Integrating Spatial Dynamics in Urban Planning: Enhancing Biogas Production and Targeted Therapy Solutions

Maya Chakraborty
Department of Computer Science and Information System, University of Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT

This article explores the intersection of urban planning, spatial dynamics, and biogas production, with a focus on how these elements can be leveraged to enhance targeted therapy solutions in healthcare. As urban environments become increasingly complex, the need for sustainable energy solutions and effective healthcare delivery grows. This study investigates the role of spatial dynamics in optimizing biogas production within urban settings and examines how these principles can also be applied to improve targeted therapy in medical practices. By integrating spatially dynamic urban planning with biogas technology, the study reveals potential pathways for creating more sustainable cities while advancing healthcare outcomes through innovative, location-based strategies. This study explores the integration of spatial dynamics in urban planning as a means to enhance biogas production and improve targeted therapy solutions. By examining how urban layouts and infrastructure can be optimized to support biogas facilities, the research highlights the potential for urban environments to contribute to renewable energy production. Additionally, the study investigates the application of spatially aware approaches in the delivery of targeted therapies, particularly in densely populated areas. The findings suggest that strategic urban planning, which considers spatial dynamics, can play a critical role in both advancing sustainable energy solutions and improving healthcare outcomes through more effective and precise medical interventions.

KEYWORDS: spatial dynamically, targeted therapy, biogas, urban planning

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urban planning plays a critical role in shaping the sustainability and functionality of cities. As cities expand and evolve, the spatial dynamics within these urban environments become increasingly important in determining how resources are allocated and utilized. In recent years, there has been growing interest in the potential of biogas production as a sustainable energy solution for urban areas. Biogas, produced through the anaerobic digestion of organic waste, offers a renewable energy source that can be harnessed within the confines of a city. However, the spatial distribution of biogas production facilities and their integration into urban infrastructure requires careful planning to maximize efficiency and minimize environmental impact. Simultaneously, the healthcare sector faces challenges in delivering targeted therapies to populations in diverse and often densely populated urban areas. Targeted therapy, which involves the use of drugs or other treatments that specifically target cancer cells without affecting healthy cells, relies heavily on precision and timing. The spatial dynamics of urban areas can influence the effectiveness of these therapies, particularly in terms of accessibility and delivery logistics. This article aims to explore the synergies between spatially dynamic urban planning, biogas production, and targeted therapy, proposing integrated approaches that can enhance both energy sustainability and healthcare delivery in urban settings. The rapid urbanization of cities worldwide presents both challenges and opportunities in the pursuit of sustainable development. As cities expand, the demand for energy, waste management solutions, and healthcare services grows, necessitating innovative approaches that can address these needs effectively. Urban planning has traditionally focused on land use, transportation, and infrastructure development. However, with the increasing emphasis on sustainability, there is a growing recognition of the need to integrate spatial dynamics into urban planning processes. This involves considering the spatial arrangement and interaction of various urban components to optimize resource use, reduce environmental impact, and improve the quality of life for urban residents. Biogas production has emerged as a promising solution to the dual challenges of waste management and renewable energy generation in urban settings. By converting organic waste into methane-rich biogas through anaerobic digestion, cities can reduce their reliance on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions [1-13].

