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The analysis of strategies and outcomes of the optimal allocation of resources in Islamic banking using the GT approach with the help of MAXQDA software

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Abstract

The Islamic banking system, which is based on Islamic values and worldviews, is a part of the Islamic economic system, enabling the analysis of the philosophy of Islamic banking within the framework of studying the philosophy of Islamic economics. This research aims to explore the outcomes of the optimal allocation of resources in Islamic banking. To conduct the research, after collecting literature, theoretical foundations, and literature review from library studies, data gained from the opinion of scholars in various groups involved in the issue of Islamic banking were collected using interview instruments, and to analyze the content of interviews, conceptualization, and extraction of categories was used through a systematic method. To analyze the data, open coding, axial coding, and selective coding were carried out in three stages, and the model of the optimal allocation of resources based on Islamic banking was presented using MAXQDA software. Findings suggested that the consequences cannot always be predicted, and they are not necessarily those that people intended. Outcomes may be incidents and phenomena, take a negative form, be accurate or implied, and take place in the present or future.

Keywords: the optimal allocation of resources, Islamic banking
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1 Introduction

Regardless of the level of efficiency of the Islamic banking system in Iran, the major properties of Islamic banking could be stated in so many words that in this kind of banking, it increases the amount of risk sharing between two groups of investors, on the one hand, and the bank as well as the party receiving facility, on the other. This is because uncertainty is a part of the nature of this world, and the results of no project, are definite. While in conventional banking, the reverse applies, i.e., the investor is certain about achieving a predetermined interest rate. Also, based on profit and loss sharing, the bank receives returns only if the project is successful and profits are produced. Thus, an Islamic bank is more concerned about the relevance of the project, the economic justification of the business, and the management ability of the employer, and not the reimbursement ability. In the Islamic system, all economic factors

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have a part to play within the system of moral values of Islam, and Islamic banks are not exempt from this rule. This means that they cannot fund projects that are in contradiction with the moral values of Islam [10].

The Islamic Development Bank uses the participation method to mobilize resources, such that the Islamic countries provide bank resources by paying membership fees, and are considered to be the bank's shareholders. This bank uses the following methods to allocate resources and offer financial support to construction plans and projects of member states [12]:

- Interest-free loan. The bank pays a portion of resources for the projects of general interest in member countries in the form of an interest-free loans, and only receives a commission fee for loan granting.
- Murabaha (cost-plus financing). Bank buys commodities needed by customers for construction and investment projects in member states as a cash purchases, and assigns them in the form of credit Murabaha along with certain interest.
- Lease on condition of ownership. The bank prepares fixed capital for the construction projects of member states and assigns them in the form of the lease on condition of ownership.
- Participation. The bank provides a part of the capital required for profitable economic activities with the company's contract and shares the profit with them.
- Istisna. The bank provides machinery and goods needed by customers under Istisna's contract.
- Granting the credit line. Islamic Development Bank provides a part of its financial resources to financial institutions and Islamic banks, so they can provide facilities for small projects.

In a study investigating the bank's non-current claims over a length of 5 years, Abdali et al. [1] found that among the factors related to facilities, number of installments, type of contract and type of collateral, and among the factors associated with recipient's facilities, the individual's job, are among the factors that have an effect on the delaying of facilities, and factors such as follow-up by branch officials, time management, and the kind of negotiation, are effective in reducing overdue claims. Dashti and Salemi [4] maintained that the proponents of Islamic banking argue that if cooperative contracts are carried out because it deals with the real part of the economy, along with increased price level, the value of assets will also increase. But the critics of Islamic banking believe that with the implementation of Islamic banking, there will literally be problems at the macro level of society. Among these criticisms are the lack of liquidity and the problem of evaluating the assets of Islamic banks, which can be solved using financial engineering instruments, new risk management methods, selling certificates of deposit in the case of lack of liquidity, or pledging properties or borrowing from the central bank as participation in projects. Alam Al-Hoda [2], while stating the types of risks in the banking field, has carefully studied each of these risks at the level of different contracts and found that Islamic banking has double risk in comparison with conventional banking because, in Islamic economic thinking, the win-loss relationship is unacceptable. In other words, in Islamic banking, there is no possibility of assigning risk to the other party in all contracts, and this highlights the need for prudent management of total assets and liabilities, as well as controlling the optimal volume of high-risk assets.

