



Analysis of Resistance Economy Policies with an Entrepreneurial Approach

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship development has become one of the most important and fundamental strategies in most developed and developing countries. Studies suggest that organizational, economic, cultural, and political factors play a major role in increasing entrepreneurship in countries. The aim of this paper is to analyze the policies of the resistance economy with an entrepreneurial approach. In this regard, the strategy of entrepreneurship and its economic outcomes and consequences were examined first using the library method. Then, the models of resistance economy, resistance economy strategy model based on FDREM model, Adel Peyghami's Model, resistance economy models at community, P.E.O.P.L.E.S model as an independent model of socio-economic resistance, the conceptual model of resistance economy at community, and conceptual model of resistance economy with an emphasis on organizational agility were analyzed. Studies show that resistance economy is a discourse that seeks to strengthen, de-crisis, and repair existing worn-out and inefficient economic structures and institutions, which public belief and participation and application of rational and prudent management practices are certainly precondition and requirement for this purpose. In other words, a resistance economy involves reducing dependence and insisting on the benefits of domestic production and striving for self-reliance. Entrepreneurship means creativity in work and creating new economic and productive opportunities and creating new value by risk-taking in financial resources. It is one of the factors of economic boom.

Keywords: Economic Strategy, Entrepreneurship, Resistance Economy, Strategy.

Introduction

In a turbulent world, businesses should not be stagnant, but should be developed and grown increasingly. Due to the complex and dynamic nature of today's environment, it is difficult to find an industry that has not entered the field of entrepreneurship continuously and periodically, because entrepreneurship is considered as a vital mechanism that strengthens the competitive

position of organizations and industries in the future competitive world (Ahmadpour Dariani, 2018). The crucial role of creative entrepreneurship and its impact on economic growth and development, competition, and sustainable job creation, establishment and expansion of social justice, extensive and active presence in global markets, poverty reduction, and increasing life expectancy, having a happy life and other social ideal is

clear for anyone. The strategic achievement of entrepreneurial policy is important consequence of job creation and welfare, which both of them contribute to social development, so that entrepreneurship development has nowadays become one of the most important and basic strategies in most developed and developing countries. Also, Article 1 of general policies of the resistance economy refers to one of the most important factors to reach the desired economic point. This Article has emphasized on providing of conditions and activation of all financial and human resources and capital to develop entrepreneurship and maximize the participation of members of a community in economic activities by facilitating and encouraging collective cooperation and enhancing the income and the role of low-income and middle-income groups of people (Afshar, 2012).

The necessity for an entrepreneurship orientation strategy stems from three basic needs of increasing new competitors, a sense of distrust in traditional management practices, and the outflow of the best workforce, and their action toward independent entrepreneurship. In this regard, expansion of information and communicative technologies has increased significantly (Davoodi, 2018). Studies show that organizational, economic, cultural, and political factors play an important role in increasing the tendency to entrepreneurship in countries and providing appropriate beds in the economic, cultural and political fields to improve entrepreneurship conditions is necessary

(Rezaian & Naeiji, 2012). In other words, environmental factors can moderate the impact of organizational factors on the strategy of tendency towards entrepreneurship in organizations (Salimi & Amiri, 2017). Given what was stated, the aim of this article is to analyze the policies of the resistance economy with an entrepreneurial approach.

Entrepreneurship strategy

Studies indicate that organizational, economic, cultural and political factors play an important role in increasing the tendency towards entrepreneurship in countries and it is necessary to provide appropriate beds in economic, cultural and political fields to improve the conditions of entrepreneurship (Abdol Manafi et al., 2019). Entrepreneurship strategy is a special case and state of strategic management and creative destruction, and in large organizations, it is essentially organizational entrepreneurship with a strategic goal (Faridzad, 2018). In various studies conducted so far, the strategic status of entrepreneurship and attitude (Ghasemi, 2018), identifying opportunities, innovation, risk-taking, flexibility, attitude, growth, dynamic capabilities and resource management, incubative entrepreneurship, opportunistic entrepreneurship, imitative entrepreneurship, and administrative entrepreneurship (Ghorbani et al., 2015) have been introduced as dimensions of entrepreneurship strategy. Entrepreneurial thinking focuses on profound thinking on future. Entrepreneurial mentality includes entrepreneurial opportunities,



entrepreneurial awareness, real options, and an entrepreneurial framework.

Administrative entrepreneurship

In this strategy, the focus is on the organization's human resources. Therefore, it is tried to achieve the goal of entrepreneurship in the organization by increasing the capacity and expanding the creative thinking of employees (Kyrgidou & Eugenia, 2011). Also, in this type of entrepreneurship, the development of new products, processes and methods or the development of existing items has a high priority and it is considered as new investment of technical and scientific employees, and managers and executives. Management must preserve resources and facilities, and skilled workers must strive for new ideas. Culture for innovation has a value higher than bureaucracy conditions.

