## Staff moral values of Islam are based on a qualitative content analysis technique

Negin Sangari<sup>1</sup>, Reza Mirzaian<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1.</sup> PhD candidate of Human Resource Management, University of Tehran <sup>2.</sup> Master of Urban Management

Abstract: Contemporary organizations are operating in an environment that is increasingly complex and variable – economic globalization and technological developments in the past two decades were the driving force of these changes, the move towards a knowledge organization and growing demand for employees in the workplace and foster a rich and meaningful work, the pressure is greater, therefore, organizations need to create a work environment where employees feel challenged and meaningful work and it has become a priority for organizations, thus it represents the importance of spirituality in organizations. In this study we have investigated the background of the subject and definitions of spirituality and spirituality is presented in, and for the first time, the components of spiritual values of Islam has been examined and by using qualitative content analysis, all the verses of the Holy Quran, letters and sermons contained in the book Nahjolbalagheh, have been investigated and After coding concepts, and extract categories and main categories three propositions had been extracted as a result of content analysis, it contains spiritual values of employees in connection with God, spiritual values of employees in connection with self and spiritual values of organizations in the interaction with employees and an interactive model of the bidirectional relationship between these variables was presented.

[Negin Sangari, Reza Mirzaian. Staff moral values of Islam are based on a qualitative content analysis technique. *Life Sci J* 2012;9(4):3544-3552] (ISSN:1097-8135). http://www.lifesciencesite.com. 525

**Keywords:** Spirituality, spiritual values of employees, spiritual values of organization, interaction model

# Statement of the problem and the need for research

Today, many people feel dissatisfied and insecurity with their job (Marques, et.al, 2005) Morris believes job satisfaction, confidence and work ethic is rare in most workplaces. Many organization proceedings to change and improve in the past two decades, such as downsizing, re-engineering and suspension have caused the employees demoralized and spiritual confusion. In fact, these proceedings based on the mechanistic paradigm of modern rational have been unable to meet the demands of the employees, employees in their jobs, expect more than economic benefits

Some researchers believe that the new paradigm to meet the challenges of managing is "Spirituality", They believed that satisfaction higher needs of employees can be traced to the model of spirituality (Kennedy, 2002) because spirituality of work causes creativity, innovation, integrity, trust and commitment in working with a growing sense of personal development of employees to join and self-actualization, and updated its full functionality and capabilities (Morris, 1997).

With the increasing complexities and irregularities that result in a recognized global scale, current institutions and processes must be studied deeply. In this regard, there is no doubt that must perform values in the workplace to protect the moral atmosphere of competitiveness and growth, should

also check that what are the examples of true spirituality and what kind of organizations have been able to run some of spiritual principles and how, the aspect of spirituality in the workplace is that less attention has been paid to it, but it is essential to further understanding of spirituality (Gibbons, 2002).

In this study, the main problem is that because of the importance of spirituality in today's organizations, employee's indices spiritual values of Islam review and identify, because the research so far has not done in this case.

## The main research question

What is the components and indicators of spiritual values of employees in the perspective of Islam?

#### Describing and explaining the issue

The rapid growth of spirituality in the workplace and its application to the leaders, human resource managers, employees and agents of change, is very important. When different aspects of spirituality in the workplace are used Prosperity and individual creativity, organizational coordination, increase long-term commercial success.

With the spiritual working the nature of work will change, now the work has become a tool for personal development of employees. People are searching for meaning in their work that goes beyond mere economic transactions between independent individuals; they are searching for a way to connect their work life with their spiritual life, to work

together and to join the vision and goal that is beyond money. (Ryan & Konz, 1999)

Mirvis (1997) believe the importance of spirituality in organizations that tend to be associated in people's lives because people are spending most of their time at work and their colleagues are their closest friends, as a result they take their social identity from their workplace and what happens to them in the work is very important for their physical health, mental health, prosperity and happiness (Cartwright and Cooper, 1997)

## **Definition of Spirituality**

According to a definition "spiritual is life force and motivation, energy that inspire people towards a certain appeal, or the goal is to transcend individuality" (Mc Knight, 1984) "spirituality as energy, meaning, purpose and awareness in life" (Cavanagh,1999). Meyer defines spirituality as "spirituality is a constant search for meaning and

purpose in life, deep understanding of the value of life, the universe expanded, natural forces, and personal belief systems" (Myers, 1990).

But in a relatively comprehensive and precise definition; spirituality is "an attempt to develop sensitivity to themselves, others, and inhuman creatures (superior force) God, or searched for a man to get what is needed, and Search save considered to achieve full humanity" (Hinnells, 1995). It seems that the definition of both theoretical and practical terms is important. On the one hand, refers to the aspects of human communication, it is inevitable at least in one dimension, on the other hand, efforts and sensitivity training for all humanity offers.

