

## **Synthesis Research on the Effect of Sleep Quality on Students' Learning**

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### **Abstract**

This study aimed to synthesize the effect of sleep quality on students' learning. The research method is qualitative/ synthesis research with six stages. Domestic and foreign databases were used to collect information, and scientific documents written since ۲۰۰۳ were used to examine the theoretical and practical bases. Therefore, the studies carried out regarding the subject of the research within ۲۰۰۴-۲۰۲۱ were searched as a statistical and ۴۶ articles were extracted with regard to the determined criteria. Following the first-level screening, ۱۹ articles were selected and considered as the statistical sample. In this regard, the findings were put together in ۹ categories including definitions of variables, sleep variable, types of learning, effective factor on learning, and the mutual effect of ۲ variables to be investigated from different aspects. The research results indicated that inadequate information about sleep has disrupted students' learning, so considering that sleep and learning are very vital, and better learning depends on proper sleep quality, necessary measures should be taken to increase awareness in the field of sleep and learning.

**Keywords:** Sleep Quality, Learning, Synthesis Research

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# **The Future Study of the Position of the Family in I.R. of Iran: Investigating the Attitude of Female Student Teachers to the Problem of the Youth Population**

## **(Case Study: Tehran Province)**

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### **Abstract**

This research was conducted with the aim of future study of the position of family in strong Iran, and reached its theoretical saturation after ١٤ interviews. Thematic content analysis was chosen as its analysis method. The statistical population is made up of female student teachers of Farhangian University in Tehran province. Sampling was done using the purposeful sampling method. The sample volume was determined based on reaching the theoretical saturation level. In order for the interview questions to have sufficient credibility, they were confirmed by several expert professors. Data analysis was done using Excel and SPSS statistical software. The results of the research indicate that, from the point of view of the female student teachers of Tehran province as the future mothers of the country, the factors that harm the childbearing of working mothers in the education sector are: uncontrolled virtual space for children while mothers are at work, insufficient religious education in kindergartens, high workload and mother's inability to balance work and life, problems of working mothers' leave and teacher's transfer and lack of necessary and suitable incentives for young teacher couples to have children. In addition, the damages and consequences of the population decrease in the future include: lack of defense forces, lack of efficient industrial and human resource with ٤٦٪, business failure with ٢٢٪, collapse of the family system and the aging of the population, loss of the concept of aunts, uncles, etc. in the future and the unfamiliarity of children with such concepts, a decrease in social vitality and innovation with ٩٪ and the employment of foreign nationals and the weakening of the native religion and culture with ٥٪.

**Keywords:** Strong Iran, Future Studies, Population Youth, Student Teachers, General Population Policies

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# **A Reflection on the Teaching of "Persian Grammar" and the Approach of Student Teachers in the Field of Teaching Persian Language and Literature in Teaching**

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## **Abstract**

Teaching Persian grammar is the one of important subjects in learning Persian language and literature. The purpose of this research is to analyze the teaching of Persian grammar in the practicum course and how it is taught by student teachers in the field of teaching Persian language and literature at Farhangian University. To achieve this goal, this research considers the effect of implementation of instructional plans about grammar from the perspective of the professional development of interns. For this purpose, a qualitative research method in the form of a case study was applied and the text of interns' reports and a semi-structured interview tool was used. Sampling was purposeful and eight female student teachers entered Shahid Bahonar Higher Education Center of Farhangian University of Tehran in ۱۹۹۱-۱۹۹۲ were participated. The data were analyzed using the "thematic content analysis" method. The preliminary results showed that Persian grammar was not in the first priority of students' educational plans; but the educational plans and implementations create some opportunities to learn grammar for their learners. However, the interns' challenges in teaching grammar were lack of relevant knowledge, lack of ability, inability to employ appropriate professional skills in teaching grammar, mismatch of educational designs and implementations with the content of grammar topics. Interns should take more advantage of the opportunities available in the practicum course to teach grammar subjects.