Opportunistic entrepreneurship

In this type of strategy, the company seeks to identify and pursue opportunities with an external organizational approach and the scope of economic competitions (Anderson & Eshima, 2013). This approach emphasizes the evaluation and expansion of development and innovation based on domestic and foreign technology. Presence of a superior product is a sign of an opportunistic approach to intra-organizational entrepreneurship.

Imitative entrepreneurship

Imitative entrepreneurship: The prevailing view in this strategy is that the best way to reduce the risks of failure is to use the

successful experiences of other entrepreneurial companies. Although this type of strategy may be at a lower level of entrepreneurship, it is considered a type of entrepreneurship (Ansoff, 1980). This approach emphasizes the evaluation and expansion of development and innovation based on domestic and foreign technology. Presence of a superior product is a sign of an opportunistic approach to intra-organizational entrepreneurship.

Incubative entrepreneurship

This type of entrepreneurship strategy aims to facilitate entrepreneurial and innovative activities by forming independent teams (Chen et al., 2012). It requires the creation of semi-independent units in existing companies to think, start, and strengthen new companies. Due to the high risk of innovation in the activities of business companies, semi-independent units contribute to intra-organizational entrepreneurship. Applying creativity, the vital outcomes of an entrepreneurial mentality, includes culture. This part highlights the value of creativity and innovation in the behaviors looking for opportunities and advantages (Christos & Pitelis Joachim, 2019). The concept of competitive advantage was proposed by Porter. Achieving competitive advantage and increasing the company's performance against competitors is the main goal of all organizations that strive to achieve it (David, 1997).

Resistance economy

Resistance economy is a country's economic strategy in specific situations that produces and distributes certain goods and investments to reduce dependence on other countries, especially hostile countries, in crisis situations, in a way that if it could not provide the basic products of people's lives and their basic goods in the exchange market from other countries, it would be able to rely on domestic potentials to produce the desired product (David, 1999). The components of a resistance economy include organizational capacity, solidarity between employees and managers, consumption control, and the use of domestic production.

Review of literature

Establishing a flexible organizational structure, pro-innovation culture in the organization and attracting human resources have a creative and innovative spirit are three important approaches in establishing an administrative entrepreneurship strategy. With examining the relationship between organizational entrepreneurship and culture, (Gupta & Moesel, 2007) found that culture is an important infrastructure in establishing entrepreneurship in the organization, and in the first step, redefining organizational culture as an entrepreneurial culture is necessary.

(Hunt & Arnett, 2006) stated that administrative entrepreneurship should consider the culture in the organization as the starting point of its activity. In other words, culture is important as much as infrastructure (Azimi Dolstaghieb et al., 1977). (Kaplan & Jones, 1998) stated that

entrepreneurial companies, in addition to entrepreneurship through exploiting existing resources can also fulfill their mission as an entrepreneur by modeling the style of successful entrepreneurial organizations. (Klofsten, 2000) introduced structure and culture as one of the most important elements of administrative entrepreneurship. (Kyrgidou & Eugenia, 2011). also stated that the structure has a significant impact on the formation of administrative entrepreneurship. Emphasizing the role of culture in the formation of administrative entrepreneurship, (Lee et al., 2003) considered it an important factor. (Morris & Schindehutte, 2002) stated that these concepts should be taught in the organization to develop entrepreneurial behaviors.

(Morris et al., 2011) stated that to achieve resistance economy, attention must be paid to consumption management and the development of domestic production. They also referred to the importance of solidarity between employees and managers to develop resistance policy perspectives. (Podsakoff, 1996) stated that domestic capacities should be identified and maximum use of domestic capacities should be made to establish a resistance economy policy. Investigating the role of entrepreneurship training in establishing a resistance economy policy, (Justin, 2007) stated that entrepreneurship training is one of the most important necessary steps in the implementation of this approach.

This issue was also emphasized in the (Rahmanian Kooshki & Abbasi, 2013) and (Arasteh & Amiri, 2012) studies.



Using the successful experiences of other entrepreneurial companies, participating in national and international exhibitions, and collaborating with other entrepreneurial companies are among the most important executive steps to establish an imitative entrepreneurship strategy. The results of the most important measures taken by entrepreneurship organizations is modeling from well-known organizations that are successful and national and international levels. In general, the implementation of this approach leads to visual and experimental learning of entrepreneurs, and they can coordinate the studied sample with the native structure of the country and present their products. The results of (Zheng et al., 2010) study also showed that attending specialized gatherings such as exhibitions and technical and specialized festivals can be effective in learning entrepreneurial organizations. Continuous monitoring of the environment by knowledgeable experts and understanding the needs of the target market by relying on the provision of non-existent products are one of the most important executive measures to establish an opportunistic entrepreneurial strategy, which has been also emphasized in (Zhen Zhu, 2018) study.

Economic consequences and outcomes of entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is a symbol of effort and success in business, and entrepreneurs are the pioneers of business in a community. Their ability in using the opportunities, their power to innovate, and their capacity for success are the criteria by which a modern

entrepreneurship is measured. Entrepreneurs play a major role in economic growth in terms of leadership, management, innovation, efficiency, job creation, competition, productivity, and the formation of new companies. Thus, an entrepreneurial revolution is necessary in the communities (Kraft, 2018).