#### **Definition of spirituality at work**

The definition of "Spirit at Work" defines spirituality as a very different and difficult, some definitions of the term are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. The definition of "Spirit at Work" defines spirituality as a very different and difficult, some definitions of the term

Row	Defining spirituality involved	Provider	References	Key elements of the definition
1	The concept involves a sense of integrity (wholeness), cohesion (connectedness) work and deep appreciation of the work.	Gibbons	Gibbons, 1999	A deep sense of interdependence of all things / work with meaning
2	In order to establish the relationship between the individual and the way his colleagues and others who have contributed.	Mitroff and Denton	Mitroff and Denton, 1999	Targeted work / communicate effectively with colleagues / alignment between personal values and organizational values
3	Subsequent identification of an individual to understand and work life that is growing within and through social work education is a meaningful life.	Ashmos and Duchon	Ashmos and Duchon (2000)	Communicate effectively with their own / meaningful work/ sensitivity of others
4	Journey to the integration of spirituality for individuals and organizations for excellence and integrity in the workplace provides	Gibbons	Gibbons, 2002	Combining working life and spiritual life / orientation / perfection or non / sense of oneness with everything
5	Inspiring force for continuing to find meaning and purpose in life work, deep and profound understanding of the value of work, life, vast universe of natural species and personal belief system.	Myers	Myers, 1990	Existential dimensions include human / spiritual dimension is part of the spiritual dimensions.
6	Specific circumstances of the individual by the physical dimensions, emotional (Affective), Cognitive, interpersonal, spiritual, Mystical, describing closed. The physical dimensions; feel desirable physical expression of motivation and positive energy. Emotional dimension; is associated with a profound sense of joy. Cognitive dimension, having a sense of self-approval and certification of conformity with his personal values and beliefs, having to do with the means employed and the aim of the observer is transcendental. Interpersonal dimension includes feelings connect with others and share their goals. Spiritual dimension; feelings connect us to something beyond itself, such as a higher power, the universe and human nature. After work; feel perfection and excellence, life is described.	Kinjerski and Skrypnek	Kinjerski and Skrypnek (2004)	Existential dimensions include human / spiritual dimension is part of the spiritual dimensions.
7	Include health, happiness, wisdom, Success and intrinsic satisfaction (Fulfillment).	Dennis, Schmiat and Travis	Dennis, Schmiat and Travis (2004)	Growth and development, spirituality, hope, peace, joy, inner satisfaction.

As was mentioned, the definition of spirituality at work is different; everyone has been defined based on their perspective. Achieve an acceptable definition of the majority, if not impossible, at least very difficult, to appear. But given a fairly comprehensive definition that covers some aspects of the above definitions, it can be helpful. It is used to help define spirituality and spiritual work according to certain features and content types is defined as follows:

"Spirituality at work, efforts to develop sensitivity to the Super Personal, Inter Personal, Intra Personal and Exo Personal relationship outside of work life in order to achieve excellence in human development."

As well as it was before, the above definition encompasses all aspects of human existence to a recent WHO Mental Health - Physiological Human is a means of biological, psychological, social and spiritual. The spirituality of the inner (spiritual and emotional) and external (social and biological) is.

Table 2 Proposed frame work for organizing both organizational and individual spirituality in working with internal and external dimensions provided.

Table 2 proposed framework for the organizing the spirituality at work (Gibbons, 2002)

Levels of	Internal	external
Individual	- Reflection and private prayer	- Observable behaviors
	- A spiritual attitude to work and colleagues	- Symbols and words of spiritual
	- Deep beliefs about the nature of God, the world, humanity, order /	- Leadership based on spiritual principles
	disorder	- Career development based on moral principles
		- Empirical research on spirituality (motivation and,
		effectiveness at work)
Organizational	- A set of principles and values (such as organizing principles	- Structural properties (such as hierarchy, reward
	provided by Mytrof and Denton)	systems)
	- moral attitude	- Spiritual goals (multiple stakeholders, the objectives
	- History and mission of organization	immaterial)
	- Programs about values	- Spiritual tools (participation, lack of staff layoffs)
	- Culture, stories, legends	- Adopt policies to implement the spiritual principles
		of the organization
		- Strengthening personal spirituality

This shows that the framework for a better understanding of spirituality in what areas of research should be done. This category will help better empirical studies done on various forms of spirituality, because spirituality itself is a huge global phenomenon (Gibbons, 2002).

The outer phenomena observed in experimental studies and evaluation methods. However, inter-organizational phenomena requires approaches and phenomenological approaches, deductive, or Narrative, according to the study of spiritual values which are related to the internal organization, Qualitative content analysis techniques have been applied.