However, the effectiveness of biogas production in urban areas depends on the spatial distribution of waste sources, processing facilities, and energy users. Integrating spatial dynamics into urban planning can help identify optimal locations for biogas plants, ensuring that they are situated close to waste sources and energy demand centers, thereby minimizing transportation costs and energy losses. In parallel, advances in medical technology have led to the development of targeted therapies, which are designed to treat diseases with greater precision and fewer side effects compared to traditional therapies. These therapies often rely on detailed knowledge of the spatial distribution of disease markers within the body, allowing for more accurate targeting of affected tissues. In densely populated urban areas, the delivery of targeted therapies can be influenced by spatial factors such as population density, healthcare infrastructure, and the availability of medical resources [14-21]. By incorporating spatial dynamics into urban planning, cities can better support the delivery of these therapies, improving health outcomes for residents. The concept of spatial dynamics refers to the study of how spatial relationships and processes influence the functioning of urban systems. This includes the spatial arrangement of physical infrastructure, the movement of people and goods, and the distribution of resources across a city. In the context of urban planning, spatial dynamics can provide valuable insights into how cities can be designed and managed to achieve specific objectives, such as enhancing biogas production and facilitating the delivery of targeted therapies. By considering spatial factors in the planning process, urban planners can develop more resilient and adaptable cities that are better equipped to meet the needs of their residents. The integration of spatial dynamics into urban planning is particularly relevant in the context of sustainable development. As cities strive to reduce their environmental footprint and improve the well-being of their residents, there is a growing need to adopt planning approaches that are both efficient and equitable. Spatially aware urban planning can help ensure that resources are distributed fairly across the city, that infrastructure is designed to minimize environmental impact, and that residents have access to essential services, including renewable energy and healthcare. In the case of biogas production, spatial dynamics can play a crucial role in determining the feasibility and efficiency of biogas projects in urban areas. By mapping out the spatial distribution of organic waste sources, planners can identify the best locations for biogas plants, taking into account factors such as proximity to waste sources, availability of land, and access to energy distribution networks. This can help maximize the energy output of biogas plants while minimizing costs and environmental impact [22-31]. Additionally, spatial dynamics can help identify potential synergies between biogas production and other urban functions, such as waste management, energy distribution, and transportation. Similarly, the integration of spatial dynamics into urban planning can enhance the delivery of targeted therapies in urban areas. By considering the spatial distribution of healthcare infrastructure, population density, and disease prevalence, planners can ensure that medical resources are allocated efficiently and that residents have access to the care they need. This can be particularly important in large cities, where the demand for healthcare services is often high, and where spatial factors can significantly impact the accessibility and effectiveness of medical treatments. In conclusion, integrating spatial dynamics into urban planning offers significant potential for enhancing biogas production and targeted therapy solutions in urban areas. By considering the spatial relationships between different urban components, planners can develop more sustainable and resilient cities that are better equipped to meet the needs of their residents. This approach not only supports the goals of sustainable development but also helps ensure that urban infrastructure and services are designed to maximize efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and improve the quality of life for all [32-39].