1- Entrepreneurship causes the accumulation of aimless and stray public savings and improves the formation of capital.

2- Entrepreneurship leads to regional balance development and reduces economic concentration in a community.

3- Entrepreneurship leads to a redistribution of wealth, income and even political power fairly in a community.

4. Entrepreneurship mobilize the resources, capital, and skills that have been left useless.

5. Entrepreneurship increases social benefits and capital through government and promotes foreign trade, which is an important part of economic development in a country.

The most important tasks of entrepreneurship in a community are:

- Job creation through the employment of people in institutions that reduces the unemployment rate.

- Fair and proportionate distribution of wealth in the community and reducing social anxiety.

- Organizing of resources, capital, and skills that have been left unused (including public resources such as mines and personal resources such as personal savings) and using them effectively.

- Improving the quality of life and providing more comfortable life for people in the

community by promoting products and providing required services.

-Increasing the government social profit by receiving taxes, and assigning of licenses, etc.

Models of resistance economy

In this section, the models proposed in the field of resistance economy are presented:

1. Resistance economy strategy model based on FDREM model

(Rezaian & Naeiji, 2012) introduces a model in an article entitled "resistance economy strategy based on the FDREM model". According to the model, economic characteristics are compared to human body parts and its examples have been specified and explained for better exploitation. The designed model is in the form of a snail, which is derived from the theory of John Warden five strategic cycles and ancient

traditional Indian medicine (7 chakras). In his book entitled "Resistance economy from theory to practice" in 2016, he has fully described all aspects of this model.

2. Adel Peyghami's model

In his book entitled "Research in resistance economy, the conceptual model of economic strengthening based on conventional literature in accordance with the thought of the Supreme Leader", (Davoodi, 2018) states that to explain and understand resistance economy and its necessity, it is necessary to consider some issues.

First, the concept of resistance is not a spectral concept and an absolute concept with definite dimensions. Second, resistance economy is a rational concept before science and religion. Evidence for this claim is that all parts of world are based on strength, resistance and consistency and this is a rational principle (Figure 1).

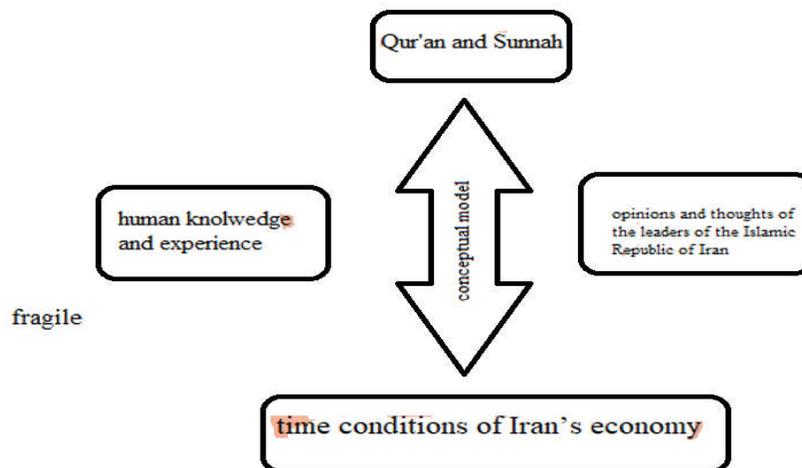


Figure 1. Conceptual model of resistance economy



In explaining the conceptual model presented in (Figure 2), to achieve a native or Iranian-Islamic model of resistance economy, we need four components, which are 1-The Qur'an and Sunnah that are other components have a longitudinal relationship with this component 2- The opinions and thoughts of the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 3- Human knowledge and experiences, 4 - Considering the time conditions of Iran's economy(Rezaian & Naeiji, 2012).

3. Models of economic resistance at community

(Davoodi, 2018) states that theoretical and academic foundations of resistance economy

in the world academic literature are defined based on several important keywords, the most important of which is "resistance." Resistance have been used in a variety of areas such as technical and engineering disciplines, economics, psychology, etc. extensively by academics, policymakers, and executives around the world over the past four decades. It covers national to operational levels and companies and manufacturing and business firms and even families and individuals, so that it has become a common and public discourse (Figure 3).



