



## Examining the effects of components of Economic Resistance from the Imam's Ali(as) point of view(system dynamics approach)

Muhammad Ghaffary Fard\*<sup>1</sup>, Ghulam Abbas Alamdar<sup>2</sup>, Haidar Abbas<sup>3</sup>

1. Assistant professor, Department of Philosophy, Ahlul-Bayt International University, Tehran, Iran. (Corresponding Author) Email: [ghaffary2@yahoo.com](mailto:ghaffary2@yahoo.com)

2. PhD Student, Department of Economic, Yazd university, Yazd, Iran.

3. Assistant professor, Department of Philosophy, Ahlul-Bayt International University, Tehran, Iran.

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### ABSTRACT

Economists and governments all agree on the dynamic importance of foreign trade as the main lever of economic growth and development. The economic literature shows that countries that interact with the world usually have high economic growth and grow faster. On the other hand, powerful countries use economic sanctions and trade wars as an economic tool to impose their conditions on other countries to achieve desired outcomes. In other words, economic sanctions are used as an alternative weapon instead of going to war. Due to large-scale globalization in the 21st century, the economies and trade of countries become more interconnected. Trade between Iran and Afghanistan is also disrupted by economic sanctions through various channels. This paper presents an empirical analysis of the impact of economic sanctions on trade between Iran and Afghanistan in the period 2004-2018 by using fully modified least-squares technique. Economic sanctions have been used as a dummy variable in the model. Findings of the research show that the imposition of any strong economic sanctions, in the long run, not only during the sanctions period but also in the post-sanctions period, has increased trade between Iran and Afghanistan. On the other hand, weak sanctions during the sanctions period have reduced trade, however, weak sanctions in the post-sanctions period have increased trade between Iran and Afghanistan. Development of trade cooperation between the two countries, facilitation of trade affairs and expansion of joint regional and international cooperation should be on the agenda of economic policymakers in Iran and Afghanistan.

**KEYWORDS:** Sanction, Foreign trade, Fully modified least square, Iran-Afghanistan

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## 1. Introduction

In the common sense of the people, economics is the science of livelihood, and this science teaches us how to produce more from natural resources with less work, a production that meets the needs of human beings. Based on these needs, the necessity of economics can be clearly stated, because as long as human beings lived a simple life and the need for it was small, there was no need for education, but when human life was out of state. It came out simple and broad social contexts were formed with the urbanization approach and human needs increased by the same amount day by day. With these conditions, economics became a necessity for human beings to be able to produce more natural resources with less work to meet their needs. (Sobhani, 1391, pp. 7-8). Of course, given that all human beings today call it need is not his natural need but the result of his extravagance, but it must be admitted that most needs are human natural needs and therefore man can not deprive himself of it. To separate. On the other hand, human diversity has made human beings no longer want to be content with at least food, clothing, and housing, and ignore their other needs. Also, the course of population growth has caused human beings to make more efforts to recognize natural resources, preserve and use them optimally, and by adopting new economic methods in the method of production, distribution and consumption of their needs and those of other human beings. Eliminate them. The Islamic Republic of Iran, with its current economic situation, is facing some issues and concepts that have not really existed in the field of opinion, textbooks, or in the field of human practice and experience. Therefore, after the Islamic Revolution, the system of the Islamic Republic has committed itself to innovation, initiative, theorizing and modeling in the economic field, and one of these concepts is resistance economics. Resistance economics is defined as an active and dynamic economy that resists obstacles and challenges and moves forward with effort. Some of the indicators of the resistance economy that were in the economic plans of Imam Ali (AS) and he achieved these goals in order to distribute the treasury income equally and confiscate windfall wealth to eliminate discrimination and poverty, and that indicator These include resistance to threatening factors, creating welfare among the general public and especially among the lower classes of society, relying on internal capacities, providing economic and security, especially basic goods, planning based on scientific and jihadi movement, people-centered, Reforming the consumption pattern and avoiding extravagance between the people and government officials.

The importance of research is that one of the issues that has received more attention in Islamic countries lately is the issue of replacing an economic system with a conventional economic system. A huge wave of developing countries believe that the capitalist economic system has failed to solve the problem of poverty, eliminate economic inconsistencies, recession and periodic inflation, and on the other hand the damage and challenges that The economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has existed and is existing, eliminating these harms and challenges is necessary and is one of the concerns of the Islamic Revolution and the solution proposed by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution includes two options (1- The slogan of the years, 2- Resistance economy). The purpose of this study is to investigate the components of resistance economics from the perspective of Imam Ali from the perspective of using a dynamic systematic method. And the framework of this research is such that in the first part a review of the history of the subject in the second part of the research method, in the third part theoretical foundations in the form of channels affecting macroeconomic variables, in the fourth part research findings under the heading of the impact of components of resistance economy Macroeconomic variables and in the final section, summarizing, concluding and presenting suggestions.

## 2. Literature review

Jahromi et al. (1392) Has conducted studies to study the dimensions and components of the resistance economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the thought of Ayatollah Khamenei and the results of the research based on the data theorizing method show that from the perspective of the Supreme Leader, economic goals in the resistance economy It is the most important element in directing activities and all

economic factors should be used for the realization of social justice, gaining international authority and the survival of the country, international authority, practical proof and efficiency of the Islamic system.