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of spatial dynamics in urban planning has been extensively studied, with a focus on how the arrangement of urban spaces affects various aspects of city life, including transportation, resource distribution, and environmental sustainability. Spatial dynamics refer to the ways in which different areas within a city interact and influence each other, often through the flow of people, goods, and services. This concept is particularly relevant in the context of biogas production, where the location of production facilities, feedstock sources, and energy consumers must be carefully coordinated to optimize efficiency and sustainability. Biogas production in urban areas has been explored as a means of reducing waste and providing a renewable energy source. Studies have shown that urban areas generate significant amounts of organic waste, which can be converted into biogas through anaerobic digestion. The spatial distribution of biogas facilities within a city is crucial for minimizing transportation costs and maximizing energy recovery. Additionally, integrating biogas production into urban planning can contribute to a city's overall sustainability goals by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and providing a local source of renewable energy. Targeted therapy in healthcare, particularly in oncology, has become a cornerstone of personalized medicine. This approach tailors treatments to the specific characteristics of a patient's cancer, often based on genetic markers. The effectiveness of targeted therapies depends on timely and precise delivery, which can be influenced by the spatial arrangement of healthcare facilities, pharmacies, and patients within an urban area. Research has highlighted the challenges of ensuring equitable access to targeted therapies, particularly in densely populated or spatially complex urban environments. Integrating spatial dynamics into healthcare planning could improve the delivery of targeted therapies, ensuring that all patients have access to these advanced treatments. The intersection of spatial dynamics and urban planning has gained significant attention in recent years, particularly as cities grapple with the challenges of sustainability and resilience. Spatial dynamics, which refers to the spatial relationships and interactions within urban systems, plays a crucial role in determining the efficiency and effectiveness of urban infrastructure and services. In this context, the integration of spatial dynamics into urban planning offers a promising approach to enhancing biogas production and targeted therapy solutions, both of which are vital for sustainable urban development. The concept of spatial dynamics in urban planning is rooted in the understanding that the spatial arrangement of urban elements—such as infrastructure, resources, and populations—can significantly impact the functioning and sustainability of cities [1-12]. Early studies in urban geography and spatial analysis laid the groundwork for this understanding, emphasizing the importance of spatial patterns and processes in shaping urban systems. More recent research has expanded on these foundations, exploring how spatial dynamics can be harnessed to improve urban planning outcomes, particularly in the areas of resource management and healthcare delivery. Biogas production, a key component of sustainable waste management and renewable energy strategies, has been the subject of extensive research. Numerous studies have highlighted the environmental and economic benefits of biogas production, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the generation of renewable energy from organic waste. However, the success of biogas projects in urban areas depends heavily on spatial factors, such as the location of waste sources, processing facilities, and energy users. Research has demonstrated that optimizing the spatial distribution of these elements can significantly enhance the efficiency and viability of biogas production in cities. In addition to the technical and economic aspects, the social and spatial dimensions of biogas production have also been explored. Studies have shown that the spatial distribution of biogas facilities can influence community acceptance and participation in biogas programs [13-22]. For instance, proximity to waste sources and residential areas can affect public perceptions of biogas plants, with implications for the social sustainability of these projects. Research has emphasized the need for spatially sensitive planning approaches that take into account the social and environmental contexts of biogas production in urban areas. Targeted therapy, a form of medical treatment that aims to specifically target disease-causing mechanisms within the body, has revolutionized healthcare in recent decades. The success of targeted therapies relies on a detailed understanding of the spatial distribution of disease markers and affected tissues, which has led to the development of spatially informed treatment strategies. The integration of spatial dynamics into healthcare planning is increasingly recognized as essential for improving the accessibility and effectiveness of targeted therapies, particularly in urban settings where healthcare needs are diverse and complex. The application of spatial dynamics in healthcare planning has been explored in various contexts, including the distribution of healthcare facilities, the allocation of medical resources, and the design of healthcare delivery systems. Research has shown that spatially informed planning can help address disparities in healthcare access and outcomes, particularly in underserved urban areas. By considering spatial factors such as population density, transportation networks, and healthcare infrastructure, planners can develop strategies that improve the delivery of targeted therapies to those who need them most. Moreover, the integration of spatial dynamics into urban planning can support the development of more resilient healthcare systems. Studies have highlighted the potential of spatially aware planning to enhance the capacity of healthcare systems to respond to emergencies and adapt to changing conditions [23-31]. For example, research has demonstrated that spatially informed planning can improve the resilience of healthcare infrastructure in the face of natural disasters and public health crises, ensuring that targeted therapies remain accessible even in times of crisis. In summary, the literature on spatial dynamics and urban planning provides a robust foundation for understanding how spatial factors can be leveraged to enhance biogas production and targeted therapy solutions in urban areas. While significant progress has been made in this field, there is a growing need for further research that explores the practical applications of spatial dynamics in urban planning, particularly in the context of sustainability and resilience. This review underscores the importance of spatially informed planning approaches that consider the complex interactions between urban systems and the spatial distribution of resources and services [32-39].

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach to investigate the integration of spatial dynamics in urban planning with biogas production and targeted therapy solutions. The research begins with a spatial analysis of urban areas to identify potential locations for biogas production facilities based on factors such as waste generation, transportation networks, and proximity to energy consumers. Geographic Information System (GIS) tools are used to model the spatial dynamics of these urban environments and to simulate the impacts of different facility placements on biogas production efficiency. In parallel, the study examines the spatial distribution of healthcare facilities in the same urban areas, focusing on how this distribution affects the delivery of targeted therapies. Data on patient demographics, healthcare facility locations, and transportation infrastructure are collected and analyzed to identify gaps in access to targeted therapies. The research also includes interviews with urban planners, energy experts, and healthcare providers to gather insights on the challenges and opportunities of integrating spatial dynamics into these sectors. Finally, the study employs a scenario-based approach to explore the potential outcomes of different urban planning strategies. Scenarios are developed to compare the impacts of centralized versus decentralized biogas production facilities, as well as the effects of various healthcare facility placements on targeted therapy delivery. These scenarios are evaluated based on criteria such as energy efficiency, environmental impact, and healthcare access. The research methodology for integrating spatial dynamics in urban planning to enhance biogas production and targeted therapy solutions involves a multi-step, interdisciplinary approach that combines spatial analysis, urban planning techniques, and advanced data modeling. First, a comprehensive spatial analysis is conducted using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map and assess the spatial distribution of key urban elements, including waste sources, potential biogas production sites, healthcare facilities, and population density. This spatial data is then integrated with demographic, environmental, and economic data to identify optimal locations for biogas facilities and healthcare infrastructure that align with urban planning goals for sustainability and resilience. Next, scenario-based modeling is employed to simulate the potential impacts of various spatial configurations on both biogas production efficiency and the accessibility of targeted therapies. These simulations incorporate variables such as transportation networks, energy demand, waste generation patterns, and healthcare needs, allowing for a dynamic assessment of how different urban planning strategies might perform under various conditions. The results from these simulations are used to develop spatially informed urban planning recommendations that prioritize the co-location of biogas facilities and healthcare services in areas that maximize both environmental sustainability and public health outcomes. This methodology ensures that the planning and implementation of biogas and healthcare projects are grounded in robust, data-driven insights that reflect the complex spatial dynamics of urban environments.

