

Original Article

A governance model with an emphasis on the mediating role of social responsibility

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Abstract

Background: The purpose of the present study was to design a model of good governance to promote administrative health with an emphasis on the mediating role of social responsibility.

Methods: The research method was descriptive and cross-sectional. The statistical population included a total number of 16504 employees working in Sirjan City. Based on the Morgan table, 377 employees were selected as the subjects of the study by using a convenience random sampling. Data collection was done through a researcher-developed questionnaire which was prepared based on the research literature. The ‘Responsibility’ variable was measured with 16 questions and the ‘Good governance’ variable was measured with 14 questions. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of variables was obtained higher than 0.7. To analyze the data, Confirmatory factor analysis and Structural equation modeling were used through Emus software.

Results: According to the findings of factor analysis and fit indices, the indicators of the responsibility model are: intergenerational, environmental, and social commitments and the indicators of the good governance model are: sustainable governance and resource management. The direct effect between responsibility and good governance was obtained at 0.99. This study also showed a significant and direct relationship between the political, social, economic, and cultural dimensions of good governance and the interaction between industry and academia.

Conclusion: Good governance as a fundamental variable and in interaction with other factors leads to the establishment of sustainable development in mines.

Keywords: Civilization; Health; Social Responsibility.

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Introduction

Good governance is a new concept that has emerged in the literature of economic development since the late 1990s. The concept is taken from the ‘theory of institutionalism’ in which the government as a social institution-building institution should provide an appropriate environment through creating effective institutions to regulate the economic relations

of individuals in the society and thus, as a market assistant leads to development in all aspects. Successful preparation of these institutions is referred to as good governance. According to this concept, the government’s more or less intervention does not solve the development problems, but the quality of government and governance is the main problem. The World Bank defines good governance based on six indicators including

voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption (1).

The term 'governance' deals with two points that need to be taken into account: First, governance is not seating a government. Governance is a concept that includes mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which group leaders, various groups, and institutions pursue their interests, exercise their legal rights, fulfill their obligations and adjust their differences (2).

Second, the quality of governance is a very complex relationship with sustainable development (3). It has been suggested that ignoring the important role of good governance in economic growth is crucial for economies rich in natural resources and oil, as natural resources can hinder economic growth through inefficient distribution. Large-scale mining of minerals and metals presents a unique and truly significant opportunity for countries with abundant natural and divine resources and their communities to derive sustainable economic benefits from these non-renewable resources. The potential benefits of the nations are enormous and they include mineral wealth if managed properly and can transform national economies, reduce poverty and inequality, increase intergenerational equity, and improve the health, education, and well-being of the nations' population. However, these benefits are often not realized. Today, some of the richest and most resourced countries are among the weakest in the world and their mineral wealth has increased poverty and corruption rather than prosperity, and even in the developed world, short-term mining developments may have long-term negative intergenerational effects.

The governments of countries with natural resources are responsible for monitoring the mineral resources of their countries and for the responsible management of their extraction revenues. Good governance will be vital if

mining is to use its potential to do its job and contribute to sustainable economic development. At the same time, mining companies play an important role in ensuring that the capacity and capability demonstrated through their investments and activities positively promote socio-economic development in producing countries and broader regions.

Thus, sustainable development in mining companies is welcomed when it includes companies that have central responsibilities in areas such as human rights, labor, environment, economy, and quality of life, as well as the fight against corruption, and act by creating value for the surrounding communities.

Good governance is one of the unavoidable needs to improve the interactive space between institutions and parts of society. Economic growth does not lead to national development without an appropriate macro-level governance system and the interaction of different sectors (4).

Iran is currently one of the top 15 countries in the world for metallic and non-metallic minerals with more than 688 types of minerals (non-oil) with reserves of around 43 billion tons (5).

The high potential of the mining sector in Iran has made this sector one of the priorities and according to Article 2 of the Sixth Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran (6NPD), as one of the central issues of the country in the plan. Despite the abundant talents of the mining sector and the role of mineral reserves in production and employment, the Iranian economy has failed to properly use the capacities of this sector which along with sustainable development might have led to targeted exploitation. Even though Iran ranks 15th in the world in terms of mineral reserves; the share of the value-added of the mining sector in GDP is around 1.3 percent (according to the detailed document of the Sixth Development Plan, 2016).