About the analysis of spirituality in the levels of organization, the levels that have been provided by Milliman and colleagues is also important because links to three levels of individual, team and organizational (Milliman and etal, 2003)

Figure (1) spirituality at work in three levels of individual, group and organizational

## Individual level

- -Meaningful work
- -Enjoy working
- -Taking Power and Energy from working

## **Group level**

- -Sense of integrity
- -Solidarity with colleagues
- -Staff supports each other

## Organizational level

- Consistency and alignment with organizational values
- -Feel connected and correlated with organizational goals
- -identify the organization's mission and value

#### Spiritual values in the perspective of Islam

It seems that, in view of Islam, in addition to social factors and traditions vary there are some fundamental principles and moral values that have inherent source, The origin of these values can be culture and civilization of society, such as religion, science, ethics, traditions, spiritual practices, and history. It can be said that the value system of Islam has been extracted from spirit of Quranic messages and guidance from religious authorities in achieving human perfection and closeness to God.

The value of voluntary action depends on the impact of these actions to achieve true perfection of man (Ali Ahmadi and Ali Ahmadi, 2004).

## **Background of research**

This section refers to some researches that have been done about the spirituality.

Research	Researchers
Spirituality and Psychological Science	(Zinnbauer, Paragament & scott, 1999. Hamilton & jackeson, 1998; Slife. Hope & Nebecke. 1999)
Spirituality and Psychotherapy	(Boadella, 1998; Elkin, 1995, 1999; Karasu, 1999; Mack, 1994; Nino, 1997)
Spirituality and drug addiction	(Bristow.Braitman, 1995; Goldfarb & Galanter, 1996; Jarusiewjcz, 1999; Johan. 1993' Miller, 1998)

Cessation	
Spirituality and Family Therapy	Prest & Keller, 1991
Spirituality and Stress Management	Quick, Nelson & Hurrell, 1998
Spirituality in Clinical Nursing	(Merarigria, 1999)
Spirituality and Counseling	(Garrett & Wilbar, 1999; Benjamin & Loby, 1996; Parker, Horton & Shelton, 1997; Westgate, 1996)
Spirituality and Social Work Education	(Okundaye & Gray, 1999)
Spirituality and occupational therapy	(Howard & Howard, 1997)
Spirituality and adult education	(Zinn, 1997)
Spirituality and Social and Political	(Roof, 1998)
Sciences	
Spirituality and Development Program	(Lannone & Obernoluf, 1999)
Spirituality and Sports	(Dillion & Tarit, 2000)

- The effect of spirituality of employees on their job satisfaction, Seyedjavadin, Naserzadeh (2005).
- -Theory of effective leadership of Imam Ali (AS), Danaei fard, Moemeni, (2008).
- -Students build a spiritual experience scale, Ghobaribonab and others (2005).
- -Models of spirituality and its role in improving organizational citizenship behavior, Farhangi, Fattahi, Vasegh (2006).
- The theory of spiritual needs in Islam and its correspondence with the Maslow hierarchy of needs, Shojaei (2007).
- -Psychometric characteristics of questionnaires and spiritual attitudes in university students, Sharifi and others, (2008).
- -Spiritually oriented Qur'an Roodgar (2009).
- The role of human resources empowerment in spiritual organizations, Rezaei and Solomon (1388).
- -Mediating role of spirituality in the relationship between organizational justice aspects and outcomes of spirituality, Yazdani and others (2010).

As is clear from the results of the background check, most studies examined the relationship between spirituality variable and another variable and there is no review about the indicators of spiritual values of employees especially from the perspective of Islam.

#### Method of research

In this study, through the technique of content analysis those verses and phrases about spiritual values that are mentioned in the holy Quran and Nahjolbalagheh have been studied and summarized.

#### **Content Analysis**

To check the contents of text messages, content analysis method can be used. In this method, explicit content and message is described systematic and quantitative (Bazargan and Sarmad, 1385) Content analysis refers to any type of technical analysis derive in a systematic and objective characteristics are used in a text.

This study reviewed and summarized in the following verses of holy Quran and Nahjolbalagheh book, the main concepts related to spiritual values have been appeared and then through open coding, primary categories were extracted from the concepts.

Then, through axial coding, the main categories were extracted of basic categories and finally through selective coding, the main propositions were obtained as results of the qualitative content analysis.

It contains spiritual values of employees in connection with God, spiritual values of employees in connection with others, spiritual values of employees in connection with self.

But another factor was derived from the content analysis results, spiritual values of organizations in interaction with employees, so that we can argue that Islam has not only given rise to the spiritual values of the people, but to accept spiritual values by employers and organizations have a strong emphasis on interaction with employees and it is rational that there is an interactive and reciprocal relationship between the variables.