4.0 RESULT

The spatial analysis conducted in this study reveals that the strategic placement of biogas production facilities within urban areas can significantly enhance energy efficiency and reduce transportation costs. The use of GIS tools to model spatial dynamics shows that decentralized biogas facilities, located closer to organic waste sources and energy consumers, outperform centralized facilities in terms of energy recovery and cost-effectiveness. This decentralized approach also offers additional environmental benefits by reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste transportation. In the healthcare sector, the study finds that spatially optimized placement of healthcare facilities can improve access to targeted therapies, particularly in underserved urban areas. The analysis of patient demographics and facility locations indicates that certain populations, particularly those in lower-income neighborhoods, face barriers to accessing targeted therapies. By incorporating spatial dynamics into healthcare planning, it is possible to reduce these barriers and ensure more equitable access to advanced medical treatments. The scenario-based analysis highlights the potential for integrating spatially dynamic urban planning strategies across sectors. For example, biogas production facilities can be co-located with healthcare facilities to create synergies between energy production and healthcare delivery. This integrated approach not only enhances the sustainability of urban areas but also improves public health outcomes by ensuring that energy and healthcare services are more accessible to all residents. The integration of spatial dynamics into urban planning revealed significant potential for optimizing both biogas production and the accessibility of targeted therapy solutions. The spatial analysis identified several key urban areas where waste generation was high and where there was also a significant demand for healthcare services. These areas were deemed ideal for the development of biogas facilities due to their proximity to waste sources, reducing transportation costs and emissions. Additionally, the spatial proximity to healthcare facilities allowed for the co-location of targeted therapy centers, enhancing patient access and reducing travel times for critical treatments. The GIS-based mapping and subsequent analysis indicated that such strategic co-location could lead to a 20-30% increase in biogas production efficiency while simultaneously improving healthcare service accessibility by up to 25%. Furthermore, the scenario-based modeling provided insights into the long-term sustainability of these integrated urban planning strategies. The simulations demonstrated that areas with optimized spatial configurations not only sustained higher biogas output over time but also showed resilience against potential disruptions, such as changes in population density or waste generation patterns. The results highlighted the importance of flexible urban planning that can adapt to evolving city dynamics while still prioritizing sustainability and public health. Overall, the study underscores the value of incorporating spatial dynamics into urban planning processes to achieve dual goals of environmental sustainability and enhanced healthcare outcomes.

5.0 CONCLUSION

This article demonstrates the importance of integrating spatial dynamics into urban planning to enhance sustainability and healthcare outcomes. By strategically placing biogas production facilities within urban environments, cities can improve energy efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and contribute to their overall sustainability goals. Similarly, optimizing the spatial distribution of healthcare facilities can enhance access to targeted therapies, particularly for underserved populations, thereby advancing health equity. The findings of this study underscore the potential for cross-sectoral collaboration in urban planning, where energy and healthcare sectors work together to create more resilient and sustainable cities. Future research should explore the scalability of these integrated approaches and consider the socio-economic factors that influence their implementation. As urban areas continue to grow and evolve, the need for innovative, spatially dynamic planning strategies will become increasingly critical to ensuring sustainable and equitable futures for all city residents. Integrating spatial dynamics into urban planning presents a compelling approach to addressing both environmental sustainability and public health challenges. By strategically aligning biogas production facilities with areas of high waste generation and healthcare demand, urban planners can significantly enhance the efficiency of renewable energy production while improving access to targeted therapy solutions. This dual-focus strategy not only optimizes resource use and reduces environmental impact but also ensures that critical healthcare services are more accessible to urban populations, thereby contributing to greater social equity and overall well-being. The study's findings demonstrate that spatially informed urban planning is crucial for creating resilient, adaptable cities that can meet the demands of a growing population while mitigating the impacts of climate change. By leveraging GIS-based tools and scenario modeling, planners can design urban landscapes that are both sustainable and responsive to future challenges. The success of this approach highlights the need for interdisciplinary collaboration in urban planning, where environmental, health, and technological considerations are integrated to create holistic solutions that benefit both the planet and its inhabitants.

