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Compilation and validation of the national production boom model based on the use of a mixed approach

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Abstract

This research was conducted with the aim of formulating and explaining a model for national production prosperity based on an integrated approach. The research was both practically oriented and a combination of exploratory nature, employing a mixed-method sequential approach (qualitative-quantitative) to investigate the research topic. Initially, through exploratory interviews with experts and their coding using three coding techniques (open, axial, and selective), the factors and components influencing the formation of the production prosperity pattern were identified. Subsequently, based on the identified factors and components, a research questionnaire was developed. After confirming its validity and reliability, the questionnaire was utilized to gather quantitative data for testing and validating the research model. Research participants in the qualitative phase included university experts familiar with the research subject, selected through snowball sampling, while in the quantitative phase, senior managers, supervisors, production managers, and sales managers of selected active companies in Yazd province were included, utilizing convenience sampling. Given the mixed nature of the current research, data analysis methods in the qualitative section involved using coding techniques (open, axial, and selective) with the aid of MAXQDA software. In the quantitative section, data collected through the questionnaire were analyzed using SMARTPLS and SPSS software at a 95% confidence level. The research findings indicated that six factors (dimensions) and 18 associated components play a role in shaping the production prosperity pattern. These dimensions encompass economic production indicators (3 components), social production indicators (3 components), technological production indicators (3 components), environmental production indicators (3 components), political production indicators (3 components), and cultural production indicators (3 components). After forming the research model in the qualitative phase, the model underwent testing and validation in the quantitative phase. The results indicated its validity, considering the significant values obtained (with a significance level below 0.05). The research model's paths were found to be significant at the mentioned confidence level, indicating that all proposed paths in the suggested model are confirmed. Moreover, model fit indices, including NFI, SRMR, and RMS THETA, also suggested the adequacy of the research model fit.

Keywords: national production boom, mixed approach, structural equations, MAXQDA, SMARTPLS
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1 Introduction

Today, the importance of paying attention to the category of production and its prosperity is one of the concerns emphasized by researchers in the fields of management and economics. In fact, supporting national production is one of the most basic methods of dealing with the influence and colonization of enemies and economic sanctions, which also strengthens and flourishes the national economy. According to another researcher, by strengthening competitive and knowledge-based production, economic indicators, especially employment, can be improved and the country's economy can be protected against internal and external tensions [5], according to Rashvand [10], attention And serious support for national production and the prosperity of the sector has the potential to bring the country's economy out of recession and bring economic growth to the country, and in this way, by preventing the spread and increase of unemployment in the economic sector, cause social welfare. Rahnama and Jabbari [9] state that by emphasizing the statements of the Supreme Leader (Madazaleh) with people's participation in the production and protection of Iranian goods, the fight against smuggling at the national level brings economic security and economic empowerment is a set It is one of the conditions, factors and social structures that give encouragement and comfort to people and their enthusiasm for work and hope for the future.

Esmaili Khoshmardan et al [3] state that a resistance economy will not be successful without the promotion of national production and the culture of using domestic products. National production is necessary more than any other situation for the realization of a resistance economy because it can play a fundamental role in this resistance. An economy that is one of the foundations of its stability and resistance is the category of national production, and should not deviate from the path of self-reliance. With the boom of production in any country, the unemployment rate will decrease and the standard of living of those who depend on the production sector will improve. In simpler words, the rotation of economic activities will improve people's lives. Improving the standard of living in the society, in turn, leads to the expansion of collective self-confidence [2], Shafiei and Zeraatpisheh [12], state that the country's focus on national production leads to the strengthening of the country's infrastructure, independence It increases the country expands the fields and bases of employment, and in this way, logical and objective solutions can be considered to solve the problem of unemployment, from the existing capitals that are spent in some cases in false jobs and fields. People's livelihood is polluted by illegal income, it will be used optimally. Fallahzadeh et al. [4] point to the importance of supporting domestic and national production, national production is one of the most important influencing and neutralizing components of enemies' conspiracies and sanctions, which study and carefully examine aspects of its work, cooperation and assistance. It calls for a collective of people, government, producers, consumers, designers and planners. Perez-Perez et al [8], state that the important point in the field of national production is that national production is the axis of the country's economic cycle. The strengthening of this axis from various aspects is the guarantor of the country's economic health, self-sufficiency and economic and social independence, and ultimately leads to economic development and improvement of people's well-being and standard of living.