Open coding of concepts related to God

Concepts	Category
Praying, fasting, Vigilance	Worship
, reciting Qur'an, adoring, Jihad in Allah's way	
Faith in God and the Prophet and the Qur'an, obedience, fear, piety, worship God, following God	Virtue
Thanksgiving, Reliance	Reliance
To God, independence, remember God, hope in God's mercy	
Ask forgiveness, fear of the hereafter and the punishment of God, believe in heaven and hell, remember	Failure to insist on guilt
death	
God's satisfaction	To obtain God's satisfaction
Regular praying, always remember God	Continuous relationship with
	God

Purity in faith, defend the faith, keep the tradition of the Prophet	Sincerity
Thanksgiving	Thanksgiving
To fulfill that promise with God	To fulfill that promise with God

## Axial coding

Sub-categories	The main category
worship / Sincerity / Thanksgiving / continuous relationship with God	Humility and obedience to the God
Virtue / not insist on sin / God's satisfaction	To obtain God's satisfaction
Reliance	Reliance
To fulfill that promise with God	To fulfill that promise with God

## **Selective coding**

proposition: spiritual values in connection with God

Open coding of concepts related to others



Concepts	Category
Overtaking in goodness, charity, charity Without expecting	Goodness
To fulfill that promise, Trusteeship, Secrecy	To fulfill that promise
	Geniality
Peace, good speech, good morals, eliminate anger, politeness, refrain from arrogance and pride	
Forgiveness, patience, humility	Magnanimity
Alliance, assist and protect the believers	assist and protect the
	believers
Invite good and avoid bad, giving advice to others	guiding others
judge with justice, Rule according to the holy Quran, the accuracy of measurement, respect the rights of others,	Social Justice
justice in the treasury division	
Veracity, constant speech and belief, Being identical in appearance and inner	Honesty
Moderation in behavior, moderation in charity	Moderation
Avoidance of Bribery and points,	Rectitude
Just do the responsibilities, loyalty	

## Selective coding

proposition: spiritual values in connection with others

Open coding of concepts related to self



Concepts	Category
Thinking, researching	Contemplation
Diligence, solvent wage	Diligence
Interest of science operate with insight knowledge, wisdom, foresight, seize good opportunities	Wisdom
Not being dependent on wealth and offspring	Indifference to the world
Adornment appearance, remove clothing	Adornment
patience through obedience, patience against sin, patience for Passion	Patience
Modesty, self-blame, fear of sins, Struggle with self, leave all the ugliness earlier of all	Self-purification
Not wanting excesses	Contentment
Order	Order

## **Axial coding**



Sub categories	original concept
Contemplation/wisdom	Intelligence
Diligence / Contentment / Self-purification indifference to the world	Self-purification
Order / Appearance Adornment	Adornment
Patience	Patience

## **Selective coding**

Proposition: spiritual values in connection with self

Open coding of concepts related to organization

$\overline{}$	

-	open coming of concepts femice to organization		
	Concepts	category	
I	Training subordinates for guidance and wisdom, self-educated	education and self education	
	leader before others		

Good behavior with subordinates	Good behavior with subordinates
Care and Inspection work of subordinates	Monitoring
Praise subordinates and fulfilling their dreams, recalling his	recognition and appreciation
valuable work	
Careful evaluation efforts of subordinates, Monitoring	Evaluation
Consult with subordinates	Consult
Reward the righteous and punish the wicked	Reward

## Axial coding

Sub categories	original concept
Monitoring / assessment	evaluation
Good behavior with subordinates	Good behavior
Education, self training	Education & self training
Consultation	Consultation
Reward	reward

#### Selective coding

**Proposition:** 

spiritual values of organization in interaction with employees



The following components and parameters of the spiritual values were identified in the perspective of Islam.

Indicators	proposition
To fulfill that promise with God, Humility and obedience to the God, Reliance, To obtain God's	spiritual values of employees in
satisfaction	connection with God
Intelligence, Self-purification, Adornment, Patience	spiritual values of employees in
intenigence, Sen-purification, Adormient, Fattence	connection with self
Goodness, To fulfill that promise, honesty, Rectitude, moderation, Magnanimity, geniality, assist	spiritual values of employees in
and protect the believers, guiding others, Social Justice	connection with others
Evaluation, good behavior, Education & self training, Consultation, reward	Spiritual values of organization in
Evaluation, good behavior, Education & sen training, Consultation, teward	interaction with employees

#### Conclusion

The organizations believe that human resources are the main source of value creation in an organization and a competitive advantage, effective communication with the superior force (God), with self, with others and with all environmental phenomena causes employees have meaningful work, their work to be targeted, All their talents to be flourished, they Can find a sense of unity and continuity with anything and believe that everything is effective in perfect job and communicate with it.

These outcomes are in response to the four basic needs of man, biological, psychological, social and spiritual that are effective in job growth and will bring joy, hope and peace and the ultimate objective is inner satisfaction and as a result is job satisfaction.