Rezvan Jalili (1394) has studies to explain the indicators of resistance economics from Imam Ali's point of view based on Nahj al-Balagheh. The effects and benefits of resistance economics from Imam Ali's point of view and his economic actions in the direction of resistance economics are given.

Gulsom Mohammadi (1395) study with the aim of identifying the components of resistance economics from the perspective of Quran and Hadith with an approach to the view of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Knowledge-based, jihadist spirit and self-sacrifice and effects such as: economic growth, reducing dependence on foreigners, increasing power in all political, military and economic fields.

Yousefi and Ghaffari (1395) Examine the role of people in the resistance economy from the perspective of the revolutionary leadership, which shows that the Islamic Republic of Iran has a legal structure and a real structure for the economic system, which in fact It is one of the sub-systems of the republican system. It can be considered a legal structure and a real structure.

Samadi Ghorbani (1396) has conducted studies to investigate the relationship between the resistance economy and the Islamic economic system using the documentary-library method. The results indicate that the main origin of the concept of economic resistance as one of the main features It is the economic system of Islam and Islamic teachings, and this system is the best container for its implementation.

Shahabadi et al. (1397) has conducted a study with the aim of determining the strategy of economic development inspired by Nahj al-Balaghah in order to achieve a resistance economy using both analytical and thematic methods. Findings show that according to the practical life of Imam Ali (AS), economic management, economic justice, creating and promoting science and knowledge to increase the efficiency of individuals, moderation in business and management in capital, equitable distribution of income And poverty alleviation for economic welfare, creating a good environment for the development of agricultural sectors and good governance, services and industry are among the strategies that can be pursued in order to achieve a resilient economy.

Shirzad Kamangar (1398) has conducted studies in order to gain an introduction to the practical strategy of resistance economics in the teachings of the Qur'an using the library-documentary method and the results show that the quality of manufactured goods, and the variety of production with respect to needs and Increasing productivity, including the strategy of production pattern and use of domestic products, avoiding extravagance and observing contentment and fairness in consumption, are among the strategies of consumption pattern in a resistance economy.

Eshghi Iraqi (1398) conducted studies to explain strategic management and resistance economics from the perspective of the Qur'an, the Imams and the Supreme Leader using a descriptive-library method and the research results show that according to the teachings of healthy economics The most important axis to turn the wheel of a healthy economy, especially in conditions of sanctions and pressure, is to put into practice the behavior of the Qur'anic economy and the validity of Ahl al-Bayt. In a resistance economy, healthy, constructive and lawful production should be considered And Islamic norms did not refrain from economic activities in the direction of revitalization and development.

Imani Moghadam (1398) has conducted research to study the educational backgrounds of resistance economics with the focus on the philosophical foundations of Imam Khomeini's psychology and the results of the research indicate that in Imam Khomeini's thought based on Sadra's anthropological model, the starting point for realization and the fruitfulness of the characteristics of the resistance economy is the refinement and training of the individual role.

Tavakoli (1398) has conducted studies to investigate the relationship between resistance economics and Islamic economics using analytical methods that the research findings show that the definition of resistance economics as one of the major economic theories of Islam more clearly the position of resistance economics in the literature. Islamic economics helps. In this framework, the theory of resistance economics analyzes the cause of economic vulnerability and presents strategies to eliminate the harms and strengthen the economic system with an Islamic approach.

### **3.Research methodology**

The two-way relationship of the components with each other and the constant consideration of other factors are sometimes examined in the analysis of various economic phenomena. However, in most cases, the components are interrelated with each other and with the emergence of such conditions, the correct results are not obtained. For systems analysis, the dynamic system approach is more appropriate than conventional approaches. In this approach, the problem is quasi-systematized and through this, the correctness of the modeling mentality and the designed model can be checked. The system dynamics approach is a good method for problem solving analysis and system simulation (Barlas, 2002). The system dynamics model was developed by Foster at MIT in the 1960s and is a method for analyzing complex systems and problems using graphs and computer simulations. In fact, the system dynamics approach is a suitable method for analyzing system components that have causal relationships, logical and mathematical underpinnings, time lags, and feedback loops. Causal diagrams and flow diagrams are tools used to better understand modeling in dynamic systems. To analyze the phenomena in the system dynamics approach, the internal and interrelationships of system components over time are examined. In system dynamics, modeling is a tool that helps managers and policymakers to pay attention to the main tasks and analyze general trends and to avoid problems and partial attitudes. And the modeling process in this approach is rotational and reciprocal, in the sense that this process affects the performance of individuals in the external world and external action reciprocally has a direct impact on its modification model.

### **3-Components of resistance economy on macroeconomic variables**

In order to explain the effective channels of the components of the resistance economy on macroeconomic variables, first the concept of the resistance economy and the general policies of the resistance economy are explained, and then the factors and effects of the components of the resistance economy from Imam Ali's point of view. It is examined in the form of causal loops.