On the other hand, it should be mentioned that despite the importance of the category of national production and the need to pay attention to it in the upper documents of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the statistics show that despite having material, human and intellectual capital, Iran has many problems in this regard. Where the leader of the revolution in his statements in Motahar Razavi shrine in 2016, referring to the need to pay attention to the issue of supporting and expanding national production and removing the existing obstacles, stated that "if we can boost domestic production, employment will be created and The problem of unemployment (which is one of the problems of our country today is youth unemployment and the unemployment rate is high) will be solved or reduced. According to Mohammadi et al [7], the importance of Looking and paying attention to the prosperity of production in the country originates from the fact that in most cases less than 50% of the country's existing capacity has been used and exploited. 2019, considered the obstacles to investment and production in Iran to be numerous and divided them into 6 general areas: lack of industrial development strategy and direction in support, creation of monopoly and restriction of licensing to new businesses, existence of unproductive activity paths of production competitors, low investment security, lack of Learning and mastering technology and adverse business environment and informal economy has been raised.

Khalilian Ashkazari [6] states that the production boom in the country faces five major obstacles, including the dependence of the country's economy in various fields, the performance of banks in granting facilities, smuggling and illegal imports, management errors in the political economy of the country, and the lack of transparency in production.

According to the above-mentioned content, it should be stated that basically the issue of supporting domestic production as a multi-faceted issue and providing prosperity to the production is faced with many challenges and obstacles that require an all-round approach. Therefore, with the knowledge of this importance, the researcher pays attention to the strong emphasis that the country's officials, especially the leadership, have had on production in recent years, as well as the absence of a specific model of national production prosperity, the present research seeks to

design and validate the prosperity model. It is national production and based on this goal, it seeks to answer these two questions: What are the key factors and components that affect the formulation of the pattern of national production prosperity? How is the validation of the designed model of national production boom?

2 Research methodology

This research has investigated the subject of the research in terms of practical purpose and in terms of combined-exploratory nature with a mixed approach of sequential type (qualitative-quantitative). In such a way that at the beginning of the work, with regard to exploratory interviews with experts and coding of final interviews based on 3 types of coding (open, central and selective), the factors and components affecting the formation of the pattern of production boom are identified and then based on the factors and the calculated components, a research questionnaire is compiled and after confirming the validity and reliability, it is used to collect quantitative data in order to test and validate the research model. The research participants in the qualitative part include academic experts familiar with the research topic (specifically, in this research, these experts were used from among the experts in the fields of construction management, technology management, innovation management, industrial management, production and operations management, and industrial engineering) that the sampling method at this stage is a snowball and the interview process continues until theoretical saturation occurs (a total of 15 interviews were collected).

In the quantitative section, the statistical population includes senior managers, supervisors, production managers and sales managers of selected companies operating in Yazd province. The method of collecting research data in the qualitative section includes the use of exploratory interviews with the target population and the use of a survey approach using a questionnaire tool consisting of factors and components counted in the qualitative section. On the other hand, considering the tools used in the two qualitative and quantitative parts of the research, it should be mentioned that in the qualitative part, in order to achieve acceptable accuracy for the codes obtained from the interviews, the researcher presents the obtained codes to people other than the company. It increases the accuracy of the obtained data and increases the validity of the data in a way, and in the quantitative part, to measure the validity of the two methods of convergent and divergent validity, and to measure the reliability of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, it is used to separate the dimensions. uses a questionnaire (results of validity and reliability are mentioned in the research findings section). It should be mentioned that considering the mixed nature of the current research, the methods of data analysis in the qualitative part include the use of coding (open, axial and selective coding) using MAXQDA software and in the quantitative part include the analysis of the collected data using Questionnaire with the help of SMARTPLS, SPSS software has a confidence level of 95%.

3 Research findings

3.1 Findings of the qualitative section

In this section, based on the data obtained from the interview, coding was done in 3 open, central and selective sections. For example, an example of extracting primary codes from final interviews of two experts is mentioned in the table below.