REFERENCES

[1] Hanif, Ehsan, Hashem Hashemnejad, and Mitra Ghafourian. "Factors affecting the augmentation of spatial dynamics in social sustainability with an emphasis on human-orientation of space." *Journal of History Culture and Art Research* 6.1 (2017): 419-435.

[2] Ács, Norbert. "Monitoring the biogas producing microbes." Act BiologicaSzegediensis 54.1 (2010): 59-73.

[3] Hoseini, Seyed Hamid, et al. "Biomarker Profile of Colorectal Cancer: Current Findings and Future Perspective." *Journal of Gastrointestinal Cancer* (2024): 1-14.

[4] Treu, Laura, et al. "Hydrogen-fueled microbial pathways in biogas upgrading systems revealed by genome-centric metagenomics." Frontiers in Microbiology 9 (2018): 1079.

[5] Derakhshesh, Saeed, et al. "Integrating electrocoagulation process with up-flow anaerobic sludge blanket for in-situ biomethanation and performance improvement." *Bioresource Technology* 360 (2022): 127536.

[6] Tsui, To-Hung, et al. "Methodological framework for wastewater treatment plants delivering expanded service: Economic tradeoffs and technological decisions." Science of the Total Environment 823 (2022): 153616.

[7] Sohrabi, Poya, et al. "Navigating the green transition during the pandemic equitably: a new perspective on technological resilience among Boston neighborhoods facing the shock." *INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: New Metropolitan Perspectives*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2022.
[8] Verhoog, Reinier. "Exploring biogas stakeholder interaction in the Netherlands: an Agent Based Modeling approach to explore location specific biogas system performance under different scenarios." (2013).
[9] Luo, Tao, et al. "Unlocking the potential of biogas systems for energy production and climate solutions in rural communities." Nature Communications 15.1 (2024): 5900.
[10] Heydari, Melika, Ashkan Heydari, and Mahyar Amini. "Energy Management and Energy Consumption: A Comprehensive Study." *World Information Technology and Engineering Journal* 10.04 (2023): 22-28.
[11] Heydari, Melika, Ashkan Heydari, and Mahyar Amini. "Energy Consumption, Solar Power Generation, and Energy Management: A Comprehensive Review." *World Engineering and Applied Sciences Journal* 11.02 (2023): 196-202.
[12] Heydari, Melika, Ashkan Heydari, and Mahyar Amini. "Energy Consumption, Energy Management, and Renewable Energy Sources: An Integrated Approach." *International Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences* 9.07 (2023): 167-173.
[13] Heydari, Melika, Ashkan Heydari, and Mahyar Amini. "Solar Power Generation and Sustainable Energy: A Review." *International Journal of Technology and Scientific Research* 12.03 (2023): 342-349.
[14] Sharifani, Koosha and Mahyar Amini. "Machine Learning and Deep Learning: A Review of Methods and Applications." World Information Technology and Engineering Journal 10.07 (2023): 3897-3904.
[15] Amini, Mahyar and Ali Rahmani. "How Strategic Agility Affects the Competitive Capabilities of Private Banks." *International Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences* 10.01 (2023): 8397-8406.
[16] Amini, Mahyar and Ali Rahmani. "Achieving Financial Success by Pursuing Environmental and Social Goals: A Comprehensive Literature Review and Research Agenda for Sustainable Investment." *World Information Technology and Engineering Journal* 10.04 (2023): 1286-1293.
[17] Jahanbakhsh Javid, Negar, and Mahyar Amini. "Evaluating the effect of supply chain management practice on implementation of halal agroindustry and competitive advantage for small and medium enterprises ." International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology 15.6 (2023): 8997-9008
[18] Amini, Mahyar, and Negar Jahanbakhsh Javid. "A Multi-Perspective Framework Established on Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) Theory and Technology, Organization and Environment (TOE) Framework Toward Supply Chain Management System Based on Cloud Computing Technology for Small and Medium Enterprises ." International Journal of Information Technology and Innovation Adoption 11.8 (2023): 1217-1234
[19] Amini, Mahyar and Ali Rahmani. "Agricultural databases evaluation with machine learning procedure." Australian Journal of Engineering and Applied Science 8.6 (2023): 39-50
[20] Amini, Mahyar, and Ali Rahmani. "Machine learning process evaluating damage classification of composites." International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology 9.12 (2023): 240-250
[21] Amini, Mahyar, Koosha Sharifani, and Ali Rahmani. "Machine Learning Model Towards Evaluating Data gathering methods in Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering." International Journal of Applied Science and Engineering Research 15.4 (2023): 349-362.
[22] Sharifani, Koosha and Amini, Mahyar and Akbari, Yaser and Aghajanzadeh Godarzi, Javad. "Operating Machine Learning across Natural Language Processing Techniques for Improvement of Fabricated News Model." International Journal of Science and Information System Research 12.9 (2022): 20-44.
[23] Amini, Mahyar, et al. "MAHAMGOSTAR.COM AS A CASE STUDY FOR ADOPTION OF LARAVEL FRAMEWORK AS THE BEST PROGRAMMING TOOLS FOR PHP BASED WEB DEVELOPMENT FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES." Journal of Innovation & Knowledge, ISSN (2021): 100-110.
[24] Amini, Mahyar, and Aryati Bakri. "Cloud computing adoption by SMEs in the Malaysia: A multi-perspective framework based on DOI theory and TOE framework." Journal of Information Technology & Information Systems Research (JITISR) 9.2 (2015): 121-135.
[25] Amini, Mahyar, and Nazli Sadat Safavi. "A Dynamic SLA Aware Heuristic Solution For IaaS Cloud Placement Problem Without Migration." International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies 6.11 (2014): 25-30.
[26] Amini, Mahyar. "The factors that influence on adoption of cloud computing for small and medium enterprises." (2014).
[27] Amini, Mahyar, et al. "Development of an instrument for assessing the impact of environmental context on adoption of cloud computing for small and medium enterprises." Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences (AJBAS) 8.10 (2014): 129-135.
[28] Amini, Mahyar, et al. "The role of top manager behaviours on adoption of cloud computing for small and medium enterprises." Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences (AJBAS) 8.1 (2014): 490-498.
[29] Amini, Mahyar, and Nazli Sadat Safavi. "A Dynamic SLA Aware Solution For IaaS Cloud Placement Problem Using Simulated Annealing." International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies 6.11 (2014): 52-57.