#### **3.1-Resilience Economy**

In conventional literature, "resistance economics" has no exact equivalent, and for this reason it can be noted that this term originated from Islamic culture and is a new term in economic literature. By searching the sources, we find that terms such as economic stability and continuity, anti-economic fragility, strength and interconnectedness in the economy, economic deterrence and economic deterrence, macroeconomic stability, resilience of economies and institutions, economics with a stable state of stagnation in Economics and sanctions and fragility in economics are closely related to the concept of resistance economics. But in appearance, protectionist economy is the closest term to resistance economics, which means creating a protectionist umbrella by implementing economic policies from a specific position, such as energy supply, production and entrepreneurship. According to the statements of the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran, resistance economics is a broad concept with Islamic and indigenous roots that is tied to the basic concepts of Islamic economics. Resistance economics is an economic model derived from Islamic culture that has a growing trend while facing global sanctions and risks and less vulnerability. Resistance economics is not a temporary model for transition from the current situation, but a long-term and sustainable strategy that makes the economy resilient to economic and non-economic shocks and risks (Khansari and Qelich, 1394, p. 90).

### 3.2-The concept of general policies of resistance economics

General policies of resistance economy with the aim of improving the indicators of economic resistance, ensuring dynamic growth and achieving the goals of the 20-year vision document with a jihadist, flexible, productive, opportunistic, progressive, endogenous and extroverted approach in the year 1392 was announced. In the statements of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, features for the resistance economy have been proposed, the most important of which are justice-oriented, people-based, knowledge-based, endogenous and extroverted. One of the requirements of a resilient economy is to reduce its dependence on oil, and this dependence is the country's 100-year-old heritage. If Iranian society can take advantage of the opportunities that exist and replace oil with other activities, it has made a great move in the field of economy. There are various capacities in this country to fill the gaps in this country. One of them is the industry of scholars who can fill these gaps. In order to achieve the desired goals, the executive apparatus must be based on modern knowledge and new technologies, and abandon the old and traditional methods and equip themselves with the new methods of the world. In the economy of knowledge and learning technologies are the main factors of production and welfare of society. Some countries may transfer their underground resources and oil to the wealthy and scientists of the world, buy their products, and may seem to feel progress, but in fact it is not progress, progress will be possible when within. It is generative and relies on the internal power of the country itself, and that is why the weight of countries, nations and governments depends on their internalization. If there is a leap and growth from within a movement, it will give weight, value, prestige and grandeur to a country and a nation. Relying on the statements of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the available documents, these policies are based on the following key components (Shaghghi Shahri and Karim, 1395, p. 71).

### 3.3-Components of resistance economics and growth and development

#### 3.3.1-Economic justice

Regarding inequality in the distribution of economic theories, it is stated that inequality in the distribution of income reduces total demand and inhibits economic growth. The demand of high-income people is limited and they are saturated with low consumption. Conversely, the demand of low-income people is high, but due to low income - cannot use to meet their demand, but the middle class has a higher level of demand. Equitable distribution of income causes the number of low-income people in the society to decrease and increase to the sum of the average people in the society. As the average level of the society increases, the total demand increases. Found that it will eventually accelerate economic growth. In fact, increasing the income of low-income people in society has increased the demand for all essential goods and mass production of goods, which as a result provides the basis for economic growth (Asghari, 1396, p. 47).

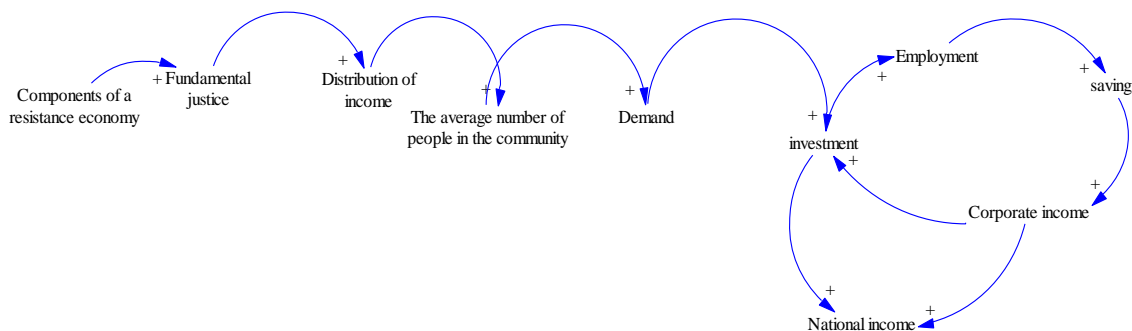
One of the most fundamental principles in religious education is the principle of justice, which is the observance of justice and the establishment of installments in the social and individual status of human beings, especially economic activities, and is one of the long-term goals of the resistance economy. The importance of economic justice in the resistance economy can also be seen in the statements of the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who in a meeting to explain the general policies of the resistance economy, said that justice is one of the key indicators of the resistance economy. (Meeting to explain the general policies of the resistance economy 20/2/1392). Undoubtedly, it requires fair laws and regulations in accordance with the requirements and conditions, and also requires the correct implementation of laws, adopting correct and efficient measures for healthy money circulation in the real sector of the economy, management in distributing wealth as an indicator for justice in the realization of resistance economy by government.