After open coding related to 15 completed interviews, the relationship between the counted codes in order to form concepts happened in the axial coding stage, the results of which are as described in the following table:

Next, in the selective coding stage, after creating the classes in the previous stage, establishing the relationship between the produced classes based on the paradigm model is done and helps the theoretician to carry out the theory process easily, which is done in the diagram below.

3.2 Findings of the quantitative section

Demographic description of the samples

After distributing the questionnaire among the target statistical population of the research, finally 96 valid questionnaires were obtained, whose demographic description is as described in the following table:

Table 1: An example of open coding related to two experts (person no. 6 and 9)

Interviewee	An excerpt from the interview	
Person number 6	Everyone has a responsibility and must come to work and think and act jihadily and monitor carefully so that the leadership's wishes are fulfilled. Therefore, the discussion of responsibility and separation of different responsibilities related to different organizations is important and important, and we have been lacking in this field, which should be looked at seriously and have a comprehensive plan for it.	Promotion of the culture of supporting national production
		Improving social entrepreneurship
	The next thing, in my opinion, is to pay attention to the category of innovation and try to gain a leading position in science, technology and industry in the international arena, which requires comprehensive planning and the allocation of necessary resources.	Increasing production diversity
		Improving the culture of knowledge-based production
		Improving social entrepreneurship
	The next thing, I think, is the reason for paying attention to the country's economic planning, which is usually one of the most important issues that plays a special role in the administration of a country in the short, medium and long term. A proper economic planning can schedule and prioritize key and value-creating activities in the country's economic system and oblige the relevant officials to implement it within the specified time frame.	Reduction of inflation rate
		Production jump policies
	The continuous increase of production capacities is possible with the large presence of the private sector, which definitely does not happen overnight or in a year, and requires macro policies based on the field realities of the domestic production field and important economic indicators of the country.	Promotion of production
		Promotion of the culture of supporting national production
Person number 9	Solving vague and cumbersome laws, granting facilities or attractive export incentives, etc. can create motivation, and things like using the ideas of the real private sector in important economic decisions of the country, preventing fluctuations in the country's currency, Preventing the granting of special licenses and rents, preventing the importation of domestically similar goods and products, restoring trust in the private sector, supporting the proper direction of private sector liquidity, eliminating or at least reducing the government's continuous interference in the economy, and eliminating speculation in the country, all of them. Everything can work	Production leap policies
		Economic independence policies
	The lack of a favorable environment for employing elites and reducing the process of their definite and irreversible departure from the country, the lack of a formalized system of meritocracy and meritocracy in the country at the level of senior and middle managers, lack of serious attention to the category of empowerment in today's organizations, whether in the private sector. And what a public sector	Improving the culture of knowledge-based production
		Improving entrepreneurship
	I believe that in the economic discussion, well, we have a road map, a vision document, a statement of the second step of the revolution, and resistance economic policies. Therefore, dear researcher, I would definitely emphasize the upstream documents, especially the 3 things I mentioned, and the 5-year development plans. Study the country	Resistance economy policies

Validity of the research tool

A- convergent validity

The results of this test with the help of Average Variance Extracted or Average Variance Extracted (AVE) according to the dimensions related to the variables proposed in the research model are as follows:

Table 2: Communication between primary codes in order to construct concepts

Row	Scored codes from the open coding phase	concepts
1	The factor of reducing the real rate of inflation	Economic indicators of production
2	Factor to improve the employment rate	
3	The factor of promoting the gross domestic product	
4	Factor to improve social entrepreneurship	Social indicators of production
5	Social welfare promotion factor	
6	A factor in reducing crime caused by unemployment	
7	The factor of increasing the rate of production	Technological indicators of production
8	The factor of increasing production diversity	
9	The factor of increasing production quality	
10	Management of green materials	Environmental indicators of production
11	Green supply chain management	
12	Green production management	
13	Promotion of the culture of supporting national production	Cultural indicators of production
14	Creating an optimal consumption culture	
15	Improving the culture of knowledge-based production	
16	Resistance economy policies	Political indicators of production
17	Production jump policies	
18	Economic independence policies	