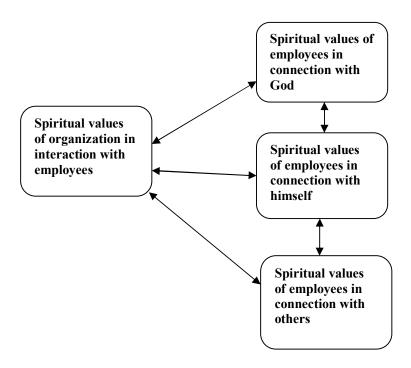
Therefore, considering the importance of the issue and note that the indices of spirituality values of employee, especially from the perspective of Islam, had not been examined, in this study, based on the holy Quran and Nahjolbalagheh, this issue was investigated.

AS a result of the qualitative content analysis of mentioned texts, it was determined that in the religion of Islam, Not only the obligation of the spiritual values is emphasized for all people, but it is emphasized that employers also need to accept the spiritual values in interaction with their employees. And it can be concluded that in Islam, before that organizations expect employees to accept spiritual values, must provide the necessary context for the institutionalization of spiritual values in their employees by accepting spiritual values in interactions with them.

Therefore it could be imagine that there is a two-way interactive relationship between variables of the spiritual values of employees and variables of the spiritual values of organization.

Also, it can reasonably be argued that there is a bilateral relationship between the components of the spiritual values of employees, because when a man in connection with God is adhere to spiritual values, in connection with himself and others will consider the spiritual values and thus more in connection with God is committed to spiritual values, so there will be this form of interaction between components of spiritual values of employees. The interactive relationships among variables are shown in the model below.

For further research in the future, the model can be tested by survey in organizations.



#### Resources

- -The Holy Quran -Nahjol balagheh (2000),translated by Faiz al-Islam. Ali Naqi, Tehran:Feghh .
- Adams, a. Sclerosis. (2003), "Meaning of Life", translated by Z. Golpayegani, magazine reviews and comments, Qom: S 31-32, autumn and winter campaign office Seminary.
- Ali Ahmadi, Ali-Reza Ali-Ahmadi, H. (2004), Principles of Islamic Management, Tehran knowledge production.
- Amirshahi, Mir Ahmad (1997), "An empirical study of management systems and decision-making styles of Iranian managers" Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kourtin, America.
   -Ashmos, D. P. & D. Duchon (2000), "Spirituality at Work: Definitions, Measures, Assumption, and Validity Clamims", Paper Presetes at the Academy of Management, Toronto.
- Askari, Soleimani Amiri (2003), "God and the Meaning of Life", Journal of Review and Comment, Qom eighth year, No. 3 and 4, fall and winter.
- Atslender, Peter (1996), Experimental methods in social research, translation Kazem zadeh B., Second Edition, Mashhad: Astan Ouds Razavi.
- -Bavman, Z. (1998), "Religion, Modernity, and Postmodernity", Blackwell, Oxford.
- -Beazley, Debra Ann (2002), "Spirituality Orientation of a Leader and Percieved Servant leader Behavior: a Correlational Study", PhD, Walden University.
- -Benner, D. G. (1989). Toward a Psychology of Spirituality: Implivations for Persinality and Psychotherapy, Journal of Psychology and Christionty, 5, pp.19-30.
- -Brief, Ramong, A. A. P. (1979), Task Desing and Employee Montivation, Glenview Illi Scott, Foresman.
- -Boje, D. (2000), Another View: Approaches to the Study of Spiritual Capitalism, in Biberman, J. & Whitty, M. (Eds.), Work Spirit, the University of Scranton, Pa, PP.xxv-xxii.
- -Bradley Jaqui & K. Kauanui Sandra (2003), "Comparing Spirituality on three Southern California College Campuses", Journal of Organizational Change Management, vol. 16, no.4, pp. 48-462.
- -Brandt, Ellen (1996), "Corporate Pioneers Explore Spirituality: Pease, Developing Spirituality Within the Campany", Journal of HR Magazine, April, vol.41.
- -Bridges L. Y., Moore Ka (2002), Religion and Spirituality in

