

Effective teaching strategies in teaching social studies

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Abstract

One of the main functions of the education institution is to socialize students and accelerate their socialization process. It can be said that the most relevant textbooks on socialization are social study books. On the other hand, we should consider the teaching methods, which are an integral part of the teaching profession. But it seems that besides all the variables and factors involved, one of the reasons for the ineffectiveness of teaching educational content in schools, especially social studies teaching, is the frequent and excessive use of traditional methods (lectures, explanations, etc.). This paper is written with a qualitative approach and with a descriptive-analytical approach, criticizes traditional teaching methods (disadvantages such as passivity, inflexibility, teacher activism, etc.), Two most effective strategies to teaching of social studies are: 1. "Project Strategy", 2. "Current Events Strategy". This paper analyzes the project strategy, such as the reasons, the necessity and importance of this strategy in teaching social studies, project segmentation, project outline, how to evaluate projects, various stages of knowledge project design. We learn in analyzing current events strategy of important issues such as the nature of current events strategy, features and coordination of current events, the importance of current events strategy in teaching social studies, how to use it in social studies education, current events discussion and criteria and so on . Since this article is a kind of applied research, our target population and target audience are educational science students at Farhangian University and elementary school teacher.

Keywords: Social Studies Education, Effective Teaching, Project Strategy, Current Events Strategy, Socialization, Teachers, Student.

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Reflection on the Distribution of Student Teachers in Geography Education in Farhangian University

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Abstract

Teacher training centers have been renovated since 2011 under the name of the University of Farhangian and have been recruiting students from all over the country from 2012 to 2018, including undergraduate degrees in geography education. The purpose of this study was to investigate and analyze the process of distribution of Geography teacher students in the provincial campuses of this university during the above mentioned period by quantitative method and document analysis. For this purpose, the necessary information about the number and place of admission of undergraduate students of Geography education from the field of elective courses of 2012-2013 was extracted and entered in SPSS software and the necessary statistical parameters were described, calculated and analyzed. The results show that during this period of 7 years, a total of 1108 teachers were recruited in this field, of which 771 were male and 337 were female. The male in 11 and the female in 7 provincial campuses are distributed. The study revealed that initially there were professors and facilities available at the teacher training centers to make decisions about student teachers' distribution. But over time, taking into account the scientific principles of educational and curriculum planning and taking into account the conditions of student teachers, the situation has become more balanced. The selection of Alborz, South Khorasan, Tehran, and Khuzestan provinces as the four national hubs of geography education and the allocation of new faculty and new equipment to them has consolidated the status of undergraduate geography education in the country.

Keywords: Farhangian University, Provincial Campuses, Geography, Teacher Student.

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Factors affecting citizens' awareness of the concept of citizenship rights

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Abstract

Citizens' rights are a set of duties and responsibilities of individuals, city and government, including political, civil, social, cultural and gender rights. So, the present study was an investigation into citizens' level of awareness of the concept of citizenship rights (a case study of citizens over 18 in Khormoj city).The survey method is through a researcher-made questionnaire. The statistical population consisted of citizens over 18 years of age living in Khormoj city in 1995. The sample size is 381 people selected by random sampling method. Validity and reliability were obtained through Cronbach's alpha and formal validity. Also, SPSS software was used to analyze the results of the research data. The results show that there is not a significant relationship between the ground variables and knowledge of citizenship rights; however, there is a significant relationship between the variables of mass media, civil rights, political rights, social rights, social participation and knowledge about citizenship rights ($P < 0.001$) and with 99% confidence.

Keywords: Citizenship, Mass Media, Social Rights, Social Participation, Khormoj City

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Creating Effective Learning Contexts Through Blended Learning and Field Trips in Geography Instruction

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Abstract

Field studies, direct observation of processes, gathering data through field trips in geographical studies as an important branch of geoscience deserves high importance. Continuous interaction and purposeful and active cooperation of students in such kind of inquiry learning can create a context in which they are motivated to learn more and experience subject matters objectively, which result in meaningful learning as well as practically geographical skills. Fortunately, the newly-revised curriculum in Farhangian University has been developed in a way in which a geography teacher should have not only the content knowledge (CK) but also a variety of knowledge and skills (PCK) such as instructional designing, application of teaching strategies, evaluation practices, e-learning, and etc. The present study aims to make teacher students familiar with both the application of blended learning, field trips, and create effective learning opportunities. This study has used a qualitative method in which interview, observation, studies of textual and pictorial documents have been used as instruments for collecting data. Internal validity of this study has been verified through a panel of experts. The findings indicate that student teachers not only get familiar with new learning approaches but also achieve higher grades in final tests at the end of the term.

Keywords: Geography Education; Pedagogy content knowledge (PCK); Electronic Learning; Blended Learning; Field Trips

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Survey of the geography education students- teachers perceptions upon entrance to the elements of educational components in farhangian university

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Abstract

The learner is one of the most important foundations of the curriculum elements that have been mentioned throughout the history of curriculum studies. Accordingly, the present study seeks to examine student teachers perceptions of geography at the beginning of their training about the components of the educational system of Farhangian University. This research is a kind of applied research that has been done by survey method and phenomenology. The statistical population includes all students of Geography Education entering in October 2016, Hakim Ferdowsi Campus of Farhangian University. The sample size of 29 people was selected through available sampling method. Data was collected. The findings showed that students' perceptions and expectations about the components of the educational system (curriculum, educational space, cultural program, professors, equipment and technology, staff, student hall), student-teacher upon entry (Problems ,attributes and homework) As well as the teaching job has unique characteristics such as having some of the knowledge and attitudes needed by the teacher upon entering the university that can be identified by programs which adapted to a university curricula to learners. In other words, by recognizing the hidden curriculum, the students attempt to modify the explicit curricula.

Keywords: geography education, student teachers, Farhangian university, hidden curriculum.

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The study of Social Consequences of Early Marriage on girls' education(case study: Esfarvarin's Girl Students)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the social consequences of early marriage of girl students in Esfarvarin. When marriage varies according to the economic status of men and women, religious and cultural factors also influence the timing and duration of marriage. The statistical population of this study consists of all female students in Esfarvarin who had premarital marriage. 50 of them were selected because of the limited number of sampling population. Census was conducted to collect data, a researcher made questionnaire of thirty items was used. Its content validity and reliability were reported (76%). After collecting data, the results were analyzed by one-sample t-test using SPSS software. The results showed that financial poverty and cultural poverty affect girls' early marriage, early marriage affects the physical and mental status of female students. It does not have a significant effect; early marriage does not affect girls' educational attainment; early marriage has a positive effect on girls' school dropout; early marriage of female students and their marital status have a negative effect on other students.

Keywords: Marriage, Early marriage, girls, students, education

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