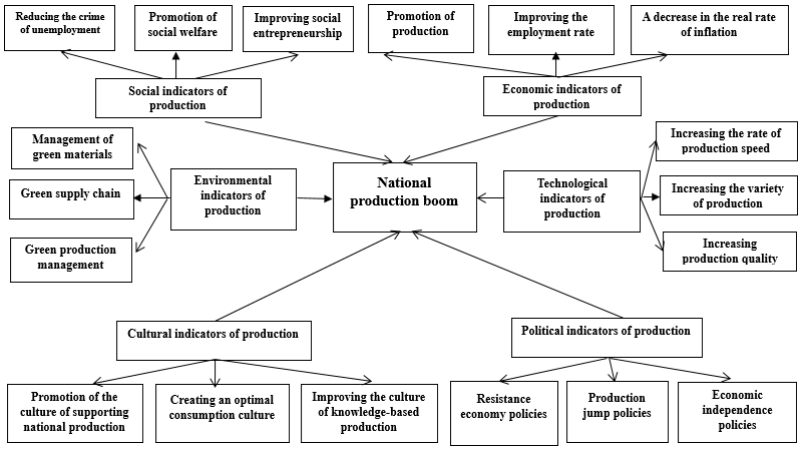

Diagram 1. Research conceptual model

Table 3: Demographic description of the research sample

Specification type	Specifications	abundance (number)
gender	Man	65
	Female	31
Educational certificate	Bachelor Degree	54
	Masters	32
	PhD	8
Work experience	3 to 5 years	63
	6 to 10 years	26
	More than 10 years	7

Table 4: Convergent validity results

Dimensions	**AVE**
Economic indicators of production	0.617
Technological indicators of production	0.639
Social indicators of production	0.747
Environmental indicators of production	0.568
Cultural indicators of production	0.669
Political indicators of production	0.707

The results of the above table show that the dimensions of the questionnaire are higher than the significance threshold of 0.5, so the validity of the mentioned dimensions in this test is confirmed.

B- Divergent validity measurement

The results of this test based on the Fornell-Larker test show that all the values obtained in the main diameter are greater than the corresponding row and column values, and this means that the variables have a significant difference from each other.

Table 5: Divergent validity results

	Economic indicators of production	Technological indicators of production	Social indicators of production	Environmental indicators of production	Cultural indicators of production	Political indicators of production
Economic indicators of production	0.779					
Technological indicators of production	0.290	0.790				
Social indicators of production	0.227	0.527	0.788			
Environmental indicators of production	0.471	0.287	0.475	0.780		
Cultural indicators of production	0.242	0.289	0.386	0.297	0.722	
Political indicators of production	0.216	0.489	0.548	0.419	0.377	0.824

Reliability of research tools

The results of the reliability test of different dimensions of the questionnaire are as described in the table below. Considering that the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient is higher than 0.7, the reliability of the research questionnaire is confirmed.

Table 6: Information related to the reliability statistics of the dimensions presented in the questionnaire

Research variables	Cronbach's alpha	The number of items of information gathering tools
Economic indicators of production	0.837	3
Technological indicators of production	0.814	3
Social indicators of production	0.719	3
Environmental indicators of production	0.784	3
Cultural indicators of production	0.770	3
Political indicators of production	0.880	3
The whole questionnaire	0.768	18

Therefore, according to the results of tables 4 to 6, it can be said that the validity and reliability of the research questionnaire is confirmed.

- Modeling of structural equations

At this stage, based on the model presented in the qualitative section (Chart No. 1), to check and test the model from the software.

SMARTPLS is used as shown in the diagram below. The findings of the confirmatory factor analysis of the research variables based on standardized weights and the analysis of the explanatory structural path between the variables are as described in the following table:

As can be seen in modelling the structural equations of the factors of the research model, since the sign of the correlation coefficient is the slope of the regression line, therefore, based on the factor loadings of the fitted model, the correlation based on the path analysis between the research variables shows a favourable situation because the factor of improving the employment rate (AB) and the factor of promoting the gross domestic product (AC)