- Childhood and Adolescence. Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- -Bovee, Courtland L. & John V. Thill & Marian Burk & Dowel, P. George (1999), International Management, Ed. McGraw Hill Book Co.
- -Burack, E. (1999), Spirituality in the work place, Journal of Organizational Change Management, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 280-91.
- -Butts, Dan (1999), "Spirituality at Work: an Overview", Journal of Organizational Change Management, 12,1, pp.328-331.
- -Brief, Romany, A. A. P. (1979), Task Desing and Employee Motivation Glenview Illi Scott, Foresman.
- -Cacioppe, Ran (2002), "Creating Spirit at Work: re-Visioning Otganization Development and Leadership", Leadership and Organizational Development Journal?, vol.21,no.2.
- -Cacanagh, G. (1999), "Spirituality for Managers: Vontext and Critique", Journal of Organization Change Managmental, vol.12, no.3.
- -Cross, The Oxford Dictionary of The Christial Church (1957) London: Oxford University Press.
- -Craigie, Frederic, Jr. C. (1999), Weaving Spirituality into Organizational Life, Health Progress, 19, 2,pp.25-28.
- -Conley, J. & F. Wanger-Marsh (1998), "The Integration of Business Ethic and Spirituality in the Workplace", Insights on Leadership: Service. Stewardship. Spirit and Servant Leadership, Spears, L. (Ed) New York: Wiley & Sons.
- -Conger, J. A. (1994), Spirit at Work: Discovering the Spirituality in Leadership, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, CA.
- -Daft, Richard L. (1997), Organization Theory and Design, Sixth, Ed. South-Western College.
- Danaei fard, Moemeni, (2008), Theory of effective leadership of Imam Ali (AS), Journal of the Islamic Revolution.
- -Deborah, Block, & Lee J. Richamond (Eds.) (1997), "Connection between Spirit and Work" in Career Development, Davies Black Publishing.
- -Deci Edward L., M. Ryan Richard (1985), "Intrains Motivation and self-Determination', in Human Behavior, New York Plenum.
- Dehkhoda, A.A (1945), Dictionary, Tehran: Tehran University.
- -Dehler, Gordon E. & M. Ann Welsh (1997), "Spirituality and Organizational Transformation", Journal of Managerial Psychology, 9, 6, pp.17-26.
- -Dennis, Heato P., J. Schmiat-Wilk & F. Travis (2004), "Constructs, Methods, and Measures for Researching Spirituality in

- Organizationas", Hournal of Organizational Change Management, Vol. 17, no.1, pp.62-82.
- -Drucker, Peter F. (1992), Managing for the Future: The 1999s and Beyond, New York: Truman Tally Books/Dutton.
- Emmons, R. & C. Crumpler (1999), "Reliogion and Spirituality?
   The Roles of Santification and thr Concept of God", The International Journal for the Psychology of Religion, 9(1), pp.17-24.
- Farhangi, Fattahi, Vasegh (2006), Models of spirituality and its role in improving organizational citizenship behavior.
- Fields, R., R. Taylor Weyler & R. Ingrasci (1994), Mindfulness and Meaningful Work, Parallax Press: Berkeley.
- Freshman, Brenda (1999), "An Exploratory Analysis of Definitions and Applications of Spirituality in the Workplace", Journal of Organizational Change Management, 12, 4, pp.318-327.
- Fontana, David (2003), Psychology, Religion and Spirituality, Abps Blachwell.
- Fontana (2005), Psychology, Religion and Spirituality, translated Sawari, Qom religious publishing.
   Forum, Eric (1982), Man for himself (Research in moral psychology), translated by A. Tabrizi, Tehran: Behjat.(1998), Healthy People, translated by A. Tabrizi, Tehran, Second Edition, published by Behjat.
- Frankl, Victor (1995), a man in search of meaning, translation, Maarefi, Tehran: Tehran University.
   Ghazi Tabatabai (2003), the specific research techniques (social sciences), Tehran Payame Noor University.
- Gerald F. Cavanah, (1999) , Spirtuality for Managers: Context and Critique , Journal of Organizational Change Management, Vol.12 , No.3 ,,pp.186-199, MCB university.
- Ghobaribonab, (2005), Students build a spiritual experience scale.
- Gibbons, P. (2001), Spirituality at Work: A Pre-Theoretical Overview, MSC, Thesis-Birnbeck College, University of London: Aug.
- Griffin, D. R. (Ed.) (1998), Spirituality and Society: Postmodern Spirirtuality, Political Economy, and Art, Albany: State University of Management Executive, 10, pp.8-17.
- Gozdz, Kazimierz (ed.) (1995), Community Building: Renewing Spirit & Learning in Business, San Francisco: New Leaders Press.
- Gtyngham (2003), "Meaning of Life", translated by Seyed Mahmoud Mousavi, magazine reviews and comments, Qom No. 31-32,fall and winter, campaign office Seminary.
- Hall, D. T. (1996), "Protean Careers of The 21th Century", The Academy of Management Executive, 19, pp.8-17.
- Harman, Roger E. & Gioia Jojce L. (1998), Making Work Meaningful: Secret of The Future-Focused Corpiration, Futurist, 32, 9, pp.35-38.
- Hansen, L. S. (2001), "Integrating Work, Family, and Community Through Holistic Life Planning", Journal of Career Development Quarterly, 49, pp.261-277.
- Heels, Paul & Linda Wood Head (2005), The Spiritual Revolution: Why Religion is Giving Way to Spirituality, Blackwell.
- Herman, Roger E. & Gioia Jojce L. (1998), Making Work Meaningful: Secret of the future-Focused Corporation, the Futurist, 32, 9, pp.35-38.
- Herzberg, F. Mausner, B &B. Snyderman (1959), The Motivation to Work, Wiley New York,
- Hicks, Douglas A. (2003), Religion and the Workplace: Pluralism, Spirituality, Leadership, Cambridge University Press.
- Hill Pererc, & W. Hood Palph (2001), Measures of Riligiosity.
- Hinnells R., John (1995), A New Dictionary of Religions Blackwell.
- Holman, peggy (2000), "Culture Change", Journal Executive Excellence, 17, 7.
- James, W. (1961), "The Varieties of Religiouse Experience", Penguin: NY.
- Kazemi, KH: Management with emphasis on spirituality, Tadbir Magazine No. 149, pp. 79-80, 2003.
- Kennedy, Michael Henry (2002), "Spirituality" in the Workplace:

- An Empirical Study of this Phenomenon, DBA, Nove Southeaster University.
- Khaki, G. (2000), research methods, Tehran: State Scientific Research Center.
- Khoramshahi, Baha (1981), logical positivism, Tehran: Center for Scientific and Cultural Publishers.
   Kinjerski, Val M. & J. Skrypnek Berna (2004), "Defining Spirit at Work: Finding Common Ground", Journal of Organizational Change Management, vol. 14, no.1, pp.26-42.
- King Sandra & M. Nicol Dave (1999), "Organizational Enhancement Through Recognition of Individual Spirituality, Reflections of Jaques and Jung", Hournal of Organizational Change Management, vol. 12, no.3.
- Konz, Gregory N. P. & Francis X. Ryan (1999), "Maintaining an Organizational Spirituality: No Easy Task", Journal of Otganizational Change Management, 12,3, pp.200-210.
- Kouzes, J. & B. Posner (1995), The Leadership Challenge: How to keep Getting Extraordinary Thing Done in Organizations, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, CA.
- Krishnakumar, S. & C. p. Neck (2002), "The What, and How, of Spirituality in the Workplace", journal of Managerial Psychology, vol.17. no.3,pp.153-164.
- Lund Dean, Diane Kitherine (2002), "Religion, Spirituality and Work: Transcendence in the Organization", PhD., Saint Louis University.
- Marques, J.F,(2006) The spiritual worker, Journal Of Management Development, Vol. 25, No. 9. pp884-95
- McCormick, Donald W. (1994), "Spirituality and Management", journal of Managerial Psychology, vol.9, no.6, pp.5-8.
- McDonald, Marci (1999), Spirituality at Workplace, (U. S. News, and World Report), May 3.
- McKnignt, R. (1984), Spirituality in the Workplace, In Adams, J. D. (ed), Transforming Work, Milles River Press, Alexandria, VA.
- Miller, W. (1998), How do we Put our Spiritual Values to Works, Berrett-Koehler, San Francisco: CA.
- Milliman,J. & Andrew J. Czaplewski & Ferguson Jeffery (2003), "Workplace Spirituality and Employee Work Attitudes", Journal of Organizational Change Management, vol. 16, no.4, pp.426-447.
- Mitroff, I. A., & E. A. Denton (1999), "A Study of Spirituality in the Workplace", Hournal Sloan Management Review, Summers. (1999), A Spirituality Audit of Corporate America: A Hard Look at Spirituality, Religion, and Value in the Workplace, Jossey-Bass, Son Francisco: CA. (1999a), "A Spiritual Audit of Corporate America: A Hard Look at Spirituality, Religion, and Value in the Workplace", Journal of Sloan Management Review, 40, pp.63-84.
- Moghimi, SM (2001), organization and management, research approach, Tehran: Termeh.
- Moghimi, SM, Rahbar. Eslami, H., (2007), organizational spirituality and its effect on employee creativity, Journal of Ethics in Science and Technology, Second Year, No. 3 and 4.
- Mohamed, A. A., A. M. Hassan & J. M. Wisnieski (2001). Speretualety in the Workplace: A Literature review. Global Competitiveness, 9, pp.644-652.
- Myers, J. E. (1990), Wellnes Throughout the Lifespan, Guidepost,
- Neal, J. A. (1997), "Spirituality in Management Education: a Guide to Resources", Journal of Management Education, vol.21, no.1, February, pp. 39-139.
- B. M. B. Lichtenstein & D. Banner (1999), "Spiritual Prespectives on Individual, Organizational and Societal Transformation", Journal of Organization Change Management, vol. 12, no.3, pp.175-185.
- J. Bennedt (2000), "Examining Multi-Level or Holistic Spirituality Phenomena in the Workplace", Management, Spirituality, Religion Newsletter, Academy of Management, Winter, pp.1-12
- Neck, C. & J. Milliman (1994), "Thought self-Leathership: Finding Spiritual Fulfillment in Organizational Life", Journal of

