Identifying and Explaining the Principles of Management in the Sirah of Imam Hussein's (pbuh) and Their Implications for Management

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This research is mainly intended to identify and explain the principles of management in the Sirah of Imam Hussein and their implications for management. It also aims at reviewing research deficiency in the field of Ashura and investigates managerial and leadership aspects of Imam Hussein's uprising throughout his lifetime until the very moment of his martyrdom. This basic research follows a qualitative method and an inductive approach. It tries to answer the main research question by thematic analysis. At the beginning 207 indicators were identified from incredible sources confirmed by the experts from which 41 organizing themes were derived. The themes were then classified under four main themes. They included principles related to the purpose, strategy and programing, as well as the principles related to the facing environment. They were general themes derived from the Sirah of Imam Hussein which can have indications for designing the principles of managerial science on the basis of religious sources.

keywords: *managerial principles, Islamic management, Sirah of Imam Hussein, thematic analysis of Imam Hussein's speeches.*

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A Scientific Framework of Factors Affecting Successful Engineering of the Holy Defense (With Emphasis on the Establishment of B'esat Bridge in Valfajr 8 Operation)

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Following a library method, the researchers studied successful projects conducted in the holy war, especially B'esat Bridge on the Arvandrood in Valfajr 8 operation. Factors of their successful fulfilment were discovered by Interviews with the experts. The identified factors were classified into five groups including 1) motivational factors deriving from faith, motivational factors deriving from the Islamic revolution, individual factors relating to the employees, managerial factors relating to planning, and managerial factors relating to administration. The factors were graded according to the interviews and statistics. LISREL software was employed for testing the proposed framework. It was confirmed by them.. The results indicated that motivational factors deriving from faith, and those derived from the Islamic revolution were the most effective factors of success in the holy defense. They gained more priority over managerial knowledge.

keywords: *success, factors of successful fulfilment of the holy defense plans, the plan for B'esat Bridge, innovations in the holy defense.*

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An Islamic-Iranian Model for Administrating IRI Cultural Policies

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This research is intended to propose a model for the exestuation of cultural policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI). The issue was identified by investigating culture and cultural policy making in Iran. Using grounded theory, the researcher had interviews with 20 experts. The proposed model included 49 categories. The model contained three aspects: 1) mental and value aspects of the society, 2) stakeholders network including people, organizations, institutions and administrators, and 3) administrative investigations including mobilization of resources, as well as administrative instruments, approaches, and methods.

keywords: *administrating cultural policies, administrative investigation, administrative approaches, Islamic-Iranian model*

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Representation of the Behavioral Indicators of Trust in God and Assessment of Their Relevance to Managers' Decision making

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This research is aimed at identifying the behavioral indicators of trust in God and their relevance to the most dominant method of decision making of managers. The indicators of trust in God were identifies by interviewing ten scholars of the Islamic management through snowball style. Delphi method was also applied in order to confirm the findings of the interviews and the attitudinal and behavioral nature. 13 behavioral indicators were identified for trust in God. Then, the amount of trust in God by cultural organizations managers of Mashhad were measured by interviews and questionnaires. The results indicated that the quantitative level of trust in God was high. Trust in God and the ritual decision making, the most dominant methods, are directly and significantly related.

keywords: *decision making and trust in God, methods of decision making, cultural organizations, behavioral indicators of trust in God.*

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Imam Hussein's Leadership Model in Ashura Uprising

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This study is intended to induce Imam Husain's leadership model in Ashura upraising. This basic research follows a descriptive-qualitative method. Data is collected by reviewing the related documents through an inductive approach. Thematic content analysis is applied for data analysis. Using NVivo qualitative data analysis software, the researchers investigated all 12 scene historical writings which resulted in 26 themes. They were classified into 11 organizing themes. Finally, they were put in three main themes of purposes, principles, and methods in the model. Seven organizing themes including "anti-aggressiveness", "God-orientedness", "ethics-orientedness", creed-orientedness, "ritualism", "responsibility-orientedness", and "intuition-orientedness" refer to the principles of Imam Hussein's leadership.

keywords: *leadership model in Ashura uprising, Ashura uprising, thematic content analysis of scene history writings, the Sirah of Imam Hussein.*

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Thematic Content Analysis of the Concepts of Development and Progress in the Viewpoints of the Supreme Leader

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This research is intended to explain concepts of development and progress in the viewpoints of the supreme leader. Research data includes all the speeches of the supreme leader from 1989 to 2015. In order to exclude interpretations, only the speeches in which the words development or progress were explicitly mentioned, were selected. The research followed a qualitative approach. Using themes network of thematic analysis, the researchers identified three comprehensive themes including endogenous power, justice-oriented knowledge economics, and Islamic features of progress.

keywords: *development, Islamic-Iranian model of progress, the viewpoints of the supreme leader, progress.*

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An Investigation of the Administrative System of IRI Haj and Pilgrimage

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Davood Soleimani ****

This research is intended to identify the problems in the administrative system of Haj and pilgrimage through an applied approach. Data is collected by interviews and content analysis is employed for data analysis. Research population includes high ranking authorities, experts, and experienced people in the field from whom 30 people, according to theoretical saturation, were interviewed. The researcher proposed 43 problems which included "inappropriate notification about the rights of the pilgrims and the organization" (2.99 percent), "weak strategic supervision" (2.8 percent) as the most emphatic problems in content problems. Important structural problems included "lack of appropriate standardization of services and activities of the system" (3.27 percent), "instability of the dominating administrative policies" (3.18). Furthermore, "Lack of appropriate diplomacy for Haj" (1.96 percent), "conflict between the policies of Saudi Arabia with those of IRI" (1.78 percent), were identifies as the most frequent environmental problems.

keywords: *investigation of the problem of holding Haj, administrative system of Haj, administrative theories of Haj, Haj and Pilgrimage in IRI.*

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Assessment, Analysis and Evaluation of the Articles in Islamic Management Quarterly (14 issues)

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This research is intended to have a surface and content evaluation of the articles in Islamic Management Quarterly. This is an applied qualitative research which employs content analysis through a descriptive-analytic method. Research population includes all 112 articles published in 14 issues of the journal from the spring of 2010 to the winter of 2015. The results indicated that most of the articles were based on applied method using questionnaires for data collection. 40.17 percent of the articles were based on quantitative method. 55.35 percent used qualitative method, and 4.46 percent employed combined method. The results also indicated that industry/subject had the highest analytic level (45.53 percent). 26.78 percent of the articles related to individual/individuals analytic level. The analytic level of 22.32 percent of the articles related to organizations and companies. National analytic level included only 5.35 percent of the articles.

keywords: *scientific-investigative articles, scientific-investigative journals, Islamic Management Quarterly, content analysis method for scientific articles.*

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