From the point of view of Imam Ali (AS), "Indeed, God Almighty puts the poor in the property of the capitalists one day and considers the poor to share in their property. In fact, no poor person will go hungry unless wealth has given him his right and God, He will ask the poor about their hunger" (Wisdom, 328).



Elsewhere, Imam Khomeini says that no one has the right in the field of economics, since he has the right to be equal with others, to have more enjoyment than others, and in its realization, there is no difference between them. Imam Ali (AS) addressed Abdullah ibn Zam'ah, who was one of his companions and at that time asked him for more help than his salary, The Imam said, "This property is not mine and it is yours, but a booty collected from the Muslims who have gained it with their swords. If you participated in jihad, your share will be the same as theirs, otherwise Their reach will not be the food of others (Nahj al-Balaghah sermon 232). In response to the request of his brother Aqeel, who wanted more than his right, he said: I swear by God, if I stay up all night on a bed of hard thorns and they drag me on the ground with chains, I will be more lovable than that. That I go to God and His Messenger on the Day of Judgment, while I have oppressed one of His servants and usurped some of the people's property (Nahj al-Balaghah, letter 53). Undoubtedly, if justice is not taken into account in distribution in the economy, class imbalances and divisions will be created and efforts to achieve a resistance economy will not be made (Riahi Mehr, 1394, p. 114). In today's society, people are looking for prosperity and peace with economic and political growth and development, unaware that peace and development is provided in the shadow of justice. Material development if it is not in the path of justice and installment. The peace of society is not possible collectively (Nahj al-Balaghah sermon 15, p. 66). Imam Ali (as) quotes the Prophet of Islam as saying about the harms of not paying attention to the consequences of poverty, when people consider their poor as enemies and try to build markets and collect wealth, God They are caught in four things: decisive time, oppressive rule, traitors to the government, and the enemy's winning weapon. These hadiths point to a basic principle that in an Islamic society, the living standards of the people of the society are close to each other, and this closeness is possible through almsgiving and falling differences and establishing justice and installments (Abi Firas, 1369, p. 1).

**Diagram 1: The impact of justice on economic growth**

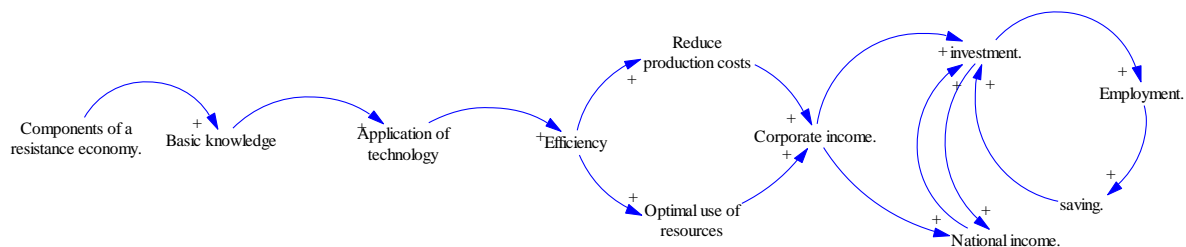


### 3.3.2-Knowledge of economics

Economists and organizations around the world have different definitions of knowledge-based economics, and according to the definition of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Economic knowledge-based emphasis on economics formed by the production, distribution and application of knowledge and information and investment in Basic knowledge and industries have received special attention, and knowledge-based industries are also called industries in which a high level of investment is allocated in the field of innovation and innovation, while the workforce Has a higher education. The use of knowledge and information can affect economic growth in a certain way because knowledge and information are among the drivers of wealth production, employment, production, distribution, the engine of growth of all industries and ultimately economic growth, and on the other hand the application Technology, which is the manifestation of knowledge, causes productivity to increase. As productivity increases, resources are used optimally. When resources are used optimally, production costs are reduced. The amount of income, savings, investment has increased, which has a positive effect on growth. A knowledge-based company is a cooperative institution that aims to increase science and wealth,

