

Assess the Impact of Resistance Economic on National Productivity (Case study: city of Shahrekord)

Yazdan Kahyani,

Masjed Soleyman Branch, Islamic Azad University, Masjed Soleyman, Iran

Shahab Kahyani,

Qeshm Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qeshm, Iran

Amrollah Parsamehr,

Department of Curriculum Development, Meymeh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Meymeh, Iran

Valiollah Esmaeili Darake,

PhD Student, Tehran South Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Farhad Farhad

PhD Student, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

ABSTRACT — This study aimed to assess the economic impact of resistance on the national productivity of 95 in Shahrekord city. The purpose of this research, and applications, is described. The population of people over 18 years of city survey sample of 384 is equal Morgan. Data collection consists of two questionnaires validity has been confirmed by scientific methods. Cronbach's alpha reliability for the scale economies withstands 0.820, and the National Productivity Questionnaire 0.831 confirmed. In analyzing the data, the Pearson correlation coefficient test for a descriptive analysis, SPSS software was used. The results showed that, based on the results of field studies revealed existing infrastructure, cultural, social, political and national productivity affect the realization of the national production.

KEYWORDS: Economy, Economic Strength, National Productivity, Shahrekord

Introduction

Islamic Republic of Iran in the areas of economic concepts, issues facing the as far as what to do in practice and how the practice of human experiences, not similar to the real. The revolution itself is obliged to innovation and new economic theories and modeling in these fields. One of the concepts is "resistance economy". (Traub Zadeh Jahromi, 2013) Term strength of the economy in 1389 first meeting with the leader of a group of entrepreneurs in the country was then he was stressed in several speeches. Economic strength is the ability to cope with shocks in the economy draws into its economy. Such an economy must be flexible in different situations and have the ability to pass through the crisis. To achieve this it is necessary to look at the long-term economic policies exist and economic infrastructure designed to strengthen the overall economy of the types of hardship. (Tari and Kaviani, 2013) Leader stressed about the economy's strength and expertise of particular importance to examine the strength of the economy stumbles. In summary it can be stated that the economic strength of the economy in addition to the dynamic interaction with the outside world and use the facilities for free trade, economic security is maintained and fluctuations in the international economic environment and its threats to the least adverse impact on macroeconomic variables have a long-term trend (Tari and Kaviani, 2013). Economic sustainability of economic resistance against invading enemies using economic tools the country's interests and goals. The enemies impose sanctions, undermining or capturing economic resources for use in future programs. Economic strength is the best solution in the current climate of increasing hostile actions against its enemies in the form of economic sanctions is hostility and while the formula for resistance in the economy, opportunities for advancement and achievement of maximum path opens in front of the Iranian nation. The term implies that the economy is resistance to the pressures and forces hostile to economic trauma Community hindering the progress that must be overcome the result was the defeat of the enemy in the field, as well as insight into the economic front, the program based on Islamic culture statements and notices referred to in the great position of authority, such as strengthening the culture of work and production, modify consumption patterns and the avoidance of waste, "the protection of national production" maximum use of all the capacities, and their spirit of self-reliance, the people, the economy is essential. (Vossoughi et al, 2012) In summary it can be stated that the economic strength of the economy in addition to the dynamic interaction with the outside world and use the facilities for free trade, countries maintain economic security and economic fluctuations, international environment and its threats to the least adverse impact on macroeconomic variables have a long-term trend. (Tari and Kaviani, 2013) The real strength of the economy, an economy dynamic strength, not a closed economy as passive and resisted efforts to remove barriers to the development and progression defined path. Islam should become separated in the three domains of the three domains of politics, economy and culture. The purpose of the economy is nothing but the strength of the economy, the political system is robust, and as the strength of the economy in coordination with the Islamic regime to lose is not what we mean. Inspired by the strength of the economy based on Islamic culture and religious culture does not our goal. (Shams et al, 2012) Unilateral and illegal sanctions have been one of the dominant tools to pressure the Islamic Republic of Iran. Against

adopting such an approach by the West, the leader strategy "resistance economy" and said it rose as an important economic changes as they move. Iran's current economic conditions, the strength of our economy, more and more components is detected and analyzed. Islamic obligation to innovation and new economic theory is modeling in these fields. Comprehensive concept of this kind of economy we must be prepared to be a model for proper operation. Step serious administrative domain, and returns to the executive board of the policies must be based on strategy, short term, medium term and long term moves. (Inductive and melodic, 2012) looked at the leader of the resistance in the economy, the economic objectives of the element in directing their activities. Social justice, obtaining international authority and the survival of the country, demonstrating the practical efficiency of the Islamic religion, the international authority and strength in the economy are the most important objectives. Achievement of these goals, in addition to being directly affected by the revision of the system priority and the system of economic management, to be indirectly influenced by the pre-planned infrastructure that should pay attention to the economics of infrastructure does not occur and cultural aspects, social and political as well. (Traub Zadeh. Jahromi, 2013) On the other hand, efforts are to improve productivity, to better the lives of individuals and society. Therefore, all countries are seeking to obtain improvements in productivity. This means that fewer resources are consumed in order to achieve greater national production. (Ramezanpoor, 2012), so today's economic strength is the focus of national policy makers and decision makers. In this paper, we try to express the strength of the economy, Imam Khamenei (Zlh of high fashion) were re-analysis of field and key points of interest for the transition from the crisis, recognizing the key points to achieve a dynamic economy and resulting efficiency is presented.