Figure 2.Resistance

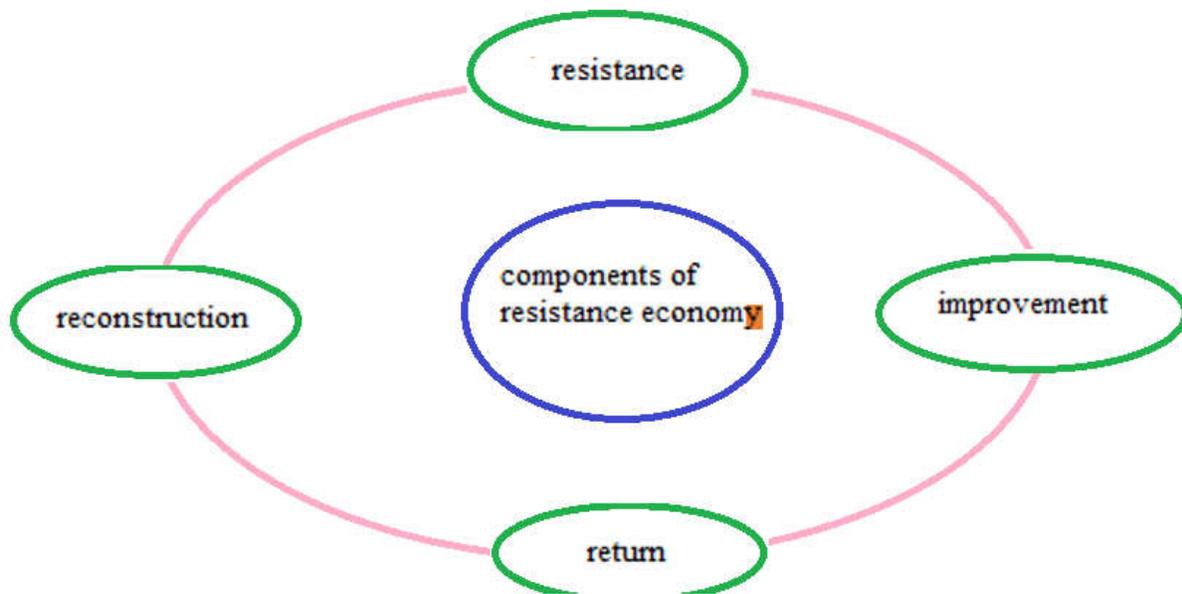


Figure 3. Economic resistance components

3-1. Investigating models of socioeconomic resistance

(Davoodi, 2018) states that one of the models intended for measuring the socio-

economic resistance is the CLES model, which is illustrated in the following (Figure 4).

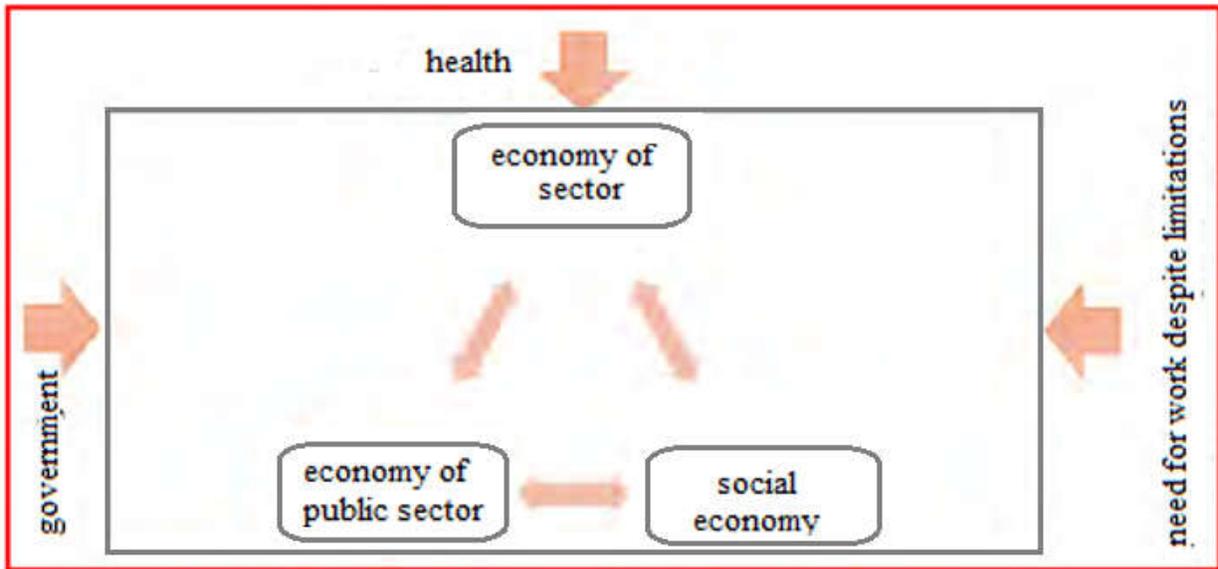


Figure 4. CLES model

In a study entitled "A framework for resistance analysis in fragile and war conditions", a model was considered that

covers five important areas in intersecting with three main components(Figure 5).