achieve scientific and economic goals, and develop a knowledge-based economy. Commercialization of research and development results in the field of superior technologies and high added value, especially in the production of related software, is formed. The goal of the knowledge-based economy is a knowledge-based society and globalization is one of the consequences of knowledge. The axis of the economy. The rapid growth of science and technology in recent decades has made the role of science and technology in the economy more prominent. Are to have other factors such as capital, primary resources, labor, etc., and in fact the difference between developed and developing countries is determined by the use of knowledge and technology, and therefore the Islamic Republic of Iran with understanding the importance and necessity of this issue and with emphasis on the young and educated force, the knowledge-based economy has been included in the general policies of the resistance economy (Amarloo and Rouhani, 1397, p. 12). In production analysis, the last factor that enters the production function and plays a very important role in production is technology. Technology and technical factor are among the factors that can be used to achieve more production with less primary resources, so in addition to the knowledge and technology is effective in improving the amount of production if used in the right direction. It can provide the facilities of the society with more ease and save man from more troubles and difficulties. The use of knowledge and its application is one of the recommendations that Imam Ali (as) has given as he states. "The most useful knowledge is to be applied", he emphasizes that science and knowledge and the results obtained from it are useful when it is used for exploitation and therefore for the application of science in Emphasizens action. Elsewhere, the Imam says: "True, fire is something that does not shrink, but if the firewood does not reach it, it goes out. It is also a science that does not end with the removal of it. The stinginess of the stingy world causes the end of that knowledge. " The same application also affects production, but if it is not used, it will be gradually forgotten and will not affect performance and production (Mosaei, 1380, p. 166). The religion of Islam pays special attention to the importance of science in the lives of human beings, which Imam Ali (as) says: (Knowledge is the root of all good and ignorance is the root of all evil) (Tamimi Amadi). According to the statements of the Prophet, it can be said that science can save mankind from the dark world of ignorance to become a source of evil, and accordingly, man can be effective in societies by acquiring knowledge, so without a doubt, science and knowledge in progress And the effectiveness of human life activities, especially economic activities, will be effective for societies to achieve growth, development and prosperity by using technology, which is the manifestation of science and knowledge. Imam Ali (AS) says, in learning sciences, be like a bee that eats the best of plants, as a result of which two valuable gems emerge, one is honey, which cures people's pains, and the other is wax, from It is used for lighting (Laithi Wasiti, 1379, p. 243). However, Imam's words about the quality of knowledge acquisition are useful and its example in the case of bees shows the role of increasing productivity in learning knowledge by which the best inputs can be used to increase productivity of products (Kamangar, 1398, p. 186).

Diagram 2: Knowledge impact on economic growth through productivity and reduction of production costs



### 3-3-3- Internalization and extraversion of the economy

Internalization and extroversion of the economy are two important terms in the policies of the resistance economy. The Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1993 in the holy shrine of Razavi in the community of people and officials emphasizes the explanation of the concept of extraversion of the economy and also states that this economy is endogenous and from the heart of the country's capacities. And the people are boiling and the growth of these seedlings depends on the facilities of Iran, But the resistance economy is not introverted but extroverted, and according to this property, the country's economy is not limited to the country, but interacts with the world economy and confronts them with power, so the resistance economy is not introverted but endogenous.

Rival approaches in four ways address the issue of interaction with the world. 1- Minimal communication approach (endogenous and introverted), 2- Limited interaction approach (exogenous - introverted), 3- The one-way dependency approach (exogenous-extroverted) and the resistance economy approach (endogenous-extroverted) can be classified and the recent approach in the general policies of the resistance economy is valid.

In the minimal relationship approach with the world, the economy is disconnected from the world to eliminate economic vulnerabilities and is mostly done exclusively by the government. In this approach, the goal is to meet the needs of the country and domestic production and therefore imports. In this approach, the vulnerability of the economy to global risks is very small due to lack of communication with the outside world, and due to lack of exploitation of global opportunities, growth has failed along with global growth. Finally, the national economy is weak in international interactions.

Limited interaction strategy, in this approach, the use of opportunities in the outside world in a planned way to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in the domestic market is allowed, and multiple exchange rates and complex tariffs to support domestic production are the effects of this strategy. In this approach, the supported industries will never reach a sufficient maturity for export and net exchange rate, and in this regard, the national economy will not be able to repay the absorbed foreign resources and will be targeted due to creating a greenhouse environment for domestic production. The domestic market is an introverted strategy. The dependence of the economy on oil and the debt crisis as a result of the externalization of the oil economy, the weakening of the national economy in global interactions and the spread of corruption in the economy will be the effects of applying this approach in the economy.

One-way dependency strategy: Since based on this approach, the position of national economy in the world economic management system is defined and economic development is based on general foreign policies due to the full opening of the economy doors and in this The economic approach does not seek to be present and play a role in the world, and due to the externalization of political, economic and economic independence, stability and economic growth are strongly influenced by the outside world. It enables the maximum utilization of world opportunities, and success in economic growth and increasing national welfare, while weakening economic and political independence, is one of the effects of this approach.

The strategy of resistance economy, with an opportunistic and flexible approach, maximizes the use of existing facilities in the outside world for the growth of the national economy and the main criterion in this strategy is to maintain political and economic independence in interaction with the world economy. While making the most of the limited opportunities in the global economy and using the interdependence approach, it will lead to minimal vulnerability to global risks. The endogenous nature of the resistance economy will lead to the strengthening of the financial system, the promotion of productivity and the reduction of dependence on oil, and further its extroversion will lead to the planning of national production in accordance with export needs, encouraging foreign investment for It will lead to the development of economic diplomacy and exports (Shaghaghi Shahri and Karim, 2016, p. 72).