Materials and Methods

Methods based on data collected in the survey is a cross-field method implemented based on the purpose of the survey is applied. The population is over 18 years the city of Shahrekord 384 times the sample size of Morgan was selected by simple random sampling. The data collection instrument was a questionnaire consisting of components

- 1- Resistive economic and cultural infrastructure (building awareness and dialogue on economic priorities by cultural institutions - transparency and fairness in terms of information and culture and spirit of faith and spiritual strength in the community)
- 2- Social infrastructure (trust authorities and strengthening young people for entry into the major areas of work and progress to maintain cohesion and national unity)
- 3- Political infrastructure (and public opinion away from marginal issues and Fry- make good economic relations with like-minded countries - see the ban as an opportunity)
- 4-The fulfillment of the national economic infrastructure (fighting economic corruption Subsidiary Legislation - national production and consumption of culture in creating a sense of security to domestic investors - relying on non-oil industries) and the National Productivity questionnaire by researcher this study was made to assess the reliability of Cronbach's alpha is used. In the present study, Cronbach's alpha for the scale economies withstand 0.820 and questionnaires 0.831 national productivity and greater than 7.0 is therefore confirmed the reliability of the instrument. To assess the validity of the research instrument, content validity was used. The questionnaire was reviewed and approved by experts. The method used to test the hypotheses, Pearson's test.

Research Findings

- First hypothesis: the strength of the economy and cultural infrastructure to improve national productivity.

Table 1: The relationship between cultural infrastructure and national productivity

National Productivity	Cultural Infrastructure		
0.479	1	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Cultural Infrastructure
0.000	-	Sig	
384	384	N	

As shown in Table 1 indicates that the correlation between cultural infrastructure and national productivity is equal to 0.479. And a significance level of 0.000 is obtained in the above table. And the smaller 0.05 this means that there is a significant correlation between infrastructure and cultural and national productivity.

- Second hypothesis: the strength of the economy and social infrastructure to improve national productivity.

Table 2: The relationship between social infrastructure and national productivity

National Productivity	Social Infrastructure		
0.451	1	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Social Infrastructure
0.000	-	Sig	
384	384	N	

As shown in Table 2 indicates that the correlation between social infrastructure and national productivity is equal to 0.451. In this table, the significance level of 0.000 is obtained. And the smaller 0.05 this means that there is a significant correlation between social infrastructure and national productivity.

- Third Hypothesis: The Political Economy of Resistance infrastructure improves national productivity.

Table 3: Relationship between the political infrastructure and national productivity

National Productivity	Political Infrastructure		
0.510	1	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	political Infrastructure
0.000	-	Sig	
384	384	N	

As shown in Table 3 indicate that the correlation between political infrastructure and national productivity to 0.510 respectively. And a significance level of 0.000 is obtained in the above table. And the smaller 0.05 this means that there is a significant correlation between infrastructure policy and national productivity.

- Fifth Hypothesis: The Realization of the national infrastructure to improve productivity and national economic strength.

Table 4: Relationship between national production and infrastructure to achieve national productivity

National Productivity	Infrastructure to Achieve National Productivity		
0.516	1	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Infrastructure to Achieve National Productivity
0.000	-	Sig	
384	384	N	

As shown in Table 4 indicate that the correlation between infrastructure and productivity realization of the national production of the 0.516 respectively. Significance level of 0.000 is obtained in the above table. And the smaller 0.05 this means that a significant correlation between the realization of the national infrastructure and national productivity there.

Results:

This study on the economic strength and resistance to the concept of the main indicators of the economy. Therefore, the strength of the economy from the perspective of the impact on national productivity was investigated. Design and modeling of special strength of the economy and economic mechanisms that are based on the economic climate in the country based on the assumption of maximum sanctions and pressures, active and not passive design. (Traub Zadeh. Jahromi, 2013) Despite the military's need for infrastructure in the study, four cultural infrastructure, social, economic and achieve national production was considered based on the results of field studies revealed the existence of infrastructure, cultural, social, political and national productivity impact on the realization of the national production. In general, based on our results we can say that the strength of economic policy in the event that this kind of economic infrastructure in the community is to increase national productivity.

References

1. Tari, Fath Allah, Kaviani Z. (2013). The strength of the economy, the macroeconomic policies of the Journal.
2. Torabizadeh Jahromi, Mohammad Sadiq, Syed Alireza Sajadia, M. Samii Nasab (2013), Evaluation of Resistance of Iran in the areas of Economic Thought Ayatollah Khamenei Journal - Islamic Studies / Year I / Spring 2013 / Issue 32 .
3. Ramezanpoor, Ismail, Z. Ayagh, and Maryam Chehre, (2012), Evaluation of Knowledge Based Economy resistance and productivity in the economy, National economy, see expressions of resistance, Rasht, Gilan University.
4. Shams, vali, Ali Azadi Nejad, and F. Hemmati, (2012), Evaluation of the efficiency and economy of the resistive component of the Quran, Trt and Leader, National Conference culture and economic behaviors in Iran today Abarkooh, Islamic Azad University Abarkooh unit.
5. Ghiasi, M., and Sayed Ali Malihi, (2012), substrates for the establishment of the country's economic strength, national conference to examine and explain the strength of the economy, Rasht, Gilan University.
6. Mombini, Yaghob, (2012), components and indicators of economic strength, national conference to examine and explain the strength of the economy, Rasht, Gilan University.
7. Vosoughi Nayeri, A., and Shaban Aidishe Moradi, (2012), a major factor in improving the efficiency of economic strength, national conference to examine and explain the strength of the economy, Rasht, Gilan University.