Ecological imbalances are also a consequence of adverse governance, for example, the excessive consumption of energy from fossil fuels and mining over the past hundred years has increased environmental damage. One of the reasons for the lack of growth and development of the mining sector concerning its potential is the poor management and governance of the sector, as well as the lack of sufficient public incentives to invest in it. The mining and mineral industries have performed very poorly in attracting investment and accumulating capital compared to other economic sectors, while they have been suffering from the required efficiency and effectiveness in the use of existing capital and environmental resources (6).

Behboudi et al., investigated the Good governance for sustainable development goals: Getting ahead of the pack or falling behind? According to the conducted studies, in addition to mining, the tourism industry in these remote areas has the potentials to create adequate employment opportunities for indigenous peoples, but investors in the tourism industry need more support. Mining companies have the resources and infrastructure that can directly support the development of the tourism industry to fulfill some of their social responsibility in these areas. The results showed that Komko mine has created and developed infrastructure such as water, energy, roads, airports, hospitals, and so on in this region, and it has played a positive role in the development of the regional tourism industry (7).

Poormirzaee, examined the role of mining industry and mineral resources in sustainable development of Iran. The obtained results showed that the increase in copper production has improved living standards in the areas around the mine, even for households that were not directly employed in the mining sector. Positive effects on the condition of residential units, purchase of durable consumer goods, and children's health are among the positive effects of the copper mine in these areas. (8).

The results of Mobarak's study showed that the relationship between corruption and resource rents depends on the quality of the good governance indicators. Thus, when the minimum of this indicator is achieved, it can control the corrupting effects of the resource rents. By controlling the effects of periods and regional constants and other variables, the above results have been maintained. The use of government effectiveness indicators and regulatory quality indicators instead of good governance indicators confirms the overall results of the study (9).

This qualitative research attempted to use the conceptualization strategy to develop a theory that expresses the factors that influence good governance to systematically promote mines with a sustainable development approach. Regarding the above mentioned, the purpose of this paper was to present a good governance model to promote administrative by focusing on the mediating role of social responsibility.

Methods

The present study was applied in terms of aim and descriptive correlation in terms of nature and it was conducted through a survey method. The statistical population included a total number of 16504 employees working in GolGohar Mining and Industrial Company (GEG) located in GolGohar region, Sirjan City. Based on the Morgan table, 377 employees were selected as the subjects of study from GolGohar companies and affiliated contracting companies such as GolGohar Iron and Steel Development, Jahan Foolad, Gohar Zamin, Gohar Ravesh, Nazmavaran, and Arman Gohar (Jihad Nasr) through simple random sampling.

To collect data, a researcher-developed questionnaire was prepared based on the research literature. The questionnaire consisted of two sections. The first section included general questions related to general information and demographics concerning the respondents, such as education level, work experience, gender, etc. The second section included specialized questions related to the main

research variables. The questionnaire used in this section was a researcher-developed questionnaire that included 16 questions of responsibility, and 14 questions of good governance. Then, the questionnaires were distributed and collected by the researcher among the participants (employees of GolGohar Mining and Industrial Complex in Sirjan).

To measure the validity of the questionnaire, ten experts were asked to review it. Five experts were university professors in the field of public administration and mining, and the five of them were senior mining managers. In the questionnaire, each expert was asked to determine the fit or unfit of the questions by answering a five-point Likert scale. In the next step, only the questions that received an average score of three or higher remained in the question bank. The content validity of the questions was confirmed based on the experts' opinions. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to determine the reliability of the questionnaires. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of variables was also estimated higher than 0.7, which indicates the internal consistency of items and confirmation of reliability.

In this paper, the researcher attempted to observe ethical standards and issues. Obtaining informed consent from each subject, all respondents participated informed in the study. The subjects were also reassured that their information would be kept confidential and that they were allowed to leave the study at any stage of the study. The research objectives and responsibilities of the participants were also clearly stated. To analyze the data, confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling were used by using Emus software.

The responsibility variable was measured with 16 questions and the good governance variable was measured with 14 questions.

Results

Regarding the studied subjects, half of the participants were aged 31 to 40years old. More

than half of the subjects had bachelor's degrees (55%). In addition, the results showed that 248 most of them were male and married. Half of the subjects (50%) had 5 to 10 years of employment history. The demographic information of the employees participating in the research is as follows (Table 1).