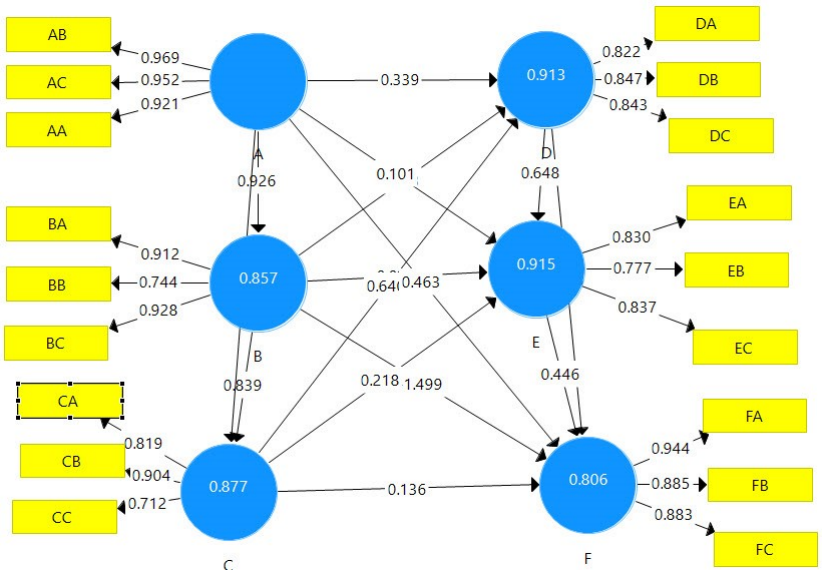

Diagram 2. Tested model

Table 7: Confirmatory factor analysis of research variables based on standardized weights

latent variable	Obvious variables	Loads of confirmatory factor analysis
Economic indicators of production (A)	The factor of reducing the real rate of inflation	0.921
	Factor to improve the employment rate	0.968
	The factor of promoting the gross domestic product	0.952
Technological indicators of production (B)	Factor to improve social entrepreneurship	**0.912**
	Social welfare promotion factor	**0.744**
	A factor in reducing crime caused by unemployment	0.927
Social indicators of production (C)	The factor of increasing the rate of production	0.918
	The factor of increasing production diversity	0.903
	The factor of increasing production quality	0.712
Environmental indicators of production (D)	Management of green materials	0.822
	Green supply chain management	0.847
	Green production management	0.843
Cultural indicators of production (E)	Promotion of the culture of supporting national production	0.829
	Creating an optimal consumption culture	0.777
	Improving the culture of knowledge-based production	0.836
Political indicators of production (F)	Resistance economy policies	0.943
	Production jump policies	0.885
	Economic independence policies	0.883

has the greatest effect on the economic indicators of production because their factor loadings were calculated as 0.969 (completely significant interactions) and 0.953 (completely significant interactions), respectively. The factor of increasing the production quality (BC) and the factor of increasing the rate of production (BA) have the greatest effect on the technological indicators of production because their factor loadings are equal to 0.928 (completely significant interactions) and 0.912 (completely significant interactions), respectively, have been measured.

On the other hand, the factor of promoting social welfare with code (CB) and the factor of improving social entrepreneurship (CA) have the greatest effect on the social indicators of production because their factor loadings are equal to 0.904 (fully significant interactions) and 0.819 (significant interactions), respectively. fully significant interactions), has been calculated. Production management (DB) and green materials management (DC) have the most influence on production environmental indicators because their factor loadings were measured as 0.847 (completely significant interactions) and 0.843 (completely significant interactions), respectively.

On the other hand, the creation of optimal consumption culture (EC) and the improvement of knowledge-based production culture (EA) have the greatest effect on cultural indicators of production because their factor loadings are equal to 0.837 (completely meaningful interactions) and 0.830 (fully significant interactions) have been determined. Resistance economy policies (FA) and production surge policies (FB) have the most impact on the political indicators of production because their factor loadings are calculated as 0.944 (fully significant interactions) and 0.885 (fully significant interactions), respectively. are

With a brief look at the confirmatory factor analysis table of the research variables extracted from PLS, one can understand the high values of the factor loadings of the variables. In the following table, the analysis of the explanatory structural path between the variables in order to design the pattern of the national production boom is presented:

Table 8: Analyzing the explanatory structural path between the underlying variables

