Predicting Accountability Based on Academic Motivation and Emotional Intelligence among Elementary School Students

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Abstract

The responsible behavior is considered as indicator of a healthy human in any societies. One of the most important goals of educational systems is the development of social skills, including social accountability. The purpose of this study was to predict accountability based on academic motivation and emotional intelligence among elementary school students. This applied study was conducted through descriptive-correlative research method. The statistical population of this study was all elementary school students in Borujerd, out of which ۳۸۴ were selected as sample size by random sampling using Morgan table. To measure the research variables, California's Responsibility Questionnaire (۱۹۸۷), Hermans Educational Motivation (۱۹۷۰), by Petrides & Farnham's Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (۲۰۰۲) were used. The questionnaires were validated by professors and their reliability was estimated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient of ۰٫۷, ۰٫۸٦ and ۰٫۸۱, respectively. The obtained data were analyzed using correlation coefficient and regression analysis and the relationship between accountability and academic motivation and emotional intelligence were confirmed. Predictive variable regression coefficients showed that academic motivation (B = ۰٫٤٥۳) and emotional intelligence (B = ۰٫۱۸۷) can predict students' accountability.

Keywords: Academic Motivation, Accountability, Emotional Intelligence, Students

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The Role of Classroom Management Authority Sources

in Predicting Teachers' Teaching Styles

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the role of classroom management authority sources in predicting teachers' teaching styles. The statistical population of the study was all teachers working in Paveh and Javanrood counties to be ٨٠٠ people, out of which ٣٠٠ people (٢١٠ men, ٩٠ women) were selected through stratified random sampling using krejcie and Morgan sample size table. The research method was descriptive and correlational. Data was collected using two questionnaires of researcher-made classroom management styles (based on French and Raven theory, ١٩٦٠) and Prushing Teaching Style (٢٠٠٢). In order to analyze the data, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics methods including univariate variance analysis test and stepwise regression were used. The results of the study showed that there is a relationship between the classroom management authority sources and teachers' teaching styles (P≥٠٠٠٥,P≥٠٠٠١). Findings indicated that a number of resource styles of classroom management authority have the ability to predict teaching styles. These results showed that scientific, encouragement, disciplinary and reference management styles have the most role in predicting teachers' teaching styles.

Keywords: Classroom Management Styles, Teachers, Teaching Styles, Sources of Authority

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Explain the Lifestyle Based on the Prophetic and Alawite Teachings

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Abstract

The lifestyle is a unique and individual whole of life under which all the processes of public life are subordinated and includes set of attitudes, values, behaviors, and tastes in anything. Lifestyle is a way that a person chooses during his life and its foundation is laid in the family, which is influenced by culture, race, religion, economic and social status, beliefs and convictions. Lifestyle in the Holy Qur'an is in line with attributes such as good life, proper lifestyle, extremely valuable lifestyle, truthfulness-based lifestyle, way of life which is completely obedience to God and a special way of life that is accompanied by Islam or submission. In this research, many hadiths and narrations (Islamic Teachings) were focused on. Finally, a lifestyle associated with Islam, due to the comprehensive plan written for human beings, is a worthy medium of thought and crystallizes human guardianship as the Top of Creatures. In fact, man is on the path of a divine test to choose a way out of the various ways including the divine invitation, call of reason and soul and the attraction of the world and the hereafter and the efforts of the carnal god. Considering the above, we can say that in this study, we get acquainted with the preference of appropriate behaviors in different life situations.

Keywords: Family, Islamic Lifestyle, Lifestyle, Society

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The Role of Social Networks and Women's Identity Styles in Marital Instability

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Abstract

The aim of the this study was to determine the role of addiction to social networks, feminist tendencies and identity styles in marital instability among women in Arak, Iran. The statistical population of this study was all married women in Arak to be unlimited and ٣٨٤ samples were selected by the available sampling method in the spring of ٢٠٢٠ and the data was collected from married women present in public places, offices, universities, and libraries using the Stability of Marriage Index, the Identity Style Scale, the Internet Addiction Questionnaire, and the Feminist Orientation Questionnaire. The results of the study showed that addiction to social networks indicates that women have a detrimental dependence on the Internet and social networks and this increases the instability of marital life. Findings also show that among identity styles, information identity style has the highest and normative identity style has the least intensity of relationship with instability of marriage.

Keywords: Marital Instability, Cyberspace, Identity Styles.

The Effect of Camaraderie and Competitive Learning Style on Students' Academic Achievement in Biology

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the camaraderie and competitive learning style in students' academic achievement in Biology. The statistical population of this study was male elementary school students in District ۲ of Tehran, Iran. The sample size was determined using Cohen's table of ۶۰ people and they were divided into experimental and control groups by random sampling. The research method was quasi-experimental as pretest-posttest with a control group. The experimental group was divided into two groups of ۳۰ people, one group in a camaraderie way and the other in a competitive way in eight sessions from different topics of the second elementary science textbook. In order to collect and analyze the data, descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) and distribution (skewness and elongation) along with t-test were used. The results showed that there is a significant difference between the two groups in terms of academic achievement in Biology; In other words, learning comradely has a significant effect on the students' academic achievement in Biology. I is suggested that the conditions of education be provided in a friendly manner, in other words, participatory learning, and favorable environment for the dynamism and promotion of teamwork culture in schools are suggested.

Identifying the Components of Life Skills proposed by the World Health Organization in the Elementary School Social Studies Curriculum: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

The place of human capabilities in social society is manifested when it can be defined in order to develop life goals. In other words, having desirable conditions in life is possible if it is defined in accordance with life skills. Life skills are competencies that the educational system prepares and prepares for students in the learning process. The aim of this study was to identify the characteristics of life skills according to the World Health Organization (WHO) in the Social Studies curriculum. The research approach was qualitative and documentary study. The research population included elementary school social studies textbooks in the ٢٠٢٠-٢٠٢١ academic year, in which all third to sixth grade textbooks were studied. Content analysis method with Coding method was used to collect data. To ensure and validate the accuracy of the data, the researcher's self-review method and the technique of obtaining accurate parallel information were used. The steps of data analysis are: ١) Determining semantic units ٢) Coding semantic units ٣) Classifying codes ٤) Determining themes. Findings includes ٦ Themes of interpersonal interactions, Structuring interaction, Friend Orientation, attitude creation, decision-making and awareness, ٢٣ classified codes and ١٤١ primary codes. Therefore, life skills in elementary school include dimensions and characteristics whose importance has been identified by global organizations.

Keywords: Elementary School, Life Skills, World Health Organization, Social Studies,

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