Table 1. Demographic Information of Participants

Variable	Subcategories	Number	Percent
Gender	Male	248	82.1
	Female	39	12.9
Age (years)	less than 25	19	19
	25 to 30	83	83
	30 to 40	148	148
	more than 40	35	35
Marital status	Single	83	27.5
	Married	206	68.2
Education	High school	2	0.7
	Diploma	33	10.9
	College degree	44	14.6
	Bachelor	157	52.0
	Masters	50	16.6
	PhD	2	0.7
Employment history (years)	less than 5 years	99	32.8
	5 to 10 years	125	41.4
	11 to 15 years	24	7.9
	more than 15 years	5	1.7

Then, first-order factor analysis tests were performed to examine the identified factors of the responsibility model. Factor load values and significance were given for the first-order model (Table 2). According to the findings of factor analysis and fit indices, the indicators of the responsibility model were intergenerational, environmental, and social commitments (Table 3) (Figure 1). "e" in figures defines as what makes structural equation modeling a powerful tool is one of high accuracy in examining the model, it is also practically very similar to the real social life conditions in which the models are complex, because the hidden variables act as structures. That there are errors in their measurement and

Table 2. Responsibility Model Fitting indices

Indices	Reported values	Acceptable values	Index result
The root of the Mean Squares of the Error Assessment(RMSEA)	0.068	≤ 0.08	Is confirmed.
Chi-double statistics are Normalized (CMIN/DF)	2.801	≤ 3	Is confirmed.
Goodness Fit Index(GFI)	0.8	≥ 0.9	Is almost confirmed.
Amendment Goodness Fit Index (AGFI)	0.766	≥ 0.9	Is almost confirmed.
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.864	≥ 0.9	Is almost confirmed.
Normalized Fit Index(NFI)	0.804	≥ 0.9	Is almost confirmed.
Tucker-Lewis Index(TLI)	0.855	≥ 0.9	Is almost confirmed.
Incremental Fit Index(IFI)	0.865	≥ 0.9	Is almost confirmed.

Table 3. Examining the Standardized Factor Loads of the Responsibility Model

Components	Standardized Factor Loads	Test statistics	P-value
Intergenerational Commitments	0.85	7.526	< 0.001
Environmental Commitments	0.96	7.686	< 0.001
Social Commitments	0.93	7.628	< 0.001
Human Capital	0.96	7.877	< 0.001
IT Capability	0.83	7.471	< 0.001
Human Resource Capability	0.89	7.765	< 0.001
Competitiveness	0.88	7.472	< 0.001
Function	0.92	7.625	< 0.001

Table 4. Fit Indicators of Good Governance Model

Indices	Acceptable values	Index result
The root of the Mean Squares of the Error Assessment (RMSEA)	$0.08 \leq$	Is confirmed.
Chi-double statistics are Normalized (CMIN/DF)	$3 \leq$	Is confirmed.
Goodness Fit Index (GFI)	$0.9 \geq$	Is confirmed.
Amendment Goodness Fit Index (AGFI)	$0.9 \geq$	Is almost confirmed.
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	$0.9 \geq$	Is confirmed.
Normalized Fit Index (NFI)	$0.9 \geq$	Is confirmed.
Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)	$0.9 \geq$	Is confirmed.
Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	$0.9 \geq$	Is confirmed.

