I12	Ghodarzi et al. (2021)	Integrating Decision-Making Centers and Preventing Multicentralization	
I13	Ghodarzi et al. (2021)	Updating Policies	
I13	Ghodarzi et al. (2021)	Determining Cooperation Levels with Businesses	Factors Related to the Policy Environment
I25	Ghodarzi et al. (2021)	Increasing Literacy and Knowledge	
I24	Ghodarzi et al. (2021)	Reporting on the Performance of Managers and Institutions	
I14	Ghodarzi et al. (2021)	Attention to the Personality and Behavioral Traits of Policymakers	
I2.I6.I7	Le & Sarkodie (2020)	Government Expenditures	Factors Related to the Policy Environment
I1.I5.I9	Kazemi Rahbar et al. (2021)	Pressure Groups	
I15	Campos & Reich (2019)	Bureaucratic Society	
I15	Nathaniel et al. (2021)	Environmental Regulations and Policies	
I10.I5	Munawwaroh et al. (2019)	Religious Culture	
I16	Joniarta et al. (2019)	Diversity in Culture and Changes in the World	
I17	Ghodarzi et al. (2021)	Considering Monetary and Banking Laws and Paying Attention to Advantages and Capabilities	
I17	Farbod (2020)	Establishing Knowledge-Based Companies	Technological Factors
I18	Luthra et al. (2017)	Sustainable Consumption and Production Initiatives	
I18	Tsani (2021)	Knowledge Transfer and Promotion of Environmental and Green Education	
I3.I14.I6	Tsani (2021)	Rapid Technological Innovation	Enabling Factors
I19	Pollyn & Barinua & Johnagi (2016)	Building Capacity in Leadership	
I19	Hashemi Madani (2019)	Promoting a Culture of Work and Entrepreneurship	
I19	Pollyn & Barinua & Johnagi (2016)	Supporting and Changing Policies	
I20	Pollyn & Barinua & Johnagi (2016)	Participation and Collaboration in Green Processes	

Based on the studies conducted, the research options include six factors: financial resource allocation factors, structural factors, policy implementer factors, policy

environment factors, technological factors, and enabling factors. Consequently, the research model is presented below.

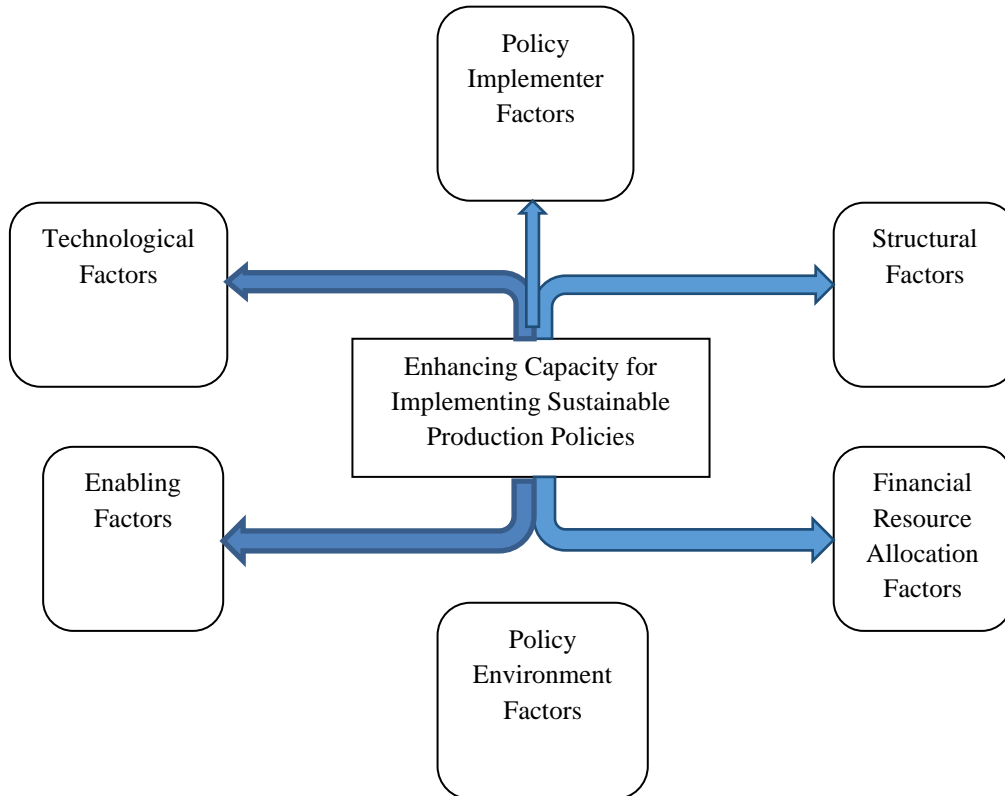


Figure 1. Conceptual Model of the Research

4. Conclusion

This study aimed to design a model for enhancing the capacity to implement sustainable production policies in the agricultural sector of Sistan and Baluchestan province. The findings revealed several critical factors influencing the successful implementation of these policies. The key components identified include financial resource allocation, structural factors, policy implementation capacity, the policy environment, technological advancements, and enabling factors such as leadership and entrepreneurship.