- Managerial Pschology, vol.9, no.6, pp.9-16.
- O'Connel, B. (1999), The Spiritual Journey of the Corporate Warrior, Presented at Massey University, Albany Campus, Auckland, www.O'conner.
- Oliveri Arnaldo (2001), "The Place of Spirituality in Organizational Theory", Journal of Business Ethics and Organization Studies, vol.9, no. Email: aliveira@Hawaii.com.
- O maskaran (2002), Research methods in management, translation
   M. Saebi, Mohammad Shirazi, Tehran: Center for Public Management.
- Oun, H. Follow. (2001), views about God, translated by Bakhshandeh.H, Qom illumination.
- Oupneham, a.a.n. (1990), a questionnaire designed to measure attitudes, translated by M. Krymnya, Mashhad: Astan Quds Razavi
- Palmer, J. (2001), Spirituality at Work, Business Record, 17, pp.15-22. Paragament, K. (1999), "The Psychology of Religion and Spirituality? Yes and No?", The International Journal for the Psychology of Religion. Vol.9, no.1, pp.3-16.
- Popper, Karl Raymond (1990), Logic of Scientific Discovery, translated by Seyyed Hossein Kamali, Tehran: Scientific and Cultural Publishing Company.
- Rajvanshi Ail K. (2004), Nature Conservation + Spirituality= Sustainability, Nariphltan Sancharnet, in.
- -Rastgar, Abbas ali, (2010), Spirituality in organization, A psychological approach, the university of religions.
- Rezaei and Solomon (1388), The role of human resources empowerment in spiritual organizations.
- Richards, P. Scott & Alledn E. Bergin (2005), A Spiritual Strategy for Counseling and Psychotherapy. 2th ed., Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Rojas, Ronald Raymond (2001), Management Theory and Spirituality: A Framework and Validation of the Independent Spirituality Assessment Scale, DBA, Argosy Unibersity/Sarasota.
- Roodgar (2009), Spiritually oriented Qur'an.
- Santos. S. (2006), What is Spiritual Intelligence? How it Benefits a Person? p.1
- Scott, Richard (1994), organizations as rational systems, natural systems and open systems, translation and Flora H. Mirzaei Ahranjany Soltani, Tehran: Tehran University Press.
- Seyedjavadin, Naserzadeh (2005), The effect of spirituality of employees on their job satisfaction.
- Sharifi, (2008), Psychometric characteristics of questionnaires and spiritual attitudes in university students.
- Sherman, Allen, C., & Stephanie Simonton (2001), Assessment of Religiousness and Spirituality in Health Research, In, Plant

- Thomos G. & Allen C. Sherman (eds.) Faith and Health: Psychological Perspective. New York and London" The Guilford Press, pp.132-163.
- Shojaei (2007), The theory of spiritual needs in Islam and its correspondence with the Maslow hierarchy of needs.
- Sisk. D. (2008), En Gaging the Spiritual Intelligence of Gifted Students to Build Globall Awareness in the Classroom, Academic Research ibrary, 30:24-30.
- Smith (1382), "The Meaning of Life in World Religions", translated by M. Maleki, magazine reviews and comments, Qom: Q 32, autumn and winter campaign office Seminary.
- Stace, v.t. (1987), Mysticism and Philosophy, translated by Baha eldin Khoramshahi, Tehran, Third Edition, Soroush. Tishchler, L., J. Biberman & R. McKeage (2002), "Linking Emotional Intelligence, Spirituality and Workplace Performance: Definitions. -
- Models and Ideas for Research", Journal of Managerial Psychology, no.1, 14, no.3, pp.203-218.
- Ursula King (1999), Spirituality in New Handbook of Living Religions, pp.667-681, Blackwell. (1999), Spirituality in New Handbook of Living Religions, pp.667-681, Blackwell.
- Underhill, E. (1997), The Spiritual Life, Hodder and Stoughton, London.
- Vaughan, F. (2003), What is Spiritual Intelligence?, Journal of Humanisite Psychology, vol.42, no.2, pp.16-33.
- Vaill, P. (1989), Managing As a Performing Art: New Ideas for a World of Chaotic Change, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, CA.
- Wainwright, Geoffrey (1987), Christian Spirituality, in M. Elide, ed., the Encyclopedia of Religion, New York: Macmillan/London, Collier Macmillan, vol.3, pp.452-460.
- Walsh, Dian C. (1998), "Spirituality and Leadership", The Hearth of Learning: Spirituality in Education NY: Penguin Putnam Inc., pp.2003-216.
- Wanger-March, Fraya & James Conley (1999), "The Fourth Wave: The Spirituality-Bases Firm", Journal of Organizational Change Management, 12:4, pp.292-301.
- West, William (2003), psychoanalyzed and spirituality, Tehran growth
- Wilber, K. (1998), The Marriage of Sense and Soul: Integrating Science and Religious, Random House: New York.
- Yazdani,(2010), Mediating role of spirituality in the relationship between organizational justice aspects and outcomes of spirituality.
- Zamani, Shahriyar (2002), the story of spirituality in modern times "of Galileo to Freud", Tehran: Bureau of Islamic culture.
- Zohar, D., & I. Marshall (2000), SQ: Spiritual Intelligence: The Ultimate Intelligence, New York: NY, USA: Bloomsbury.

## 11/19/2012