**Keywords:** Persian Grammar, Practicum, Persian Language and Literature, Professional Development

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## **Teaching the scientific concepts of Nahj al-Balagheh**

### **(Case study of the wonders of creation in Hikmat No. ۷)**

Hassan Hajizadeh Anari<sup>۱</sup>

#### **Abstract**

The teaching of proving the reliability of Hazrat Ali (AS) with the scientific approaches of Nahj al-Balagha is of special importance; Because according to the narration, the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) is the city of knowledge and and Hazrat Ali (AS) is as its gate, this requires his scientific infallibility. Nahj al-Balaghah contains novel scientific points, and the purpose of the research is to investigate Hekmat No. ۷ regarding the experimental science or library method and to analyze the content of the text and to present its results to the target community (student-teachers and the scientific community). Hazrat Ali (AS) has beautifully explained the structure of human eye, tongue, ear and nose. Can a person see with the help of tissue? Does man owe his speech to muscle tissue? Can humans hear with the help of bones? Does a person breathe through a gap? Examining the anatomy of the human body, we conclude from the concepts presented in Hikmat No.۷ that the connective tissue plays an important role in the faculties (sight, hearing and speech), therefore, Imam (A.S.) correctly pointed out its role in the sight.

**Keywords:** Nahj Al-Balagha Hekmat No. ۷, Wonders of Creation, Scientific Miracle, Connective Tissue, Infallibility

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# **Identifying and ranking the factors affecting the satisfaction of students with the implementation of Farhangian University practicum program**

**(Case study: Alborz campuses)**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to identify and rank the factors affecting the satisfaction student-teachers interns from the implementation of the practicum program at Farhangian University of Alborz Province. The research method was descriptive-survey, and to collect required information, a researcher-made questionnaires of intern students has been used. The content validity of the questionnaire was evaluated by experts and its reliability was evaluated by Cronbach's alpha method. The sample members were ۱۰۳ interns. Data analysis was performed in two parts including descriptive and inferential analysis. Friedman test was used in the inferential part, and confirmatory factor analysis was used to rank items and dimensions as well as to evaluate the relationship between them. The results showed that ۲۲ factors, in four dimensions of educational, organizational, interactions and factors related to student-teachers, are effective on student-teachers' satisfaction with the practicum program at Farhangian University of Alborz, Iran.

**Keywords:** Practicum, Satisfaction, Teacher-Students, Farhangian University

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## **Prediction of Professional Commitment Based On Teachers' Self-Efficacy and Innovative Behavior in Special-Need School in Lorestan, Iran**

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### **Abstract**

The present study was carried out with the aim of predicting professional commitment based on self-efficacy and innovative behavior of teachers of special-need schools in Lorestan, Iran. The research method was correlation and predictive. The statistical population included ۲۹۴ primary school teachers of special-need schools in Lorestan province. The sample size of ۱۷۰ people was selected based on the table of Morgan and Karjesi (۱۹۷۰) with stratified random sampling method. The research tools were professional commitment questionnaires (Mayer, Allen and Smith, ۱۹۹۳), self-efficacy (Sherer, ۱۹۸۲) and innovative behavior (Johnson, ۲۰۰۰). Data analysis was done by SPSS-۲۰ software using descriptive statistics, Spearman's correlation coefficient and multivariate regression. The findings showed that among the variables of self-efficacy and innovative behavior, the highest mean was related to innovative behavior (۳,۴۷) and the lowest mean was related to self-efficacy (۳,۱۹). There was a significant and direct relationship between self-efficacy and innovative behavior with professional commitment. Self-efficacy and innovative behavior can predict teachers' professional commitment. That is, with the increase in self-efficacy and innovative behavior of special-need school teachers, their professional commitment increases. It can be concluded that the investigation of the personality characteristics of teachers and their appropriate selection by the education authorities should be considered.