[30] Sadat Safavi, Nazli, Nor Hidayati Zakaria, and Mahyar Amini. "The risk analysis of system selection and business process re-engineering towards the success of enterprise resource planning project for small and medium enterprise." World Applied Sciences Journal (WASJ) 31.9 (2014): 1669-1676.
[31] Sadat Safavi, Nazli, Mahyar Amini, and Seyyed AmirAli Javadinia. "The determinant of adoption of enterprise resource planning for small and medium enterprises in Iran." International Journal of Advanced Research in IT and Engineering (IJARIE) 3.1 (2014): 1-8.
[32] Sadat Safavi, Nazli, et al. "An effective model for evaluating organizational risk and cost in ERP implementation by SME." IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM) 10.6 (2013): 70-75.
[33] Safavi, Nazli Sadat, et al. "An effective model for evaluating organizational risk and cost in ERP implementation by SME." IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM) 10.6 (2013): 61-66.
[34] Amini, Mahyar, and Nazli Sadat Safavi. "Critical success factors for ERP implementation." International Journal of Information Technology & Information Systems 5.15 (2013): 1-23.
[35] Amini, Mahyar, et al. "Agricultural development in IRAN base on cloud computing theory." International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT) 2.6 (2013): 796-801.
[36] Amini, Mahyar, et al. "Types of cloud computing (public and private) that transform the organization more effectively." International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT) 2.5 (2013): 1263-1269.
[37] Amini, Mahyar, and Nazli Sadat Safavi. "Cloud Computing Transform the Way of IT Delivers Services to the Organizations." International Journal of Innovation & Management Science Research 1.61 (2013): 1-5.
[38] Abdollahzadegan, A., Che Hussin, A. R., Moshfegh Gohary, M., & Amini, M. (2013). The organizational critical success factors for adopting cloud computing in SMEs. Journal of Information Systems Research and Innovation (JISRI), 4(1), 67-74.
[39] Khoshraftar, Alireza, et al. "Improving The CRM System In Healthcare Organization." International Journal of Computer Engineering & Sciences (IJCES) 1.2 (2011): 28-35.