Independence and self-sufficiency in foreigners are one of the important and strategic goals of each individual and society. In the individual dimension, dependence on others deprives man of greatness, and in the same social dimension, when society is dependent on others, be submissive to the wishes of others



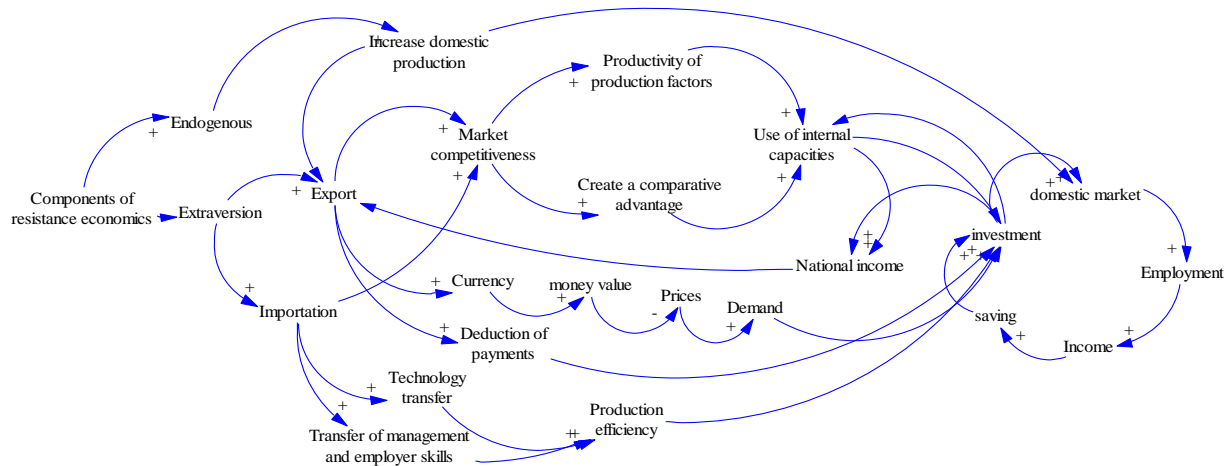
and move in a line that draws others. Therefore, for this purpose, production shows its importance in society, and according to the importance of production, more attention should be paid to the produced sector and economic activities should be planned in such a way that the production sector occupies a larger share. This causes the production sector to carry out more production activities and this is the key to self-sufficiency and saves society from dependence, and therefore it is the individual or society with more work and production that removes dependence from itself and He moves with a high head in the direction of his desires and Imam Ali (AS) says: "Asking others to return the rope is humiliating, which takes the honorable honor and protects the pure gem of the home." In the same way, the producer can remove the dependence and need from himself in the first stage and relieves the society from the dependence in the second stage (Mosaei, 1380). Elsewhere, Imam Ali (AS) says: Keeping what you have in my hand is better for me than what you ask of others, and bitterness and despair are better than asking people. A job with chastity is better than a lot of wealth gained through sins (Sharif al-Radi, p. 402). In the field of economic issues, he considers one of the factors of Muslim dignity to be relying on internal capacities and not relying on the glamorous facilities of others.

In the process of growth, exports and imports together can better explain economic growth. Many studies have shown that the effects of export-related factors have been examined and the impact of exports on economic growth has been considered. The development of exports of raw, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods is discussed in the framework of foreign policy in international trade. Increase the export of a sensible plan to deal with the balance of payments deficit, make optimal use of existing and potential facilities, provide a comparative advantage in the production of export goods, productivity of production factors, improve competition between producers, strengthen product quality, monetize, attract Foreign investment, expansion of the domestic market, the possibility of using high levels of updated technology, economic growth and finally exports can bring a share of foreign trade and international markets (Kamijani, 1380). Increasing the export of domestic producers enables them to make great use of the resources of their production units, and these changes directly increase the production at the national level, because with the development of market exports, it is freed from government monopoly and enters a competitive market.

Imports, in fact, imports can help the domestic economy through free competition in two areas (quality and price), since there is no better efficiency within the access to capital institutions and intermediaries, and with the entry of these institutions and intermediaries from the outside world can increase the ability of producers in domestic and foreign markets and encourage domestic producers to expand production, exports and diversify products. In general, developing countries have common economic structure, the production is still in the agricultural and traditional sectors, and will significantly help to transition from industrial production to appropriate technology. If the transfer of technology and knowledge takes place in countries and the use of these technologies is institutionalized to produce more products, and these changes cause inflow of technology from the trading partner countries and ultimately lead to employer talents. And management and skills transfer and affect economic growth, Imam Ali (AS) in his letter to Malik Ashtar says about the characteristics of trade: Accept my advice to merchants and industrialists and order them to do good deeds, merchants who work with physical force, merchants Who live in the city and the merchants who are on the move. Because they are the main sources of benefit and creators of livelihoods and comforters of livelihoods from distant and difficult places. From deserts, seas, plains and mountains and hard places where people do not gather or do not have the courage to go. The merchants of the people are calm and there will be no fear of militancy. They are reconciling people who have no sedition. Think about their work, whether it is the city you are in or another city, according to what I have mentioned (letter 53). As can be seen, Imam Ali (AS) considered trade as a productive and useful work of traders and placed merchants next to craftsmen and producers and ordered about them, because in the past trade was more difficult than production and He was aware of the possibility of the destruction of the merchants' property by the bandits, the hard work of the merchants and other dangers. And for this reason, most of the merchants and traders were considered as calm, hardworking and non-militant people

who seek the welfare and comfort of the people of the society by providing the means and necessities of the people (Molaei, 1393, p. 92).