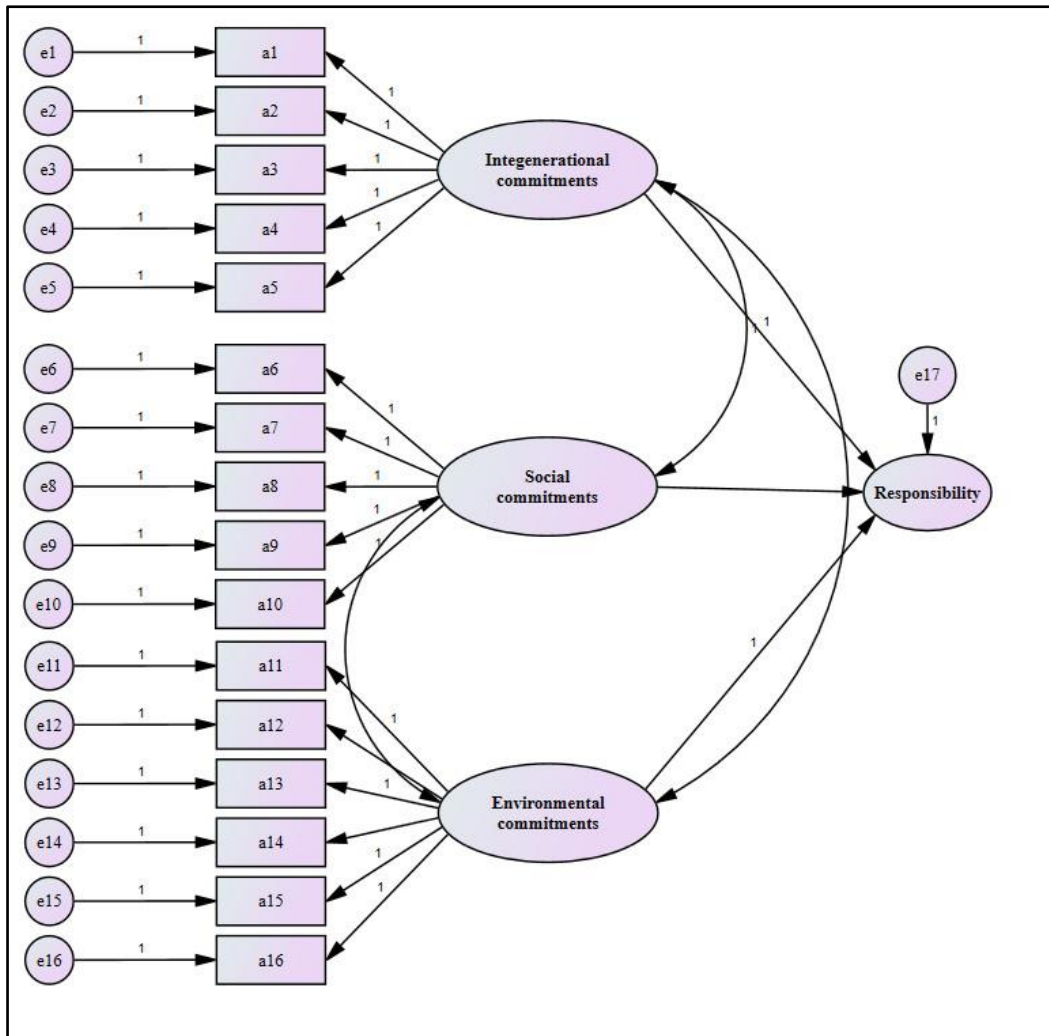


Figure 1. Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Responsibility Model

are practically close to the reality of social life, also make analysis possible in a multivariate space (appendix 1).

Then, first-order factor analysis tests were performed to examine the identified factors of the good governance model. Factor load values and significance were given for the first-order model (Table 4). According to the findings of factor analysis and fit indices, the indicators of the good governance model are sustainable governance and resource management (Table 5) and (Figure 2).

Table 5. Examining Standardized Factor Loads of the Good Governance Model

Components	Standardized Factor Loads	Test statistics	P-value
Sustainable Governance	0.92	28.03	< 0.001
Mine Management	0.89	25.54	< 0.001
Mission Culture	0.84	23.033	< 0.001
Engage in Work	0.89	25.54	< 0.001