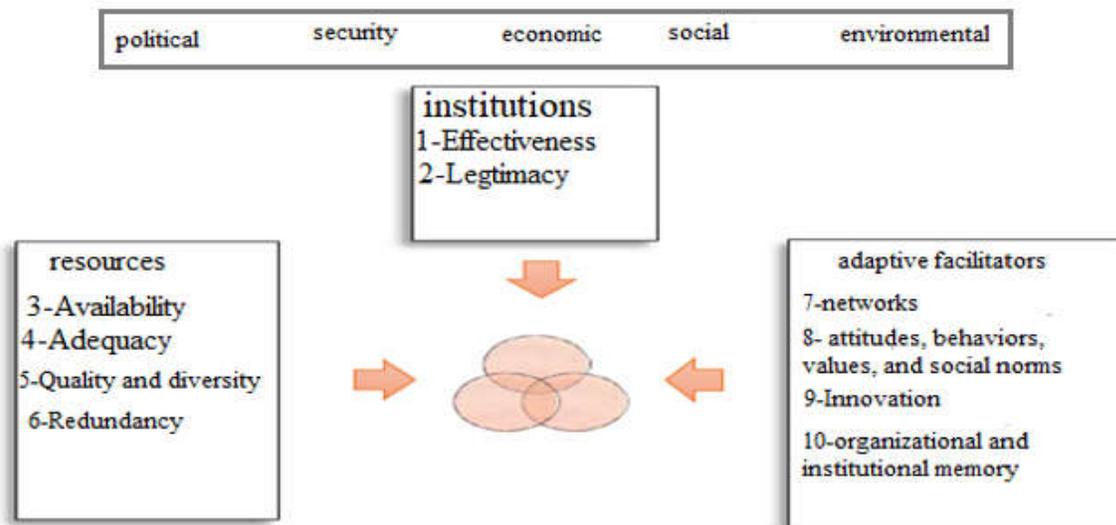


Figure 5. Framework for resistance analysis

According to the resistance analysis model, it involves two steps of going through contextual analysis (five subsystems) and analysis of factors, including the effectiveness and legitimacy of institutions, availability, adequacy, quality and diversity

of resources, and having adaptive facilitators such as network communications and attitudes, behaviors, values, and social norms, innovation and organizational and institutional memory (Rezaian & Naeiji, 2012) (Figure 6).

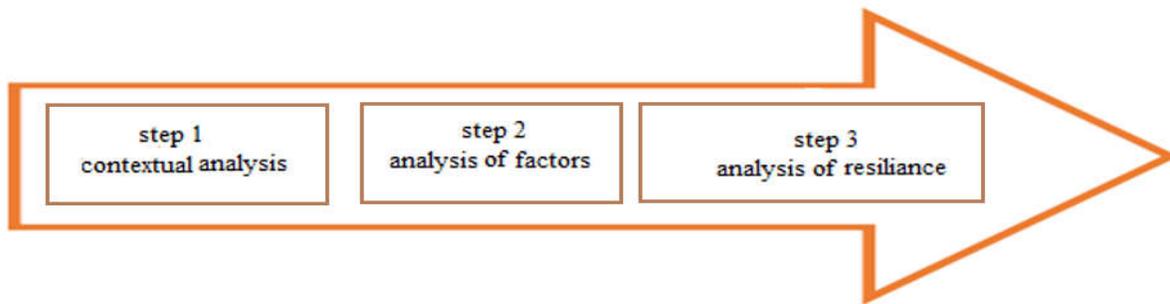


Figure 6.Resistance steps

4. Analyzing of P.E.O.P.L.E.S. model an independent model of socio-economic resistance

(Davoodi, 2018) also states that P.E.O.P.L.E.S. resistance framework provides a basis for developing and expanding existing quantitative and qualitative models. Each of its dimensions

can be extended even for quantitative and qualitative models that are continuously designed to cope with severe events or disasters. Resistance in problems is generally divided into two parts, including technological parts and social systems (Figure 7).



Figure 7. P.E.O.P.L.E.S model

P.E.O.P.L.E.S. was selected as a model independent of socio-economic resistance due to the comprehensiveness compared to other models in dimensions and components. Dimensions of P.E.O.P.L.E.S. model include: 1- population and natural structure; 2- environmental / ecosystem dimensions- 3 organized government services; 4- physical infrastructures 5- lifestyle and community competence; 6- economic development; 7- Cultural and social capital

5. Extracting the conceptual model of resistance economy at community

In his book,(Davoodi, 2018)states that we aim to extract the conceptual model of

Supreme Leader under the title of “The model of socio-economic strengthening and resistance based on the ideas of the Supreme Leader”, given the fact that general policies of the system as a written document that reflects the thought of the Supreme Leader and also an expertise points of his spirituality in various fields and considering the fact that announcement of these policies has certainly been in line with the consolidation of the Islamic system and community as a whole and considering the scientific models of socio-economic resistance (Figure 8).

