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The role of Ganjali Khan endowments in promoting the social welfare of Kerman's citizens with a poverty reduction approach

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Research Article

Extended Abstract

Objective: Social welfare is considered as a part of the human being's culture and life and the expansion of humanitarian theories emphasizing on the responsibility of all the individuals with regard to each other as well as the advancement of social and biological sciences has been effective in the emergence of new attitudes on social welfare and poverty reduction. Social welfare is a kind of mental, individual, and social health that if realized, then citizens will have a happy spirit and motivation, and finally society will be happy and healthy. Indeed, a healthy life is a product of social interaction between individual choices on the one hand and the social and economic environment surrounding the individuals on the other. The concept of social welfare can be considered at the level of individuals, families, associations, organizations, local communities and society in general. The purpose of the present research is to investigate the role of Ganjali Khan endowments in social welfare of Kermani citizens with a poverty reduction approach.

Methods: The statistical population of the present research was all citizens over 18 years of age in Kerman Province. Accordingly, 384 individuals were selected as the sample size (this number was increased to 400 ones and finally 390 ones were used in the final analysis) according to Cochran's formula. Sampling was conducted based on multi-stage clusters among regions, blocks and finally, the Kerman households. Data collection tool was a researcher-made questionnaire (based on the contents adopted from interviews). Descriptive statistics such as mean and frequency percentage were used to describe the main variables of the research and Pearson correlation coefficient, multivariate regression and confirmatory factor analysis were used to investigate the relationships between variables. The data were analyzed using SPSS and Amos software.

Results: Based on the investigations made, 237 were male and 153 females out of 390 subjects. results showed that 64.10% of the sample individuals were married, 31.53% were single and 1.28% were spouse-deceased or divorced, and 12 individuals were unanswered among them. The highest frequency distribution is in the age group of 29 to 38 years, equivalent to 31.53 percent. The lowest frequency is related to the age group of 68 years and older, which was equivalent to 3.48% of the respondents. The highest frequency distribution was related to B.A. education, which is 19.74%. The results of multivariate regression test in investigating the relationships between variables showed that 0.410 of the citizens' social welfare can be

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explained based on endowment management, which will result in poverty reduction. Regarding the value of standard beta coefficients of each variable, the most of the coefficient is due to the needs, which is 0.452. The lowest value is related to the organizational innovation variable, which is 0.004. This value is 0.338 for management variability, 0.423 for specialized knowledge, 0.431 for understanding of the endowments, and finally, 0.327 for organizational capability.

Conclusion: The results of this study show that the endowments of Ganjali Khan play an important role in the objective and subjective well-being of Kerman citizens and play a significant role in reducing poverty. Therefore, if the endowed resources management gets conducted optimally during the sanction and the current economic conditions, then it can greatly contribute to the citizens' well-being and consequently, reduction of poverty. In this regard, it should be said that Ganjali Khan endowments in Kerman are clear and successful examples in presenting and proving the welfare models that can have favorable effects for the citizens towards a proper management. Ganjali Khan created all his endowments for the development of Kerman and the maintenance of the complex buildings, which resulted in the expansion and development of Kerman City and the benefit of all groups of society from social services equally and effectively. This type of endowment also led to the creation of public buildings and met the needs of the needy and the deprived people of the society with the possibility of peaceful coexistence in an environment full of friendship and brotherhood and paved the way for the society advancement. Here, politics, economics, culture, religion, and society interact together, and these things are inextricably intertwined by the manpower manifested in management and can cause the improvement of the citizens' welfare and consequently, the reduction of poverty. In fact, in this model, the endowment is changed from a formal institution into a formal-informal one, which is a path to "socialize" the endowments in the light of the transition from linear management towards flexible management.

Keywords: Social welfare, objective welfare, mental welfare, endowment, Ganjali Khan collection.

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