In his research, Tuovila [15] investigated optimal strategies for the dynamic allocation of resources. In this study, the stochastic programming method has been adopted as a method for the optimal allocation of resources, requiring the development of scenarios or decision trees that explain the random variables of the model and their effects. To generate scenarios in this research, the moment matching method has been used in a way that the described random variables are matched with their corresponding items gained from the econometric method and time series analyses. Using the designed model, the optimal allocation of resources can be obtained in any part of the decision tree or scenario. In this regard, among the drawbacks of the current model of the country's banks in the process of allocating resources and granting facilities, in following a single model by banks, is that the applicants for the facility, to compensate for their lack of capital, receive the facility, which diverts it from the actual place of consumption, due to reasons including lack of knowledge of legal foundations of Islamic contracts, and due to reasons caused by the lack of supervision on the part of banks, it brings about the emergence of a crisis of non-current claims. Thus, the above-mentioned crisis reveals the need to explore and scrutinize the present model.

2 Literature review and theoretical foundations

2.1 Optimal allocation of resources and supervision in the banking system

Banks, as financial intermediaries, facilitate trade and commercial exchanges by organizing and directing receipts and payments and make for the expansion of markets and the growth and prosperity of the economy. The mission of banks, in their existential philosophy could be described as carrying out three major transformations for companies, including size transformation, maturity transformation, and risk transformation. On the one hand, banks facilitate and assist managers by reducing transaction costs such as search costs, verification costs, monitoring costs, and enforcement costs [8]. Supervision is literally used to refer to "care in executing affairs," and in various sciences, it is equivalent to "monitoring", but in practice and banking system, it refers to examining and applying certain particular methods to achieve the goals of credit approving body, and carrying out remedial actions is to avoid the possibility of deviation in achieving the desired results. Considering that the main factors that cause overdue claims in banks are the absence or weakness of previous supervision, during and after the payment of facility, and the issuance of approval at the level of the supervision of banks (administrative supervision). Therefore, banks employ supervision tools such as visits and observations. Examining documents or emphasizing the topic of facilities, pay attention to the subject of supervision [13].

In Islamic banking, assuming the lack of interest, capital cost will not be zero because, even though a zero interest rate indicates that the explicit cost of investment is zero if we assume that the Islamic banking system operates under Islamic contracts, even assuming that the banking system does not set a minimum interest rate from the beginning, and only shares in profits and losses resulting from the use of various contracts, i.e., it abides by PLS system in its entirety. This bank company, in profit is itself a kind of capital cost that the applicant pays for the facilities. Perhaps, this cost can be compared with the increased cost of the supply of funds in the case of an increase in the number of shareholders, according to neoclassical theory. Let's assume that a person goes to an Islamic bank and asks for the amount of A Rials of facilities in the form of a Mudarabah contract or even direct investment or civil partnership, and the bank, after expert investigations and verifying the eligibility of the applicant, and matching the kind of application with the laws governing the bank, has agreed to pay the requested facilities. Thus, bank A, for instance, paid him in the form of a Mudarabah contract and did not claim any interest or expected minimum interest from him at the start, and only the share of the bank's profit is determined, at the end of the operations, the applicant earns π Rials of profit, and now the bank claims its share of the profit. Suppose the bank's share is half of the profit gained. In this case, the agent must pay half of the profit gained for the facilities received from the bank, and because he is cognizant of this from the get-go; thus, if possible, he attempts to determine the price of products in a way that paying the share of bank's profit, does not affect his expected income from business; Therefore, the capital cost is not zero, and so, the price of goods will not be set at a lower level. In a simple model, total cost (TC) is gained from the following equation:

$$TC = r.k + w.L \tag{2.1}$$

r will be the interest rate in usurious banking, but in Islamic banking, it can be defined as follows:

$$r = \text{the amount of facilities/bank's share of total profit} \tag{2.2}$$

For example, if the bank offers facilities amounting to 1,000,000 Rials, and the profit gained from the use of this amount of capital is 200,000 Rials, and the bank's share of the profit is set at 50%, we will have:

$\pi = 200000/2 = 100000$

$A = 10000000$

$r = 100000/10000000 = 10\%$

Therefore, it could be seen that in this assumption, the capital cost is equal to 10% of the capital used. Thus, it appears that in Islamic banking, it cannot also be said that capital cost is zero. As a result, we would conclude the lower cost of production [14]. Quite the reverse, in the execution of interest-free banking in the current form, a percentage is still transferred to the borrower as capital cost, leading to the increased cost of goods and services and inflation.