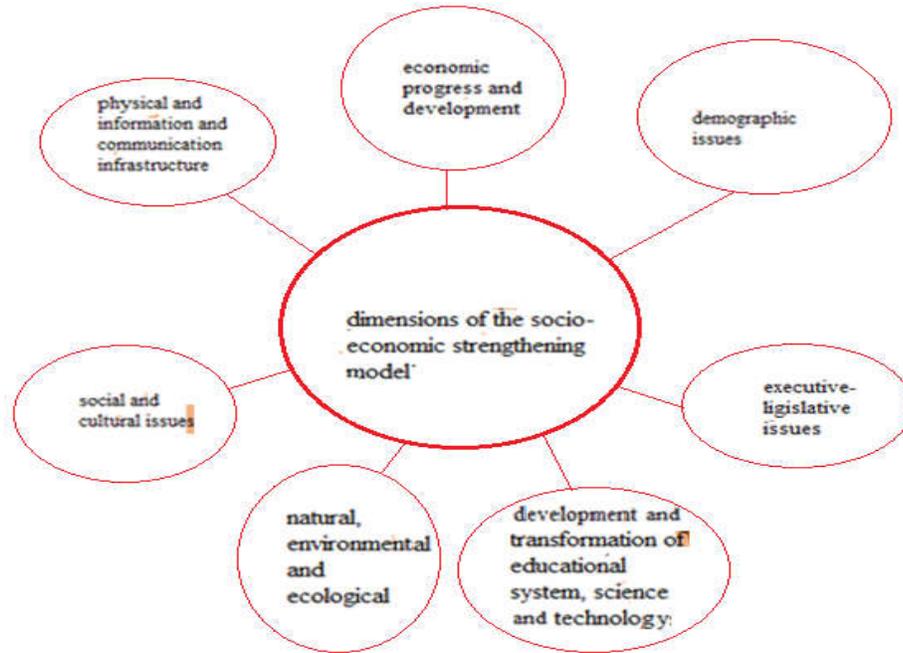


Figure 8. Dimensions of socio-economic resistance and strengthening model based on the ideas and thoughts of the Supreme Leader First stage)

Step 1: Due to the comprehensive nature of the general policies of the country's plan and to discover the initial model, the general policies of the country's plan were considered.

Step 2: To continue the process and achieve theoretical saturation and the current categories and perform the second step of coding, we reached the final model. The dimensions of the socio-economic resistance and strengthening model based on the ideas

and thoughts of the Supreme Leader include: 1- economic development and progress; 2- physical and information and communication infrastructure; 3- demographic issues; 4- cultural and social issues; 5-executive issues; 6-development and transformation 7- Education, science and technology; natural resources, 8-environmental and ecological issues (Figure 9).

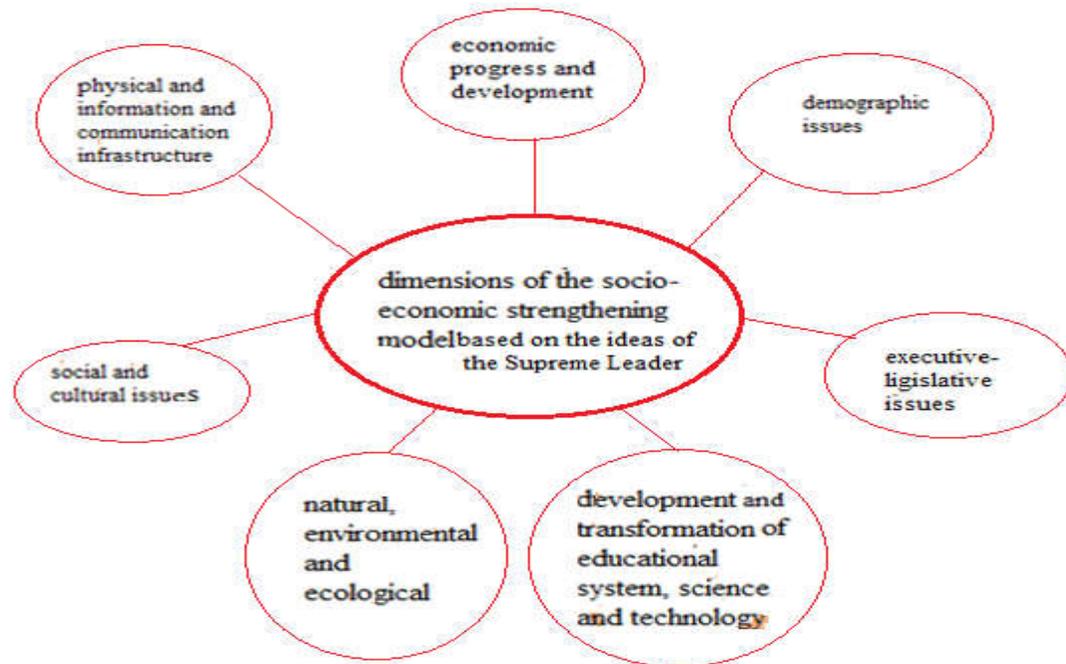


Figure 9. Socio-economic resistance and strengthening model based on the ideas and thoughts of the Supreme Leader

Step 3: A comparative study of the compatibility of the Supreme Leader ideas with the independent model

Comparison of P.E.O.P.L.E.S model and socio-economic model based on the ideas of the Supreme Leader, creates a new model, called the model of socio-economic strengthening model.