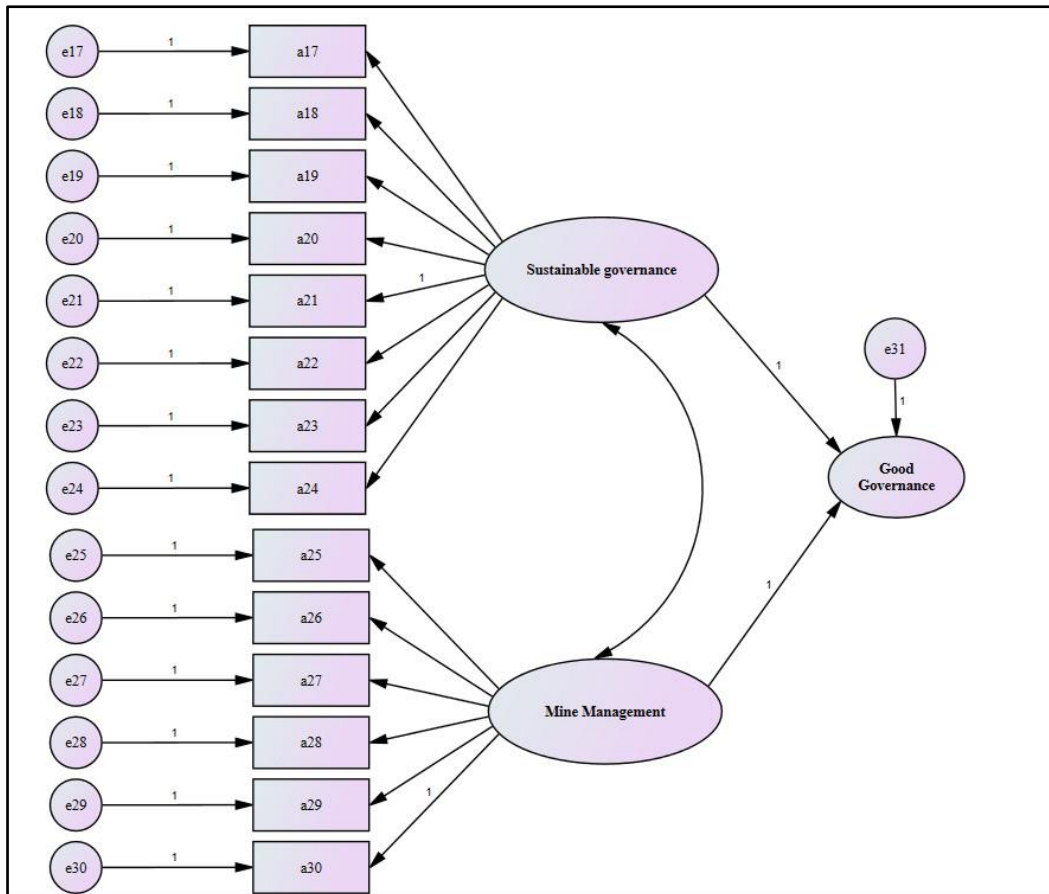


Figure 2. Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Good Governance Model

Research Hypothesis: There is a relationship between responsibility and good governance in GolGohar Industrial and Mining Complex. As can be seen in (Figure 3), all factor loads (standardized regression coefficients) and T values (critical ratio) of the relationship

between the research variables and their components have acceptable values, and these indices show that the results of fit indices of the model (Table 6) have an acceptable value. Thus, the research model is confirmed.

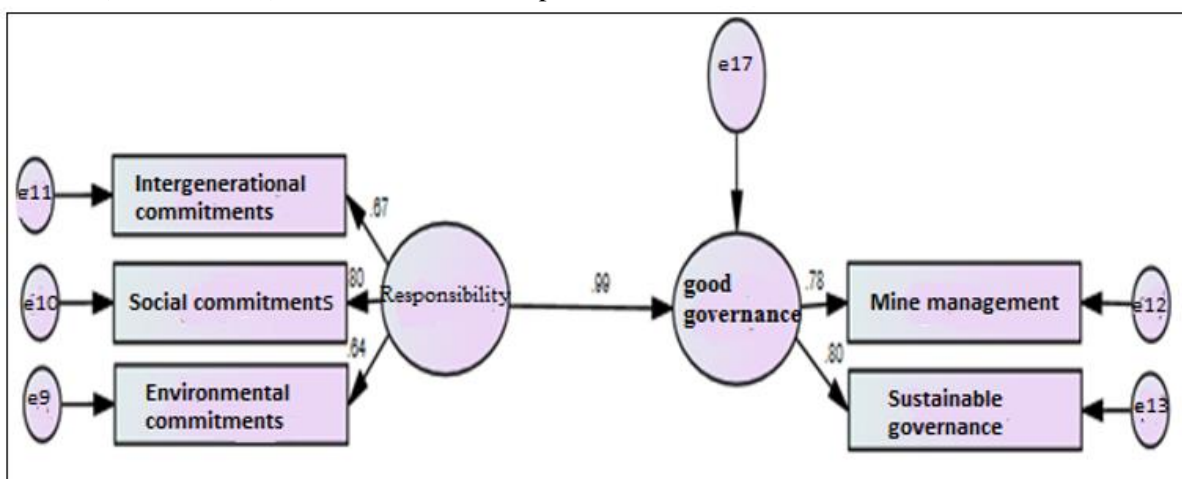


Figure 3. Structural Equation Diagram to Examine Relationship between Responsibility and Good Governance