Among the financial resource allocation factors, the establishment of a sound financial supply system, attracting green investments, and expanding cost-effective management practices were found to be crucial for promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Structural factors, such as resilience, strong leadership, and human resource development, are vital for creating adaptable and effective policy frameworks. Additionally, factors related to policy implementers, including updating policies, fostering collaboration with businesses, and improving the literacy of policymakers, play a significant role in the policy's success.

The study also highlighted the importance of a supportive policy environment, which includes government expenditures, interest groups, and environmental regulations, as well as the promotion of

technological advancements through knowledge-based companies and innovation. Furthermore, enabling factors such as promoting a culture of entrepreneurship and fostering green processes are essential for achieving long-term sustainability in agriculture.

Based on the findings, it is recommended that policymakers focus on improving financial systems to support sustainable agricultural practices, while also fostering partnerships between the public and private sectors. Farmers should seek collaborative opportunities with international organizations, government entities, and private companies to gain access to better resources and technologies. Additionally, the education and development system should be redesigned to prioritize human resource development, with a focus on training specialized personnel. A data-driven approach to policymaking, with measurable indicators aligned with global standards, is essential for improving the effectiveness of agricultural policies in the region. Policymakers should continue to empower leaders and encourage entrepreneurial activities to drive sustainable practices at all levels of the agricultural sector.

In response to reviewer feedback, several additional considerations have been integrated into the manuscript. The model presented in the study builds upon existing theories of sustainable agriculture, specifically applying

them to the unique context of Sistan and Baluchestan. This region faces distinct challenges that require tailored solutions. The incorporation of qualitative methods, such as expert interviews, deepens the analysis and enhances the understanding of how sustainable production can be effectively implemented in this region.

The revised version of the manuscript separates the Discussion and Conclusion sections. This change allows for a clearer comparison of the study's findings with existing literature, while also providing more precise, actionable recommendations for stakeholders. The Discussion section now highlights the theoretical and practical implications of the research, while the Conclusion focuses on summarizing the main findings and offering guidance on how to apply the model in practice.

Additionally, the model presented in the study is designed with broader applicability in mind. It can be adapted for use in other regions that face similar agricultural policy implementation challenges, particularly

those with limited resources or underdeveloped infrastructure.

The manuscript now includes more comprehensive background information on the specific agricultural, environmental, and socio-economic challenges faced by Sistan and Baluchestan. This contextual information helps readers better understand the relevance of the study's findings and how they relate to the local conditions in the region.

Furthermore, the paper explicitly discusses the practical implications of the findings for key stakeholders, including farmers, policymakers, and other relevant parties. The paper emphasizes how stakeholders can leverage technological advances and create a supportive environment to promote sustainable agricultural practices.

Finally, additional visual aids, including tables and figures, have been incorporated into the manuscript. These visuals, such as the conceptual model, help to summarize key findings and illustrate the relationships between the various components of the proposed model.