The final model, called the "socio-economic strengthening" model, includes 1- economic

development and progress; 2- physical and information and communication infrastructure; 3- demographic issues, cultural and social issues, executive-legislative issues, natural resources and environmental and ecological issues, 4- development and transformation, 5- Education, science and technology (Figure 10).

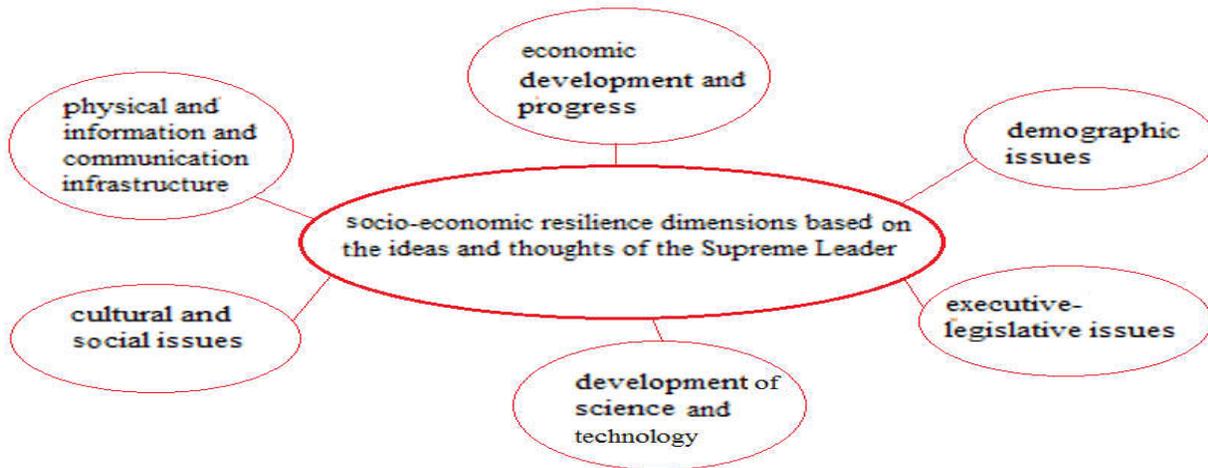


Figure 10. Dimensions of the socio-economic strengthening model (final model)

6. *The conceptual model of resistance economy with an emphasis on the agility of organization model*

In an article entitled "Conceptual model of resistance economy with an emphasis on the agility of the organization model", (Abdol Manafi et al., 2019) introduces agile resistance economy and proposes the dimensions of agile resistance economy according to the general policies of resistance economy and the concept of agility:

- 1-Meeting the needs of customers;
 - 2-Maximum interaction and cooperation;
 - 3- Management of improvement and risks;
 - 4- Strengthening human resources and knowledge.
- After examining the components and dimensions of the organization agility as factors in achieving the components of resistance economy and enhancing the economic resistance of organizations, a conceptual model of agile resistance economy was proposed (Figure 11).

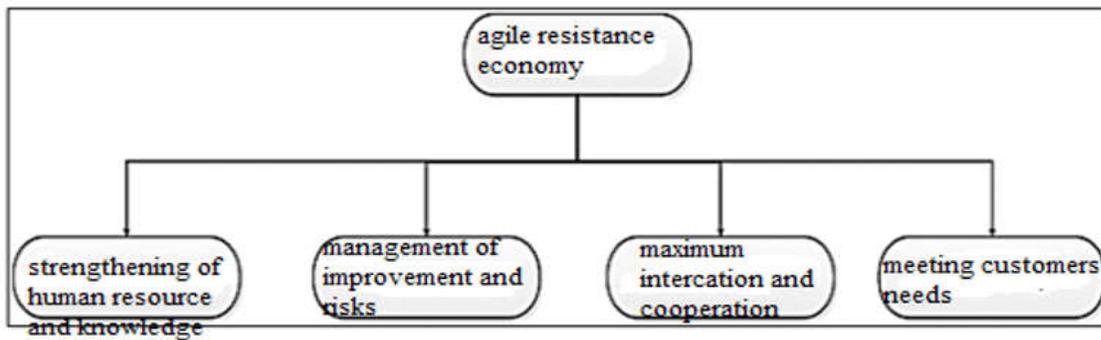


Figure 11. Proposed dimensions of agile resistance economy



Conclusion

Entrepreneurship is a vital mechanism that strengthens the competitive position of organizations and the industry in the future competitive world. Resistance economy is a discourse that seeks to strengthen, de-crisis, and repair existing worn-out and inefficient economic structures and institutions. Public belief and participation and application of rational and prudent management are certainly a precondition and requirement to achieve this goal. In other words, a resistance economy involves reducing dependencies and insisting on the benefits of domestic production and striving for self-reliance. Entrepreneurship means creativity in work and creating new economic and productive opportunities and creating new value by risk-taking in financial resources. It is one of the factors of economic prosperity and boom. Entrepreneurship in a community and economy means dynamism and maturity.