Table 6. Structural Equation Indicators Examining the Relationship between Responsibility and Good Governance

Indices	Reported values	Acceptable values	Index result
The root of the Mean Squares of the Error Assessment (RMSEA)	0.055	≤0.08	Is confirmed.
Chi-double statistics are Normalized (CMIN/DF)	0.669	≤3	Is confirmed.
Goodness Fit Index (GFI)	0.997	≥0.9	Is confirmed.
Amendment Goodness Fit Index (AGFI)	0.987	≥0.9	Is almost confirmed.
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.987	≥0.9	Is confirmed.
Normalized Fit Index (NFI)	0.996	≥0.9	Is confirmed.
Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)	0.983	≥0.9	Is confirmed.
Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	0.987	≥0.9	Is confirmed.

Discussion

The findings of the present study showed a direct, positive, and significant relationship between responsibility and good governance. Therefore, as responsibility increases, so does the strategies for good governance and mining development.

Various social scholars have theorized and discussed this issue, and each of them has mapped out different paths and patterns to achieve the goal of development. One of the new development approaches is the good governance model. It should be noted that the good governance model is consistent with the social arrangements and relations of the new era which is based on decentralization in various fields.

In addition, it has been argued that one of the main issues that development theorists had to address in the field of development begins with the government or society in which various theories have been raised and prioritized. By rebuilding social forces into a networked, coordinated, and coherent structure, the good governance model places government alongside a community with different actors based on specific characteristics and natures and overcomes the priority of the role of government or society on the path of development.

On the other hand, it is known that responsibility is one of the most important elements of the existential philosophy of

organizations, so the concern for its observance by organizations within the framework of the theory of social identity not only increases the probability of organizational commitment but also increases the satisfaction of stakeholders outside the organization to legitimize it. In this regard, Poormirzaee, examined the relationship between the dimensions of good governance and employees’ responsibility in the Municipalities of East Azerbaijan province. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between good governance and its dimensions with employees’ responsibility in the Municipalities of East Azerbaijan province and their obtained results were consistent with the results of the present study (8). Mazutis et al., examined the role of good governance in sustainable development. They uncovered five specific leadership tasks required to drive more sustainable urban transformations: inspirational work, integrative work, identity work, implementation work, and institutional work which show good governance (10).

Moeinifard et al., also, compared the results obtained from 6 models estimated in the study and found out that the corruption control index plays the most strategic role in this direction. Afterward, the indicators of government effectiveness, rule of law, political stability, voice and accountability, and finally regulatory quality respectively showed the highest impact. (11).

The findings also showed a significant and direct relationship between good governance

and the interaction between industry and academia. This finding is consistent with the results of research by Ebrahimipour and Roshandel Arbatani, Lie et al., Shah Abadi and Pourjavan, Evans, and Ashrafi Pour (12-16). In this regard, North et al., Mobarak et al., argued that one of the factors that influence the interaction between industry and academia is good governance (17).

(17, 18). El-Garaihy et al., also reported that good governance can affect the interaction of community institutions (19). Bhattacharyya and Hodler, concluded that there are 21 legal clauses relating to the interaction between industry and academia within the country (in upstream documents) and since most state universities are state-owned, university administrators are related to the industry. Not only do they not have a specific task, but they also do not put a significant amount of effort into it (20).

If the main goal of any political system in the political field is political development and democracy, the good governance model mechanism is the best factor in achieving this goal. The results of this study indicated that there is a significant and direct relationship between the political dimensions of good governance and the interaction between industry and academia. This finding is consistent with the results of research by Rao et al., and Klein et al., (21, 22).

In this regard, Jamali et al., discussed that one of the requirements for access to political development is the realization of good governance (23). Farooque et al., also found that political stability is a factor affecting the interaction between industry and academia (24).

Also, Bhattacharyya and Hodler, concluded that the relationship between industry and academia should be considered as a dependent variable that is influenced by government policies. The structure of the good governance model emphasizes individual rights and citizenship in two ways: 1) Coordination of the

private sector and civil society with the government 2) Formation of individual aspirations and freedoms in the form of various networks in civil society. Good governance is achieved in a network relationship and, in this sense, all components of the network are in an equal and high-quality relationship and one is not superior to the other. There is diversity in knowledge, but accepted knowledge is not a priority. Life in the network is the denial of domination and the actors who live together in the network practice interaction and balance. They learn the concepts related to “with each other or together” and learn how to cope with the differences and variations of others. They don't think they make everyone equal and they are used to inequality.

