Analysis of religious content in Persian high school textbooks

Shokoufeh Darabi¹

Abstract

There are several methods to check any written and unwritten literary works such as content analysis, which is one of the most widely used research methods in the study of social sciences, behavior and humanities, also it is used as a research method to objective, systematic and quantitative description of the content of communications with the ultimate goal of interpreting the data. This study has also used such method to examine the religious content of Persian books in high school. This research is applied in terms of purpose with documentary approach and in terms of implementation method is based on content analysis (quantitative and qualitative). The statistical population of the study is the Persian literature course books in high school and the research sample is all the parts of the books. The results show that regarding the ٥ analyzed course books, *Persian Literature* course book of the third grade of high school contains the most religious themes and *Literary Sciences and Technologies* ٢ has the least religious content. Among the studied subjects, the divine name and attributes are mentioned ١٠٧ times and is at the top of the religious content of *Persian Literature* course books of high school and the expression of religious events with ٣ times repetition has the least frequency. Religious themes, in the order of their frequency, are as follows: Religious symbols, religious figures, religious beliefs, religious values, verses and hadiths, religious places, religious rites, religious ceremonies and religious events.

Keywords: Content Analysis, Religious Topics, *Persian Literature* Course Books, High School

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The Role of Parental Burnout in Their Maltreatment with Their Elementary School Children during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Covid-19 is one of the diseases that has spread all over the world, including Iran, and has caused significant changes in all aspects of daily life. These changes put parents at greater risk for parental burnout and their maltreatment with their children. The purpose of this study is to review the general concept of parental burnout and discuss it in the context of the current Covid-19 epidemic, focusing specifically on its effects on child abuse imposed on elementary school children. Review research method was used for this study and its statistical population included all articles on parental burnout, students, maltreatment with children and Covid-19. All the reviewed articles had suitable research attributes such as reliability, appropriate sampling, research population, hypotheses and research questions. Results showed that Covid-19 can exacerbate parental burnout, and the likelihood of child abuse and neglect are more among the parents who have experienced parental burnout. This can expose children to harmful short-term and long-term risks. Based on the research findings, it is suggested that parents be provided with some trainings that reduce the rate of parental burnout and the risks of maltreatment with children during the Covid-19 epidemic.

Keywords: Parental Burnout, Maltreatment toward Child, Elementary School Children, COVID-19

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An Investigation into the Importance of Research in the Arabic Language Teaching Curriculum in Farhangian University

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Abstract

The development of research culture is very important in the education system; in such a way that without conducting research, educational affairs will not have the necessary dynamism and vitality. Paying attention to research is doubly important in Farhangian University; because research skills lead to the empowerment of student-teachers during their studies and ultimately teaching and solving educational problems. The Arabic language and culture has always been of interest to Iranian scholars and linguists due to its many similarities with the Persian language and culture, as well as its religious significance in Iran. This research intends to investigate the importance of research in the Arabic Language Teaching curriculum in Farhangian University. The data collected through descriptive and analytical content analysis research method. The purpose of this study is to provide a complete description of research-oriented courses and a careful look and serious attention to status of research in the official curriculum of Arabic language teaching in Farhangian University. Findings showed that only 5٪ of the curriculum of Arabic Language Teaching at Farhangian University are research courses and the dominant is qualitative approach. The results of this study can provide a coherent profile for curriculum planners and help the authorities eliminate the shortcomings, pay more attention to the enrichment and implementation of the curriculum of this field.

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Determining the Role of Cohesive Self-Knowledge and Life Satisfaction in Predicting Self-compassion of Payam-E Noor University Staff

Ahmad Mirgol[1], Sahar Mohseni[2], Jalal Moradi[3]

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the mediating role of cohesive self-knowledge and life satisfaction in predicting self-compassion of Payam-e Noor University staff. The population of this study was all university staff in the academic year of ۲۰۲۰-۲۰۲۱, out of which, ۸۰ samples were selected by census method. Data collection tools were coherent self-knowledge (Watson and Hargis, ۲۰۰۸), life satisfaction (Dinner et al., ۱۹۸۵) and self-compassion (Neff, ۲۰۰۳). Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation and regression statistical methods. The findings show that cohesive self-knowledge and self-satisfaction are positively correlated with self-compassion. Moreover, in the midst of cohesive self-knowledge, the integration of past and present experiences is the strongest proponent of self-compassion. Therefore, it is necessary to lead people to self-knowledge and life satisfaction in their fields of compassion and kindness.

Keywords: Cohesive Self-Knowledge, Life Satisfaction, Self-Compassion, Staff

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Assessing the Life Skills status of Elementary School Students from the Perspective of Teachers and Principals in Kermanshah

Marzban Adibmanesh[1]

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the status of life skills of students in elementary school from the perspective of teachers and principals of Kermanshah. The research is combined and consists of two parts. The first part is qualitative using descriptive method including Document analysis as well as content analysis with a practical approach. The analytical community included available texts and resources related to the field of life skills, among which ٢٠ internal sources were identified and analyzed. To collect data, a life skills checklist as well as measurement tools, a note-taking form, and a researcher-made content analysis checklist were developed. In the second part, quantitative research method was applied. Statistical population of the research was all teachers and principals of the public elementary schools in Kermanshah from which ١٠٠ people were selected using multi-stage cluster sampling method. The data collection tool in this section was a researcher-made questionnaire. To ensure the face validity of this questionnaire, several Educational experts reviewed and approved it after making some corrections, and then the validity of the questionnaire structure was reviewed and confirmed. The research results indicate that based on the studied sources for life skills in three sections of knowledge (٤ main themes), ability (١١ main themes) and attitude (٧ main themes) and a total of ٦٩ categories were obtained. The results also showed that the current status of the life skills in elementary school is not appropriate.

Keywords: Elementary School, Life Skills, Students

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Effects of Online Education on Identity-Educational Models

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the identity crisis in students due to the use of cyberspace in education from Erickson's perspective. The descriptive-analytical research method is applied using Erickson identity crisis theory. Erickson was the first to recognize identity as an important achievement of adolescent personality and an important step towards becoming a productive person. During this period, the sense of cultural belonging, moral understanding and self-concept of men and women are corrected in adolescence. E-learning allows students to be independent and flexible in their study, and to strengthen their technical skills, critical thinking and cognitive skills and teaches coaches that they need to be up to date. Disadvantages of this education are the reduction of interactions between the instructor and the learner, inefficiency in practical lessons and it can be considered as a complementary of face-to-face education. This article seeks to address a larger concern, in the current environment, due to the spread of the Corona virus and the closure of face-to-face teaching and shifting to e-learning, a large number of students have access to the cyberspace. Using Erickson's Theory, the results of this research show that due to the sensitivity of the age of students in this period and the lack of strong planning and culture in order to use cyberspace, it seems that, due to the variety of presented role models in this space, the anonymity of the original identity of individuals, its complexity and its diverse atmosphere lead to identity crisis..,.

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