**Keywords:** Professional Commitment, Self-Efficacy, Innovative Behavior, Special-Need School Teachers

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# **Comparative Study of the Psychological Foundations of Formal and General Education, Fundamental Reform Document of Education (FRDE) in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Existential Therapy**

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## **Abstract**

Existential therapy is a philosophy of psychotherapy that relates to individuals at all levels of their personal functioning. Existential therapy has a place to speak in everything that human beings deal with; Education is also one of the most important institutions that all members of society will deal with in some way; On the other hand, the development of the theoretical foundations of Fundamental Reform Document of Education (FRDE) in the Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the important measures that has been taken by the Ministry of Education in recent years; One of these principles is psychological principles; Therefore, it is important to study its psychological foundations which have a special role in illuminating the image of human life. The present study, which comparatively examines the psychological foundations of formal and general education from the perspective of existential approach, has examined the common and different aspects between the psychological foundations of formal and general education and the existential approach through the method of comparative research. Studies show that there are similarities between the two views. The internal and external interactions of the individual are an integral part of human life. Also, people are unique and responsible for their choices. On the other hand, different aspects such as differences in looking at the human being utmost, differences in looking at the growth of individuals, conflict in paying attention to people with special abilities and the type of looking at motivation, can be seen in these two perspectives. In this regard, the results of such studies, which compare the foundations of upstream documents of system of education with psychological theories, can contribute to the evaluation of psychological education foundations of FRDE based on the theories of psychotherapy such as existential, and the inference of its educational implications.

**Keywords:** Formal and General Education, Fundamental Reform Document of Education (FRDE), Psychological Foundations, Existential Therapy

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# Analyzing the Content of Social Studies Textbooks of Third and Fourth Grade of Primary School from the Perspective of Paying Attention to the Dimensions and Components of Citizenship Education

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## Abstract

The current research was conducted with the aim of investigating the level of attention paid to the issue of citizenship education in the social studies textbooks of the third and fourth grades of primary school. This research is descriptive-analytical and uses the Shannon entropy method. The statistical society was the social studies textbooks of the third and fourth grades of primary school in the academic year of ۲۰۲۲-۲۰۲۳. The statistical sample was considered equal to the statistical population. Also, data were collected using a checklist of dimensions of citizenship education, with ۳ dimensions and ۲۸ components. The results of Shannon's entropy content analysis showed that from the review of social studies textbooks of the third and fourth grades of primary school, out of a total of ۱۱۸ units counted, the dimension of special citizenship knowledge with ۴۸ items was the most and the dimension of special citizenship skills with ۳۳ items was the least frequent. The highest coefficient of importance with the value (۰,۳۳۸) was related to the special knowledge dimension of citizenship and the lowest coefficient of importance with the value (۰,۳۲۴) was related to the dimension of special citizenship attitude. The results showed that the amount of attention paid to the dimensions and components of citizenship education in these textbooks is different, and some dimensions have been given little attention. Also, dimensions and components are not paid attention in a balanced way. Finally, in order to improve the social studies textbooks of the third and fourth grade of primary school in terms of citizenship education, some suggestions were made.

**Keywords:** Social Studies, Citizenship, Citizenship Education, Third Grade, Fourth Grade

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## Analyzing the Dimensions of the Social Nature of the Process of Religious Self-Life in the Curriculum of the *Hedyehhaie Aseman*

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### Abstract

The present study was conducted with the aim of analyzing the dimensions of the social nature of the religious self-life process of students in the curriculum of the *Hedyehhaie Aseman* in the Primary school. The qualitative research approach was inductive content analysis. The research community was the book *Hedyehhaie Aseman* in the sixth grade of primary school in the academic year of ۲۰۲۲-۲۰۲۳, and according to the nature of the subject, all ۱۷ subjects were selected as samples. In order to validate the accuracy and correctness of the data, the researcher's self-review method and the rich description of the data have been used, and for the reliability of the data, simultaneous review has been used. A checklist was used to collect data, and a content analysis method was used to analyze the data. The findings include ۶ main themes, ۱۶ sub-themes and ۱۰۷ primary concepts, which include altruism (interactionism, anti-individualism, anthropology), legal civility (Obligationism, jurisprudence, social identifiability), religious sociology (approaches of cultural, social philosophy, historicism, religious politics), social self-reliance (Unitarianism, evolutionism, functional attitude), social recreation (reformism, contemplativeism, referentialism). The results show that due to the gradual nature of education social skills and the process of its religious justification, it provides various learning opportunities in the direction of simulating the implementation of these capabilities and makes students aware of the logic of using these types of behaviors in order to achieve the situational quality of the use of these religion-oriented social functions.

**Keywords:** Sociability, Religious Self-Life, Curriculum, *Hedyehhaie Aseman*

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