2.2 Efficiency of Iran's banking system in credit risk management

If we accept that, according to the indicators of BCBS (The BCBS Committee is one of the branches of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) affiliated to the United Nations, and is engaged in the preparation and regulation

of executive regulations for banks. Complying with the opinions of the BSBS Committee in the regulatory issues of this committee, is not obligatory for countries, but it should be noted that the supervisory recommendations of this committee, are strongly supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB).), the risks of the banks are divided into the categories of credit, operational, market risk, legal risk, reputation risk, political risk, interest rate risk, etc., the optimal management of these risks by the banks in enhancing their financial and credit indicators, is a sign of efficiency and effectiveness of banks [16]. Thus, to manage this issue, the banking system, and interest groups the rationality governing transactions in the form of Islamic contracts, including the rationality governing regulations and circulars, paying attention to the effectiveness of regulations and circulars, paying attention to the accuracy of transactions and the classification and authority of credit elements, would increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the allocation of resources [8]. The probability of the non-refund of the debt of granted facilities is called credit risk, which usually happens due to the deterioration of the financial situation or the bankruptcy of the recipient of facilities. Credit risk refers to the possibility of the failure of borrowers to fulfill their financial obligations (both principal and interest) to the bank. Thus, to reduce the credit risk of their facilities, it is essential for the banks to check the credit status of the applicants before making any payment to them. The above-mentioned reviews involve determining the customer's credit status, his ability to repay obligations, and also estimating the probability of not fulfilling the obligations in the future. Conducting this review and its results are of great importance for a bank in many ways. The most important of them is to attain indicators to measure credit risk, either individually or as a portfolio (a collection of all the recipients of facilities). On the other hand, determining the credit risk helps banks to determine necessary reserves for their paid facilities. This has an integral role in determining the capital adequacy of a bank [17].

Banks, as one of the major links between capital owners (employers) and capital applicants (contractors), have the crucial task of striking a balance between capital supply and demand. Meanwhile, on the one hand, the bank is obligated to pay the capital interest that it received from the employer, and on the other hand, it is forced to monitor correctly and choose the contractor to grant a loan. One of the chief concerns that a banking system is always encountering (and this concern has led to the emergence of the independent and rich literature on capital management) is bank credit risk management. Credit risk stems from the fact that the contracting party cannot or will not fulfill its obligations [6]. The calculation of credit risk for scoring customers is calculated from the historical record of that customer (how he has repaid his facilities so far in different banks and financial institutions) and several simple formulas, but public access to customer credit records is not only difficult, but it has a legal restriction because this information actually divulges the credit identity of the real or legal person. Thus, other methods and models have been proposed in the literature that specify the possibility of simulating and predicting this risk with a small percentage of error [9].

In Merton's approach, whose main idea is grounded on the Black-Scholes-Merton formula, by simulating the trading options pricing space presented by Merton [11], he works out the obligation cost to eliminate credit risk. In other words, by matching those variables that are used in setting the price of the put option with the variables that are adopted to measure the credit risk, with the same method of finding the price of a call option, it calculates obligation cost to eliminate the credit risk [3]. This method actually reviews and calculates the probability of default by entering the microdata of the company and the financial statements of the bank. Thus, the output obtained from this method is very reliable. As stated above, this method was built on the ideas that Merton presented in 1974 about corporate default. According to this idea, if we assume that the asset portfolio of a company is made up of the shares related to its shareholders and the debt related to its creditors, then we should always have $Vt = St + Dt$ where Dt, St, and Vt is debt, stocks and total assets of the company at the time of t, respectively. According to Merton's definition, default occurs when the company's total assets do not satisfy the creditors' claim. Put another way, when a company cannot settle its debts with what it owns, it has defaulted. Therefore, in this definition, the probability of default is equal to the following:

$$P(Default) = P(Vt < Dt) \tag{2.3}$$

Thus, by buying bonds (or lending to the company or the company under review), they have actually bought the put option of that company because if the company can pay the interest on these bonds (i.e., the amount of its assets is at least equal to its debt), the creditors or bondholders will not auction or sell the company's assets, but if the company defaults, they will exercise this put option, and take their share by selling the company's assets. Therefore, the pricing of this put option means finding the amount required to eradicate the credit risk arising from lending to that company. In Merton's model, the price of a put option is determined in this way if we assume that our intended asset is A with a market value of At at the time of t, which contains a stock with a value of St and a bond with a maturity price of F and a market value of Bt at the moment of t, then according to Merton's definition, the default

occurs at maturity when $AT < F$, and so the probability of default is equal to:

$$Prob(Deft) = Prob(AT < F) \tag{2.4}$$

Now, if we assume that the buyer of bonds (or the lender) wants to nullify the risk caused by default, he must prepare a put option at the price of P with the maturity price of F and the maturity time of T. So, in an arbitrage-free environment, it should be $B + P = Fe =$ "." Now, according to the Black-Scholes pricing formula, we will have the following equation:

$$P_{\cdot} = F^{-rT} F N[-d_2] - A_{\cdot} N[-d_1] \tag{2.5}$$

Therefore, the cost of eradicating credit risk for a portfolio that has a value of A4 at the moment with our standard deviation, and contains a bond with a maturity of T and a value of F at maturity, is calculated according to the following equation [5]:

$$d_1 = \frac{\log(A_{\cdot}/F) + (r + \sigma_A^2/2)T}{\sigma_A \sqrt{T}} \; and \; d_2 = d_1 - \sigma_A \sqrt{T} \tag{2.6}$$

One of the significant results obtained from Merton's pricing formula is the probability of implementing the option. The probability of implementing the put option, or the probability of default in credit risk literature is $N[d_2]$, which also appears in the formula to obtain P. Before using the model, it is essential to consider two topics: one is that Merton's option pricing method, aka the Black-Scholes formula, has an assumption on the kind of contract and the variables used. This assumption is correspondingly true on the use of this method in calculating the probability of default and should be taken into account when modeling. Another one is that to use Merton's pricing model to find the cost required to remove credit risk, the first step is to find the mean and variance of asset value, but as it is obvious, the market value of the asset is not visible, and what is visible and achievable is the market value of the stock, and the book value of the debts inside asset portfolio of the calculation and the credit risk analysis of economic sectors. Thus, to find the value of an asset portfolio and its variance, two equations with two unknowns are formed as the following relationship, and by solving it, the values of A and σ_A are obtained [7]:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= A.N(d_1) - D.e^{-rT}.N(d_2) \\ \sigma_E &= \frac{A}{E}.N(d_1).\sigma_A \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

In these two equations, which are somehow derived from the Black-Scholes-Merton equation itself, only A and σ_A are unknown, so it is possible to start with an initial value using an optimization algorithm such as Newton-Raphson, which is possible in MATLAB software, and after an acceptable number of iterations, to reach the desired values for A and σ_A.

3 Research methodology

The present research method is qualitative, and grounded theory has been adopted. This method aims to formulate new theories or present a new model on the basis of real data and using a scientific method. Induction is the main axis in grounded theory. This part of research is of fundamental type from the aspect of purpose. The basic purpose of this type of research is to test theories, explain relationships between phenomena, and add to the present body of knowledge on a specific subject. In terms of its nature and method, it can be considered to be exploratory research, striving to discover the existing relationships. In terms of nature and method, this part can be considered descriptive research.

The statistical population is selected from legislative experts, banking supervisors, banking experts, university professors and scholars, and bank customers according to the characteristics of the table below. Sampling in the interview section is of convenience sampling type, is selected from the list of participants, and is conducted as a semi-structured and interactive interview. Sampling continues up to the saturation of category, i.e., until no new information is gained during the interviews. Sampling in the interview section is carried out with purposeful experts using the snowball sampling technique. Snowball sampling is a type of convenience sampling and is used in cases where it is difficult to have access to those who have the researcher's desired characteristics.