Diagram 3: Influence of endogenous Ness and extraversion on economic growth

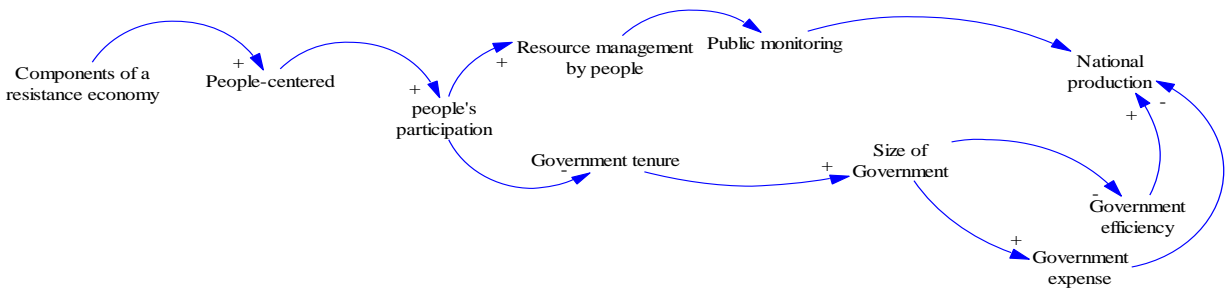


### 3-3-4-Human oriented economy

The extent and manner of government intervention in economic education and its advantages and disadvantages in recent decades have been among the topics discussed among economists. Experience in different countries shows that the limitations of financial resources and budgets of governments to finance large projects and in other ways the existence of high demand in the investment sector in large projects, the ground in these countries should be active. Most of the private sector has benefited in the form of public-private partnerships. In general, privatization through two main channels leads to economic growth; First, through microeconomics, through productivity, efficiency and management and supervision of enterprises by the private sector is better, and the factors resulting from better management and supervision of the private sector affect economic growth. Second, it influences economic growth by influencing macroeconomic variables such as increasing government investment and foreign direct investment. With revenues from the private sector, the government can increase investment in infrastructure, and on the other hand, can reduce the budget deficit, as well as by attracting foreign direct investment in countries., Increases the productivity of technology transfer, which affects economic growth (Arian Mehr et al., 92, p. 15). People's participation in the model of resistance economy is important for two reasons: 1- statehood, economy and 2- oil economy. There are many problems with the state and oil nature of the economy, which can have direct effects on reducing the productivity of factors of production, low economic growth, prolonged investment time, unfair distribution of income., Increased administrative corruption, creating economic rents, etc. (Yousefi and Ghaffari, 1395, p. 130). But according to the Iranian leadership, democratization is not an easy task, and of course the solution to the problem of the state's economy is not only entrusted to the non-governmental sector and capitalists. It has been considered, in the communication of the general policies of the resistance economy, it is stated that it is necessary for all the forces of the country to provide a suitable ground and opportunity for the role of economic actors and people in the realization of the resistance economy by preparing the necessary laws and regulations. Resistance Economics 11/30/1392). He also goes on to explain to the people that resistance economics is fundamental. The economy, which is called the resistance economy, is the people-based economy, which means that it is not government-centered and not government-based, it is people-centered economy; With the will of the people, the capital of the people and the presence of the people is realized and the economic work and economic activity is in the hands of the people and belongs to the people (Statement in the Razavi shrine 1/1/1393). According to Imam Ali (AS), progress and

development are affected by the full participation and cooperation of sections of society. People are from different groups that it is not possible to reform each other, and no other group is unnecessary (letter 53). In order to understand the importance of the private sector in development, Hazrat in his letter to Malik Ashtar advises to reduce taxes on the people because reducing taxes increases trust between the nation and the government and improves public participation. He says: Check the taxes and the treasury in a way that is in the best interest of the taxpayers, because the recovery of the taxpayers is the cause of reforming other matters of the society, and until the affairs of the taxpayers are not reformed, the work of others will not be organized, because All people are tax collectors and taxpayers (Letter 53).

Diagram 4: The Influence of human being an economy on economic growth



#### 4- Components of resistance economics and its effect on macroeconomic variables

Resistance economics is a broad concept with Islamic and indigenous roots that is tied to the basic concepts of Islamic economics. Resistance economics is an economic model derived from Islamic culture that has a growing trend while facing global sanctions and risks and less vulnerability. In resistance economics, certain components have been introduced, which are economic justice, endogenous, extroverted and popular economy, and these components are based on research findings. They affect macroeconomic variables through various channels, In the component of justice, the fair distribution of income is a widely used index that the fair distribution of income through the channel of increasing the demand of the average person affects the variables, because with the fair distribution of income the number of low income people decreases and the average person They increase and with the increase of the average level of the society, the total demand increases and with the increase of the total demand, employment, savings, investment increase, which will ultimately accelerate the economic growth.

The focus on the domestic production sector is in the form of the endogenous component of the economy. Due to the importance of production, more attention should be paid to the produced sector and economic activities should be planned so that the production sector occupies a larger share. It is possible that the production sector carries out production activities more seriously and this is the key to self-sufficiency and saves society from dependence.