Guaranteeing human rights is the most important measure of good governance. According to contemporary human rights, any political regime that most effectively defends human rights and the rights of its citizens from aggression and provides effective legal, political, and executive mechanisms to citizens, will approach good and desired governance. In general, it should be noted that in a political system based on a model of good governance, political stability and balance, participation in the political and social arena, equality, structural segregation, the rule of law, accountability have been taken into account at the organizational and governmental level.

Another finding of the present study indicated that a significant and direct relationship between the economic dimensions of good governance and its components and the interaction between industry and academia which was consistent with the results of Sajadi et al., and Mordelet (25, 26). Wang et al., found a significant association between economic growth and economic stability with industrial development through collaboration between industry and academia (27).

In developed countries, however, a significant proportion of employment and value-added in the mining sector is linked to the production of

mineral raw resources and mineral industries. For example, Canada is one of the countries that has made good use of the capabilities of the mining sector and acquired some of its economic power through this sector. The strength of the mining sector in Canada lies in its competitiveness in the production and processing of minerals and the efficient transport of materials to national and international markets (28).

Successes of Canada in the mining and minerals industries is due to sound planning, policy, and management in this sector. For example, it has established 3400 specialized mining companies which provide technical, legal, financial, accounting, environmental and sufficient attention to sustainable development in this field, and play a very important role in the introduction and expansion of new technologies and ideas in the mining industry (2).

The good governance model eliminates conflicts that arise from prioritizing the market or government in economic development and considers the two as complementary. Therefore, the ability of the government to plan and monitor as well as the current role of social actors in the management of economic affairs is an important issue. Therefore, good governance indicators provide the necessary conditions to improve various economic indicators and variables such as GDP, employment, and a favorable environment for business and investment.

Furthermore, the results of the present study showed a significant and direct relationship between the social dimensions of good governance and the interaction between industry and academia. This finding is consistent with the results of research by Andrews, and Brinkerhoff and Brinkerhoff (29, 30). Nguyen et al., considered good governance by the government as one of the most important factors affecting the commercialization of academic research (31). Rhodes, enumerated the unaccountability of the government as one

of the factors affecting the lack of proper interaction between components and institutions of society. Therefore, due to the harmony between social forces and the inclusion of political and social institutions in the model of good governance, leads to the establishment of justice at the level of social relations. In this governance model, there is no difference between gender, race, age, etc., which will help to improve the conditions of the social variables (32).

Another finding of the present study showed a significant and direct relationship between the cultural dimensions of good governance and the interaction between industry and academia and this finding was consistent with the results of the studies by Grindle and Dellepiane-Avellaneda (33, 34).

By explaining these results, it can be said that efficiency, accountability, and progressive organizational culture that has been created in the form of good governance in the administrative system will affect personality, accountability, and responsibility as well as good trust between the people. The interrelationships between culture and good governance can be traced. Intuition, worldview, and personality development at the individual and group levels provide the basis for creating visions such as good governance in the development of a new era and responding to various institutional and structural controversies. However, a well-balanced structure of government and the characteristics of the state will play an important role in the growth and development of individual personalities and will harmonize human beings concerning various social developments.

Good governance is one of the inevitable imperatives to improve the interactive space between institutions and components of a society. Economic growth does not lead to national development without an adequate macro-level governance system and the interaction of different sectors.

A comparative study of the components of governance in Iran shows that civil society in Iran is not well-positioned (35). The government is far from being a strong modern development government, and the consequence of this weakness is the failure to meet development goals. Iran has great potentials for universal and sustainable development due to its many opportunities and advantages, both in terms of human and natural capital resources and geographic location. Statistics on economic and human development in this country show that Iran was not able to make optimal use of the existing potentials. One way to solve this problem is to build a constructive and effective relationship between industry and academia. The transition to a knowledge-based economy and the expansion of human development indicators can be a criterion for a constructive relationship between business and academia.