The samples studied in this research are composed of bank managers and university faculty members (experts in the banking field). With these descriptions, those participants who had experience (as providers or users) in allocating banks' resources were selected using the snowball sampling method; that is, each participant was asked to introduce the next participant who has useful experiences to advance the purposes of this research. It should be noted that because the researcher is familiar with some participants, not all participants are selected by the snowball sampling method. Considering the adoption of the grounded theory method in this study, and since the grounded theory method, like other types of qualitative research, does not depend on the notions of the representativeness of statistical sample for the generalizability of data and the originality of the findings, and generally, the samples are purposefully selected, the theoretical sampling process is used during the research process. Theoretical sampling refers to a process that involves the continuous collection of data to create a theory, in a way that previous analysis has an effect on how decisions are made about what data to be collected. This method is theoretical because it is guided by developing patterns. Theoretical sampling is actually one of the basic features of grounded theory. In grounded theory, the main focus is on ideas and not on sample individuals. The sampling process continues until it reaches theoretical saturation. Saturation, in grounded theory, refers to a state where the researcher mentally has the notion that new data does not provide new information or more knowledge than the compilation of categories. The method of theoretical saturation (saturation of concepts and categories) is displayed in Figure 1.

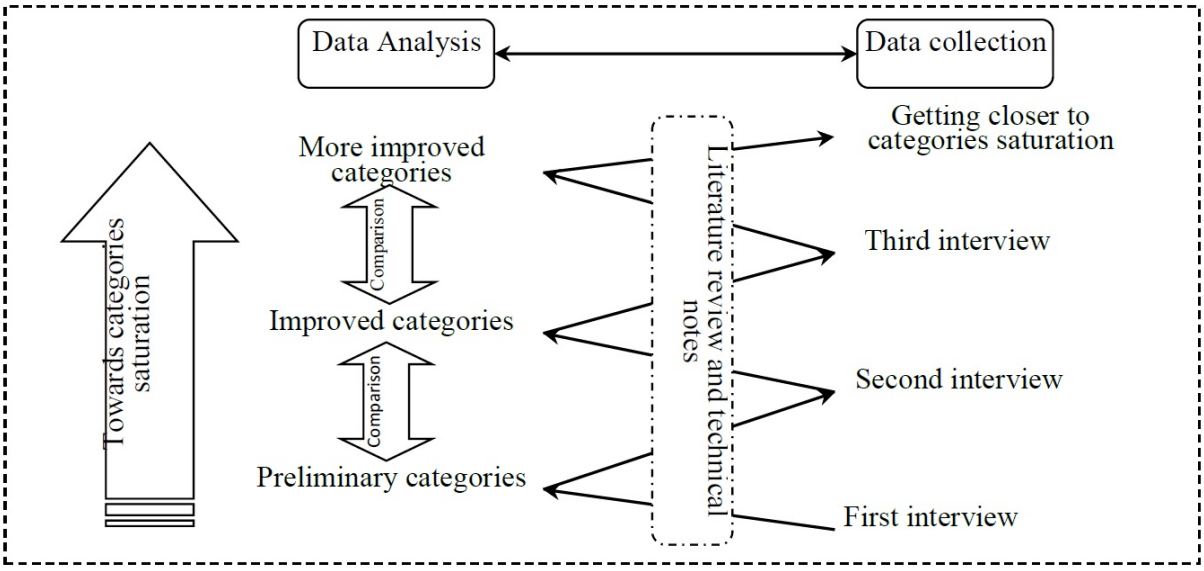

Figure 1: zigzag approach towards data collection and analysis for categories saturation

The systematic method is adopted to examine the content of interviews, conceptualization, and extraction of categories. The systematic research plan in the data-based theory focuses on the use of data analysis stages through open coding, axial coding, and selective coding, which was done in three stages, and MAXQDA software was used for the model of optimal allocation of resources based on Islamic banking.