Analyzing the explanatory structural path between the underlying variables	Economic indicators of production	Technological indicators of production	Social indicators of production	Environmental indicators of production	Cultural indicators of production	Political indicators of production
Economic indicators of production	1	0.925	-	-	-	-
Technological indicators of production	-	1	0.838	-	-	-
Social indicators of production	-	-	1	0.640	-	-
Environmental indicators of production	-	-	-	1	0.647	-
Cultural indicators of production	-	-	0.215	-	1	0.446
Political indicators of production	-	-	-	0.99	-	1

Also, the findings should be mentioned that considering the significant values obtained (considering that they are smaller than 0.05), the paths of the research model are significant, and therefore it can be said that all the paths proposed in the proposed research model are at the said confidence level. are approved. In addition, the fit indices of the model are as described in the table below, which indicates the suitability of the research model.

Table 9: The results of the fit test of the research model

The amount obtained	**Standard**	**Explanation of the index**	**Indicator**
0.91	Greater than 0.9	Normalized fit index	(Normed Fit Index) NFI
0.078	Less than 0.1 or 0.08	The root mean square index of the standardized residuals	SRMR
0.1	Less than 0.12	The residual covariance matrix index of the outer model residual	RMS THETA

4 Conclusion

This research has been done with the aim of developing and explaining the national production boom model based on the use of a mixed approach. In the present research, at the beginning of the work, with regard to exploratory interviews with experts and coding of final interviews, the factors and components affecting the formation of the pattern of production boom were identified. As the findings of the qualitative section showed that 6 factors (dimensions) and 18 components related to these factors play a role in shaping the pattern of production boom, which include economic indicators of production (3 components), social indicators of production (3 components), index technological indicators of production (3 components), environmental indicators of production (3 components), political indicators of production (3 components) and cultural indicators of production (3 components) were (answer to the first research question) based on factors and components Based on the statistics, a research questionnaire was compiled and distributed among the target population. The analysis of the data collected in this section indicated that considering the significant values obtained (considering that they are smaller than 0.05) the paths of the research model are significant and therefore it can be said that all the proposed paths in the proposed research model, they are confirmed at the said confidence level. In addition, the results obtained from the model fit indexes, including NFI, SRMR, and RMS THETA indexes, also indicated the appropriateness of the research model fit (the answer to the second question of the research), on the other hand, the confirmatory factor analysis of the research variables based on standardized weights showed that the rate improvement component Employment with a factor load of 0.969 has the greatest effect

on the economic indicators of production, the component of increasing the quality of production with a factor load of 0.928 has the greatest effect on the technological indicators of production, the component of promoting social welfare with a factor load of 0.904 has the greatest effect on the social indicators of production. The production management component with a factor load of 0.847 has the greatest impact on the environmental indicators of production, and the component of creating an optimal consumption culture with a factor load of 0.837 has the greatest impact on the cultural indicators of production, and the component of resistance economy policies with a factor load of 0.944 has the greatest impact on the indicators. They are production politics. Therefore, it is necessary to pay more attention to these components in providing solutions and suggestions for the way of implementing the proposed research model.

On the other hand, the findings obtained in this research with the researches of Rahnama and Jabbari [9], Fallahzadeh et al. [4], (emphasis on cultural requirements and looking at the belief of the members of the society and the country's officials in the domestic abilities), Esmaili Khoshmardan et al. [3], (emphasis on economic requirements with a view to efficient monetary and financial institutions, expansion and development of investments), Samii Nasab [11], (emphasis on knowledge requirements with a view to supporting the intellectual property rights system for Development of national production, emphasis on economic requirements with a view to fundamental changes in intellectual foundations, informal institutions such as the beliefs of economic actors, how to plan and govern the economy in different economic sectors and resource allocation mechanisms based on the price system related to the requirements of the country). Khalilian Ashkazari [6], (emphasis on economic requirements by looking at the performance of banks, solving the problem of smuggling and illegal imports, solving management errors in the country's political economy and transparency in production), Audretsch et al. [1], and Carriquiry and Elobeid [2], (emphasizing the political requirements with a view to the government's support for companies in the international environment) are consistent. In the end, it should be said that the model presented in this research was based on considering some limitations, including the methodology, the society and the sample under study, and the time and place of the research, Therefore, it is necessary to be careful in generalizing the findings of this research.

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