Regarding the above-mentioned, the researchers have conducted their desired research and obtained results to identify and address factors that are associated with or influence good governance (35). However, this paper, both in terms of content and structure, and consequently its obtained results, has significant differences with other studies, some differences are cited below:

- Classifying and categorizing the factors of each variable
- Prioritizing the variables of good governance
- Achieving reliable results due to the scope, variability, and diversity of the statistical population of this paper when it is compared to the statistical population of other studies.
- Presenting a local model of factors related to designing an effective model of good governance based on the statements of the Iranian Supreme Leader and the criteria proposed by Muslim thinkers to solve the interactive barriers of industry and academia (A Case study in Kerman province)
- Using the Delphi technique to identify factors related to good governance
- Reviewing the status of related and identified factors and their implementation simultaneously

Conclusion

The theory of good governance for the systematic mining with a sustainable development approach based on comprehensive responsibility such as intergenerational commitments, social commitments, and environmental commitments have developed the idea of good governance among managers. This concept is accompanied by factors such as the existence of natural resources, human resources, and legal systems (context and bed) and the conditions for intervention to create opportunities such as the interaction between industry and universities, infrastructure development, and human resource management. It leads to the implementation of measures and strategies such as mine reconstruction, the implementation of mining development strategies, and, finally, the result of the interaction of these factors crystallizing in the form of sustainable development including economic, social, and environmental development. The results of this study showed that rulers and managers who are aware of non-renewable resources should provide very good opportunities for the integral development of the country. They need to consider that God's resources belong to both present and future generations and in the case of mining, social, ecological, and economic issues should be taken into account. Mining executives can enhance their position as good corporate citizens and reliable partners for sustainable development. However, it is possible by creating constructive alliances with governments, parallel industries, civil society, and other stakeholders to turn these opportunities into benefits. In conclusion, it is suggested to develop and localize the present model in the copper mines. Thus, some studies can be carried out according to the paradigmatic model and questionnaire of this paper to examine the factors affecting good governance.

Author's contribution

Ghazal Rezaei Lori and Sanjar Salajegheh developed the study concept and design.

Shivs Maddahiyan acquired the data. Sanjar Salajegheh and Amin Nikpour analyzed and interpreted the data, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed to the intellectual content, manuscript editing and read and approved the final manuscript.

Informed consent

Questionnaires were filled with the participants' satisfaction and written consent was obtained from the participants in this study.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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Appendix 1: Variables in the model

intergenerational commitments	<p>a1. Commitments based on non-renewable resources Multi-generational resource-based multiplicity.</p> <p>a2. Commitments based on the needs of the future.</p> <p>a3. Commitments based on meeting the needs of the current generation without reducing the power of the next generation.</p> <p>a4. Commit to forecasting reserves for the next generation.</p> <p>a5. Commitments based on justice and intergenerational and intergenerational equality.</p>
social commitments	<p>a6. National and transnational socio-economic development.</p> <p>a7. planning Requirements for economic and social</p> <p>a8. survival Considering the material and spiritual rights of individuals</p> <p>a9. Attention to the fields of social and cultural sciences</p> <p>a10. Commitments to community litigation and care and treatment costs</p>
environmental commitments	<p>a11. Commitment not to destroy the cover.</p> <p>a12. Commitment based on environmental requirements.</p> <p>a13. Commitment based on systematic management of mining effects on the environment.</p> <p>a14. Commitment not to dump waste.</p> <p>a15. Commit to reducing the negative effects on water quality Measure your.</p> <p>a16. commitments to mitigate the potential consequences of climate change.</p>
Sustainable governance	<p>a17. Infrastructure development (water, electricity and gas).</p> <p>a18. Commitments to comprehensive economic strengthening and development.</p> <p>a19. The quality of working life of workers working in the region.</p> <p>a20. Attention to afforestation and development of green space in the vicinity of the mine site Its.</p> <p>a21. activities focus on environmental requirements and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>a22. Advance support programs in hospitals and in deprived areas Mining companies.'</p> <p>a23. investments in health projects.</p> <p>a24. Develop the technical skills of the local workforce.</p>
Mine management	<p>a25. Grievance mechanism to address the concerns of individuals and groups.</p> <p>a26. Commitment to ensuring safe and healthy working conditions in the area Non-discrimination.</p> <p>a27. policies in terms and conditions.</p> <p>a28. Commitment to ensuring safe and healthy working conditions in the area.</p> <p>a29. The level of wages of its workers relative to wage standards.</p> <p>a30. Disclosure of the number of employees and workers from local communities</p>