4 Findings

Transparency and development of business environment, the payment of real taxes, the activities transparency, culturalization and respect for the authenticity of relationships and the advent of original people, economic growth, removal of unused capacities and unabsorbed costs from specialized consequences, the reduction of unemployment, the responsibility of companies, the return of honor and face of bank employees, the removal of brokering and mediation, fair distribution of wealth and income, inflation control due to the movement of financial resources towards production, the conversion of frozen investments into productive investments, performance transparency and financial transactions of economic activists, the reduction of crime, corruption, bribery and embezzlement, the increase of tax incomes, the removal of toxic assets and non-current claims of banks, the improvement of credit and credit ranking of banks through reduction of credit risk, the improvement of the profitability of banks, the reduction of actions and legal expenses without added value for banks, creating vivacity and liveliness as a result of social inferences such as reducing unemployment, creating wealth, increasing production and competition and income, fulfilling the government's sovereign responsibility in supporting and directing financial resources, benefit and added value for investors, the improvement

of the balance sheet structure of banks, the reduction of facility defaults and bank management efficiency, achieving sustainable development and the return of bank capital, and improving the current position.

Table 1: outcomes caused by interviews coding

	Open coding	Axial coding	Selective coding	Frequency
Outcome	Transparency and development of the business environment	Transparency and development of the business environment	Transparency and development of the business environment	1
	the payment of real taxes	the payment of real taxes	the payment of real taxes	1
	the activities transparency	the activities transparency	the activities transparency	1
	culturalization and respect for the authenticity of relationships and the advent of original people	culturalization and respect for the authenticity of relationships and the advent of original people	culturalization and respect for the authenticity of relationships and the advent of original people	1
	economic growth	economic growth	economic growth	1
	removal of unused capacities and unabsorbed costs from specialized consequences	removal of unused capacities and unabsorbed costs from specialized consequences	removal of unused capacities and unabsorbed costs from specialized consequences	1
	the reduction of unemployment	the reduction of unemployment	the reduction of unemployment	1
	the responsibility of companies	the responsibility of companies	the responsibility of companies	1
	the return of honor and face of bank employees	the return of honor and face of bank employees	the return of honor and face of bank employees	1
	the removal of brokering and mediation	the removal of brokering and mediation	the removal of brokering and mediation	1
	fair distribution of wealth and income	fair distribution of wealth and income	fair distribution of wealth and income	2
	inflation control due to the movement of financial resources toward production	inflation control due to the movement of financial resources toward production	inflation control due to the movement of financial resources toward production	1
	the conversion of frozen investments into productive investments	the conversion of frozen investments into productive investments	the conversion of frozen investments into productive investments	1
	performance transparency and financial transactions of economic activists	performance transparency and financial transactions of economic activists	performance transparency and financial transactions of economic activists	1
	the reduction of crime, corruption, bribery, and embezzlement	the reduction of crime, corruption, bribery, and embezzlement	the reduction of crime, corruption, bribery, and embezzlement	1
	the increase in tax incomes	the increase in tax incomes	the increase in tax incomes	1
	the increase in tax incomes	the increase in tax incomes	the increase in tax incomes	1
	the improvement of credit and credit ranking of banks through the reduction of credit risk	the improvement of credit and credit ranking of banks through the reduction of credit risk	the improvement of credit and credit ranking of banks through the reduction of credit risk	1
	the improvement of the profitability of banks	the improvement of the profitability of banks	the improvement of the profitability of banks	1
	the reduction of actions and legal expenses without added value for banks	the reduction of actions and legal expenses without added value for banks	the reduction of actions and legal expenses without added value for banks	1
	creating vivacity and liveliness as a result of social inferences such as reducing unemployment	creating vivacity and liveliness as a result of social inferences such as reducing unemployment	creating vivacity and liveliness as a result of social inferences such as reducing unemployment	1
	creating wealth	creating wealth	creating wealth	1
	increasing production and competition, and income	increasing production and competition, and income	increasing production and competition, and income	1
	fulfilling the government's sovereign responsibility in supporting and directing financial resources	fulfilling the government's sovereign responsibility in supporting and directing financial resources	fulfilling the government's sovereign responsibility in supporting and directing financial resources	1