References

- Abounoori, A., & Khajehzadeh, M. (2020). Analysis of the impact of financial and trade expansion on economic growth in OPEC member countries. *Financial Economics, 14*(51), 173-194.
- Amiri, H., & Arshadi, V. (2021). Examining the simultaneous relationship between resilience and economic growth with emphasis on foreign investment. *Strategic and Macro Policies, 9* (Special Issue 2021). doi:10.30507/jmsp.2021.294256.2282
- Bozorgi Nejad, M., Memarzadeh, G., & Faqihi, A. (2021). Identifying and explaining the dimensions of modern public services in the policy-making cycle of Tehran Municipality with a neuro-fuzzy approach. *Journal of Development & Evolution Management, 1400*(44), 1-9.
- Jahani, M. R., & Farahani Fard, S. (2020). The effect of trade and human resource development on Iran's economic growth with the aim of boosting production. *Strategic and Macro Policies, 8*(32), 674-691. doi: 10.30507/jmsp.2021.105735
- Heydari, F., & Hosseini, S. A. (2021). The process of justice-oriented policy-making of the Islamic Revolution in light of Mahdavi governance. Tenth National Conference on Management and Humanities Research in Iran.
- Khosravian, S. (2021). Examining the position of the capital market in financing and its impact on boosting production. Fourth International Conference on Knowledge and Technology of the Third Millennium in Economics, Management and Accounting in Iran, Tehran.
- Danaeefard, H. (2016). "The Getting Ride of" Public Policies in Iran: Conceptual Foundations, Characteristics, Antecedents and Consequences. *Journal of Science and Technology Policy, 9*(2), 79-96. doi: 20.1001.1.20080840.1395.9.2.7.1
- Dehghani, A., & Naseh, D. (2019). An equation for modeling the role of various factors and examining effective community policies for achieving production boom. *Shabak, 49*, 53-61.
- Sarvari Nejad, A., & Sargazi, H. (2021). Agricultural problems in the Sistan region and proposed solutions. National Conference on Resilience in Sistan, Zabol.
- Solaymani, S. (2021). Impacts of technological innovation, economic growth, global oil price and trade openness on energy consumption in Iran. *The Economic Research (Sustainable Growth and Development), 21*(2), 181-211. doi: 20.1001.1.17356768.1400.21.2.4.4
- Farbod, D. (2020). The impact of establishing knowledge-based companies on boosting production (focusing on strengthening business environments in border areas). National Conference on Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Sustainable Development and Security in Border Areas with a Spatial Approach, Mashhad.
- Godarzi, F., Hamidy, K., & Eslambolchi, A. (2021). Monitoring Key Success Factors in Comprehensive Banking Policy-Making: A Fuzzy Delphi Method (Case Study: Refah Bank). *Journal of Iranian Public Administration Studies, 4*(1), 145-168. doi: 10.22034/jipas.2021.289435.1188
- Mirbagheri Hir, M., & Abbasi, N. (2019). Examining the impact of production on economic growth with an endogenous approach. Fourth National Conference on Economics, Management and Accounting, Ahvaz.
- Hashemi Madani, S. S. (2019). Entrepreneurship and production boom as a priority for the country in the importance of resistance economy and people's livelihoods. Payameh Qom Newspaper.
- Campos, P. A., & Reich, M. R. (2019). Political Analysis for Health Policy Implementation. *Health Systems & Reform, 5*(1), 1-12. doi: 10.1080/23288604.2019.1625251
- Joniarta, W., Pinatih, D., & Pratiwi, N. (2019). The Dilemmatic Study of Local Policy Implementation towards "Bali Aga" Traditional Village in Culture Conservation. *International Journal of Social Sciences*

- and Humanities*, 3(1), 153-159. doi: **10.29332/ijssh.v3n1.278**
- Koho, M., Tapaninaho, M., & Torvinen, S. (2011). Towards Sustainable Development and Sustainable Production in Finnish Manufacturing Industry. 4th International Conference on Changeable, Agile, Reconfigurable and Virtual Production (CARV2011), Montreal, Canada, 422-427. doi:**10.1007/978-3-642-23860-4_69**
- Le, H. P., & Sarkodie, S. A. (2020). Dynamic linkage between renewable and conventional energy use, environmental quality and economic growth: Evidence from Emerging Market and Developing Economies. *Energy Reports*, 6(4), 965–973. doi: **10.1016/j.egy.2020.04.020**
- Luthra, S., Govindan, K., & Kumar, S. (2017). Structural model for sustainable consumption and production adoption — A grey-DEMATEL based approach. *Resources, Conservation & Recycling*, 125, 198-207. doi: **10.1016/j.resconrec.2017.02.018**
- Munawwaroh, S., Larasati, E., Suwitri, S., & Warsono, H. (2019). Policy implementation of working culture development in ministry of religious affairs. *Management and Entrepreneurship: Trends of Development*, 4(10), 43-57. doi: **10.26661/2522-1566/2019-4/10-04**
- Nathaniel, S. P., Murshed, M., & Bassim, M. (2021). The nexus between economic growth, energy use, international trade and ecological footprints. *Energy, Ecology and Environment*, 6, 496–512. doi:**10.1007/s40974-020-00205-y**
- Pollyn, B. S., Barinua, V., & Agi, C. J. (2016). Human capacity building and sustainable development in Nigeria: A value base analysis. *Best International Journal for African Universities*, 3(2), 63-79.
- Shah, N. H., Chaudhari, U., & Cárdenas-Barrón, L. E. (2020). Integrating credit and replenishment policies for deteriorating items under quadratic demand in a three echelon supply chain. *International Journal of Systems Science: Operations & Logistics*, 7(1), 34-45. doi:**10.1080/23302674.2018.1487606**