The community that moves in line with entrepreneurship is a living, dynamic and active community, so it can easily tolerate and support all external and internal problems and pressures. The entrepreneurial community has a very high tolerance threshold, because risk-taking is very high

and it is considered normal. As entrepreneurship promotes or strengthens people's self-confidence and self-belief of people, it helps human community grow and prosper in all areas, including the economy. Therefore, it helps people tolerate any internal and external pressure and removes it with patience and hard work. Entrepreneurship enhances the trust and belief in the community so that it can satisfy everything that is an economic need, and uses it for the comfort of community by developing, producing and possessing it.

In this section, the proposed research model derived from research literature is presented. The entrepreneurial strategy variable was named based on entrepreneurial strategy model (Rahmanian Kooshki & Abbasi, 2013), which includes four dimensions of administrative entrepreneurship, opportunistic entrepreneurship, imitative entrepreneurship and incubative entrepreneurship. Also, the dimensions and components of the resistance economy policy are based on the dimensions of the (Arasteh & Amiri, 2012) study and it is based on 4 dimensions of organizational capacity, solidarity between employees and managers, consumption control and use of domestic production (Figure 12):

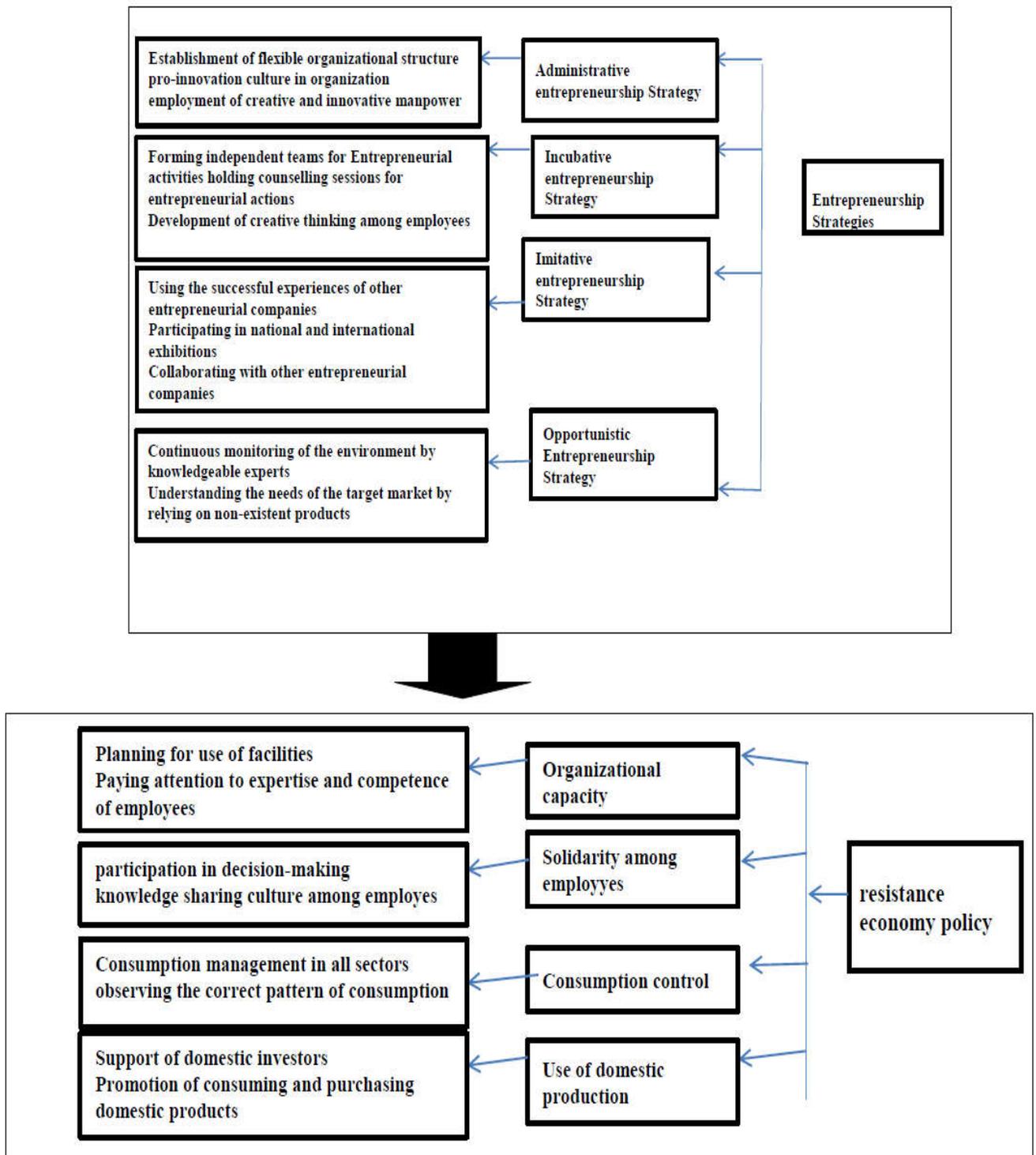


Figure 12. Analytical model of research



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