benefit and added value for investors	benefit and added value for investors	benefit and added value for investors	1
the improvement of the balance sheet structure of banks	the improvement of the balance sheet structure of banks	the improvement of the balance sheet structure of banks	1
the reduction of facility defaults and bank management efficiency	the reduction of facility defaults and bank management efficiency	the reduction of facility defaults and bank management efficiency	1
achieving sustainable development and the return of bank capital	achieving sustainable development and the return of bank capital	achieving sustainable development and the return of bank capital	1
improving the current position	improving the current position	improving the current position	1
Auditing	Tracking the partners' current account headings	Tracking the partners' current account headings	1
	The services of official judicial experts	The services of official judicial experts	2
	Agreed audit	Agreed audit	8
	The role of the auditor	The role of the auditor	2
Culturalization	Attitude	Attitude	3
	Strengthening religious teachings in society	Strengthening religious teachings in society	1
	Judicial justification and support of creditors and credit elements of banks	Judicial justification and support of creditors and credit elements of banks	1
	Bank employees' familiarity with and mastery of contract provisions and changes in forces	Bank employees' familiarity with and mastery of contract provisions and changes in forces	1
	Media	Explaining investment priorities by the media	0
		Correct reflection of plan details and dos and don'ts from the perspective of the whole beneficiary	2
		Resource allocation	1
	Correcting people's beliefs	Correcting people's beliefs	1
	Training employees	Training employees	2
	Building cultural context	Building cultural context	4
Executive guarantee of laws	Executive guarantee of laws	Executive guarantee of laws	2
Avoiding setting up duplicitous contracts and not optimally allocating resources	Avoiding setting up duplicitous contracts and not optimally allocating resources	Avoiding setting up duplicitous contracts and not optimally allocating resources	1
Maintaining local currency value, and the purchasing power of depositors	Maintaining local currency value, and the purchasing power of depositors	Maintaining local currency value, and the purchasing power of depositors	1
The eligibility of indicators	Paying attention to customer eligibility based on trust and respect for the will and intention of people	Paying attention to customer eligibility based on trust and respect for the will and intention of people	6
	Paying taxes	Paying taxes	1
	Customer honesty in providing financial information	Customer honesty in providing financial information	1
	The sanctity of auditing	The sanctity of auditing	1
	Ethical eligibility of lenders and borrowers	Ethical eligibility of lenders and borrowers	1
Transparency	Transparency	Transparency	4
Credit based on trust	Credit based on trust	Credit based on trust	1
Accepting the risk of investment loss	Accepting the risk of investment loss	Accepting the risk of investment loss	1
The consistency of accounting processes with legal processes of contracts	The consistency of accounting processes with legal processes of contracts	The consistency of accounting processes with legal processes of contracts	1
Emphasis on the necessity of risk-taking by bank managers	Emphasis on the necessity of risk-taking by bank managers	Emphasis on the necessity of risk-taking by bank managers	1
Optimal allocation of resources	Optimal allocation of resources	Optimal allocation of resources	7
Supporting production and employment	Supporting production and employment	Supporting production and employment	1

The revival of the position of the stock market	The revival of the position of the stock market	The revival of the position of the stock market	1
Reforming the economic system and creating healthy economic cycles	Reforming the economic system and creating healthy economic cycles	Reforming the economic system and creating healthy economic cycles	1
Modeling complete examples of Islamic banking from other countries	Modeling complete examples of Islamic banking from other countries	Modeling complete examples of Islamic banking from other countries	2
Contract flexibility	Contract flexibility	Contract flexibility	3
The reconciliation of science and knowledge of resource allocation and avoiding the self-concept of resource allocation	The reconciliation of science and knowledge of resource allocation and avoiding the self-concept of resource allocation	The reconciliation of science and knowledge of resource allocation and avoiding the self-concept of resource allocation	1
Monitoring project management standards	Monitoring project management standards	Monitoring project management standards	2
The completion of unfinished and half-finished investment projects	The completion of unfinished and half-finished investment projects	The completion of unfinished and half-finished investment projects	1
Decision-making authority exclusively for banks	Decision-making authority exclusively for banks	Decision-making authority exclusively for banks	1
Accountability, along with a delegation of authority	Accountability, along with a delegation of authority	Accountability, along with a delegation of authority	1
The separation of real debtors from opportunistic debtors	The separation of real debtors from opportunistic debtors	The separation of real debtors from opportunistic debtors	1
The establishment of corporate governance in companies	The establishment of corporate governance in companies	The establishment of corporate governance in companies	1
Recognizing the risks of decision making	Recognizing the risks of decision making	Recognizing the risks of decision making	2
Having various tools and services in the banking system	Having various tools and services in the banking system	Having various tools and services in the banking system	1
The unification of banks	The unification of banks	The unification of banks	1
Identifying the characteristics of allocating banking resources based on Islamic banking	Identifying the characteristics of allocating banking resources based on Islamic banking	Identifying the characteristics of allocating banking resources based on Islamic banking	1
Criticizing the banks' performance with the right standards and by experts	Criticizing the banks' performance with the right standards and by experts	Criticizing the banks' performance with the right standards and by experts	1
The stability of the banking structure	The stability of the banking structure	The stability of the banking structure	1