In the extraversion component, the sum of exports and imports is discussed that these two variables together can better affect macroeconomic variables. Increase the export of a sensible plan to deal with the balance of payments deficit, make optimal use of existing and potential facilities, provide a comparative advantage in the production of export goods, productivity of production factors, improve competition between producers, strengthen product quality, monetize, attract Foreign investment, the expansion of the domestic market, the possibility of using the high level of updated technology, economic growth and finally exports can bring a share of foreign trade and international markets. Imports, in fact, imports can help the domestic economy through free competition in two areas (quality and price), since there is no better efficiency within the access to capital institutions and intermediaries, and with the entry of these

institutions and intermediaries from the outside world can increase the ability of producers in domestic and foreign markets and encourage domestic producers to expand production, exports and diversify products. If the transfer of technology and knowledge takes place in countries and the use of these technologies is institutionalized to produce more products, and these changes cause inflow of technology from the trading partner countries and ultimately lead to talent Employing and managing and transferring skills and affecting economic growth. There are two main channels for economic growth; First, through microeconomics, through productivity, efficiency and management and supervision of enterprises by the private sector is better, and the factors resulting from better management and supervision of the private sector affect economic growth. Second, it affects economic growth by influencing macroeconomic variables such as increased government investment and foreign direct investment.

## 5- Conclusion

In the component of justice, the fair distribution of income is a widely used index that the fair distribution of income through the channel of increasing the demand of the average people in society affects the variables, because with the fair distribution of income the number of low-income people decreases. The society is increasing and with the increase of the average level of the society, the total demand has increased and employment, savings, investment have increased, which accelerate the economic growth. Regarding economic justice, Imam Ali (AS) says, "Indeed, God Almighty will one day put the poor in the property of the capitalists and consider the poor as their share. In fact, no poor person will go hungry unless he's rich. Has not given and God will ask them about the hunger of the poor" (Wisdom, 328). Knowledge and information for the wealth of production, employment, distribution, growth engine of all industries and ultimately because There is economic growth, and on the other hand, the use of technology, which is the manifestation of knowledge, increases productivity. As productivity increases, resources are used optimally used. Reduce the cost of production as the production decreases, the amount of income, savings, investment increases, which has a positive effect on growth. Accordingly, human beings can be effective in societies by acquiring knowledge, so without a doubt, science and knowledge in progress And the effectiveness of human life activities, especially economic activities, will be effective for societies to achieve growth, development and prosperity by using technology, which is the manifestation of science and knowledge. The focus on the domestic production sector is in the form of the endogenous component of the economy. Due to the importance of production, more attention should be paid to the produc sector and economic activities should be planned so that the production sector occupies a larger share. It is possible that the production sector carries out production activities more seriously and the key to self-sufficiency and saves society from dependence. Imam Ali (AS) says: It is better for me to keep what you have in your possession than what you ask of others, and bitterness and despair are better than asking people. A job with chastity is better than a lot of wealth gained through sins (Sharif al-Radi, p. 402). In the field of economic issues, he considers one of the factors of Muslim dignity to be relying on internal capacities and not relying on the glamorous facilities of others. In the extraversion component, the sum of exports and imports is discussed that these two variables together can better affect macroeconomic variables. Export development in the form of foreign policy in foreign trade, which is reslated to the export of raw, semi-finished and manufactured goods, Increase the export of a sensible plan to deal with the balance of payments deficit, make optimal use of existing and potential facilities, provide a comparative advantage in the production of export goods, productivity of production factors, improve competition between producers, strengthen product quality, monetize, attract Foreign investment, the expansion of the domestic market, economic growth and exports can bring a share of foreign trade and international markets. Similarly, imports, in fact, can help the domestic economy through free competition in two areas (quality and price), Since there is no better efficient access to capital institutions and intermediaries inside, and with the entry of these institutions and intermediaries from the outside world, it can increase the ability of producers in domestic and foreign markets, and d Encourage the expansion of products, exports and product diversity. If the transfer of technology and knowledge takes place in countries and the use of these technologies is institutionalized to produce more products, and

these changes cause inflow of technology from the trading partner countries and ultimately lead to employer talents and manage and transfer skills and affect economic growth. Imam Ali (AS) in his letter to Malik Ashtar says about the characteristics of trade: Accept my advice to merchants and industrialists and recommend them to charity, merchants who work with physical force, merchants Who live in the city and the merchants who are on the move. Because they are the main sources of benefit and creators of livelihoods and comforters of livelihoods from distant and difficult places. From deserts, seas, plains and mountains and hard places where people do not gather or do not have the courage to go. The merchants of the people are calm and there will be no fear of militancy. In the context of the economy, the privatization through two main channels leads to economic growth; First, through microeconomics, through productivity, efficiency and management and supervision of enterprises by the private sector is better, and supervision of the private sector affect economic growth. Second, it influences economic growth by macroeconomic variables such as increasing government investment and foreign direct investment. According to Imam Ali (AS), progress and development are affected by the full participation and cooperation of sections of society. People are from different groups that it is not possible to reform each other, and no other group is unnecessary (letter 53). In order to understand the importance of the private sector in development, in his letter to Malik Ashtar, he advised to reduce taxes on the people, because reducing taxes increases trust between the nation and the government and improves public participation

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Authenticity of the texts, honesty and fidelity has been observed.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Author/s confirmed no conflict of interest.