5 Discussion and conclusion

Transparency and development of the business environment, payment of real taxes, transparency of activities, culturalization and respect for the authenticity of relationships and the appearance of authentic people, economic growth, the removal of unused capacities and unabsorbed costs from specialized consequences, the reduction of unemployment, the accountability of companies, the return of the honor and face of bank employees, the elimination of brokerage and mediation, fair distribution of wealth and income, inflation control due to the movement of financial resources towards production, the conversion of frozen investments into productive investments, performance transparency and financial transactions of economic activists, the reduction of crime, corruption, bribery and embezzlement, the increase of tax incomes, the removal of toxic assets and non-current claims of banks, the improvement of credit and credit ranking of banks through reduction of credit risk, the improvement of the profitability of banks, the reduction of actions and legal expenses without added value for banks, creating vivacity and liveliness as a result of social inferences such as reducing unemployment, creating wealth, increasing production and competition and income, fulfilling the government's sovereign responsibility in supporting and directing financial resources, benefit and added value for investors, the improvement of the balance sheet structure of banks, the reduction of facility defaults and bank management efficiency, achieving sustainable development and the return of bank capital, and improving the current position. Now, considering the levels of qualitative analysis and extracted concepts and categories, the category of "optimal allocation of resources based on Islamic banking" is the event at which actions and reactions are directed, and of course, it is abstract enough for other categories to be related to it, and it was chosen as the core category.

Also, theorizing is the main stage, where, based on the results of the previous two stages of coding, provide categories

and relationships as the main principles of the theory are the preliminary and foundational steps for theorizing and developing the theory. At this level, we attempted to establish a systematic relationship between the categories by putting them together. The findings that emerge as a result of strategies are the outcomes, results, and the result of actions and reactions. The outcomes cannot always be predicted, and they are not necessarily those that people intended. Consequences may be incidents and events, take a negative form, be real or implied, and happen in the present or future. It is also possible that what is regarded as an outcome at some point in time, will become a part of conditions and factors at another while.

Finally, the following suggestions are provided for relevant authorities and future scholars:

- Reviving and improving the status of company audits and refraining from limiting audits due to the inadequacy of facilitating the growth of production and employment.
- Informing and introducing the characteristics of the allocation of banking resources based on Islamic banking
- Using the opinion of experts and specialists in establishing laws and regulations and issuing circulars and instructions.
- Supporting the risk-taking of bank managers and recognizing the risks of decision-making
- Paying attention to the financing of Islamic wisdom through the creation and development of funds, institutions, and banks of Qarz al-Hasana
- Developing guidelines related to the monitoring of project management standards in economic projects involving banks
- Decision-making authority exclusively for banks, and accountability along with a delegation of authority
- Separation and clarification of real debtors and opportunistic debtors
- Paying attention to the establishment of corporate governance in companies through the establishment of executive standards and regulations
- Clarification and timely presentation of financial information of banks
- Hypothesizing and testing the level of efficiency, effectiveness, and relationships of variables, categories and concepts presented
- Conducting research and presenting their findings in a time period with fewer interludes from the present.
- Separating the groups involved in the topic of resource allocation and providing the optimal paradigm model for each group
- Providing a paradigmatic model of resource mobilization based on Islamic banking
- Providing an inclusive model of optimal allocation of resources using other research methods and tools
- Providing local validation models, including the current status and function of banks

This research, like any research, encountered limitations, the most important of which are mentioned in the following:

- The interview process is time-consuming due to the impossibility of coordinating the interview sessions
- The cold reception of interviews by some people in the statistical population, especially in the field of legislators and overseers.
- Lack of relationship between banks and researchers, and the difficulties of research and cooperation with scholars in the area and organizational structure of banks

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