

Institution of Hesbah, education, health and security in medieval Islamic societies

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Abstract

By establishing Islamic government, new manifestations of bureaucratic culture and civilization started to come up. Citizenship cases, especially health, economic and social security followed this trend and not long later a special organization called Hasabeh was created to deal with these issues. Our main issue in this paper is examining the occupational, social and nutritional health organizations in the golden age of Islamic culture and civilization and its effect on the political, social, economic and developmental sustainability of Muslim governments. This paper was qualitative, documentary, and library according to new and authentic ancient texts. The results of the study state that the Islamic governments gave special significance to occupational health organizations in all areas as part of their bureaucratic system. Organizations like Hasabeh, Shorteh, Mozalem and Neghabat directly or indirectly monitored the affairs precisely and extensively. The result is that each of the Muslim governments, whether independent or semi-independent, tried to bring the caliphate claimants together to regulate civil rights-related regulatory bodies like occupational and social health. This is because observing citizens' rights and people's satisfaction in these areas have been the essential elements of the durability of their power and continuity of government.

Keywords: golden age, Hasbeh, Inspection, Citizenship rights, Teacher training.

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Examining the content of the social studies textbook of the second elementary school based on the indicators of national identity, ethics, manners and life skills in the document of the fundamental transformation of education

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Abstract

Textbooks are one of the most important sources of learning for students in educational systems. In terms of this importance and due to the role of curriculum content in arousing and satisfying the needs and facilitating students' learning, in this article, the content of the social studies textbook of the second elementary school is based on the indicators of national identity, ethics, manners and life skills. In the document on the fundamental transformation of education (1401), the first research community was the social studies book of the second elementary school and the sentence analysis unit, and the second community was 30 selected teachers of three grades (fourth, fifth and sixth) of Damavand city, Mehrabad district. They were in full numbers. The descriptive research method was content analysis type. The research tool was a researcher-made questionnaire based on the above three categories and a content analysis list. Cronbach's alpha with 0.80 content validity was used to calculate reliability and validity; In total, the following results were obtained using the chi-square. From the teachers' point of view, the social textbook of the second elementary school is at the average level (43%) to the component of national identity, at the lower than average level with (36%) to the component of manners and life skills and at the average level (50%) to the component of ethics in the social system has been paid. In the content analysis, among the categories of national identity, the most attention was given to geographical features with (23%) and the least attention was paid to the national symbol and national myth with (15.5% and 07%) respectively. In the content analysis, among the categories of national identity, the most attention was given to geographical features with (23%) and the

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least attention was paid to the national symbol and national myth with (15.5% and 07%) respectively. Among the categories of manners and life skills, decision-making received the most attention (49%) and critical thinking and coping with stress received the least attention (06% and 5%), respectively. Among the categories of ethics in the social system, patriotism received the most attention (32%) and seeking justice (13%) received the least attention.

Keywords: National identity, document of fundamental transformation of education, social studies, manners and life skills, ethics in the social system.

Evaluating the effect of the teaching method "role play and drama" in promoting students' interest in geography (a case study of Abadan humanities students)

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Abstract

Students' interest in the subject of the lesson plays a central role in learning. The teaching method in the process of understanding the lesson, due to the lack of facilities, requires the genius and art of the teacher. New teaching methods that are based on students' interest-inducing activities can improve learning and the result of education. The present research was conducted in order to evaluate the effect of using the role-playing method and its combination with demonstration in students' interest in geography. The research method is based on the description of experimental performance. The statistical population was 455 among the students available to the authors, and 208 were randomly selected as the statistical sample size of the research using Morgan's method. In the classes that were selected as the sample size, the role-playing and demonstration method was implemented and compared with the rest of the statistical population. The results showed that the use of role-playing and demonstration methods in the geography lesson increases students' interest in this lesson.

Keywords: Interest, geography, role playing, student

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The effectiveness of mindfulness training on social problem-solving, decision-making power, and academic performance of students

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was the effectiveness of mindfulness training on social problem-solving, decision-making power and students' academic performance. The research method was quasi-experimental and pre-test and post-test design with a control group. The statistical population included the all second year high school male students in Abdanan. The statistical sample of this study will include 30 people from the statistical population, who have been replaced by two groups of control (15 people) and experimental (15 people). The research sampling method will be selected in an accessible way. The mindfulness training program includes training skills that were given to students in 8 sessions for 45 minutes based on the protocol (Fleming and Kokowski, 2013) and the control group did not receive any training. ANKOVA and MANCOVA variance tests were used to analyze the data. Findings showed that mindfulness training according to the mean of social problem-solving in the experimental group compared to the average of the control group, has increased the social problem-solving of the experimental group and with pre-test control between the experimental group and the control group in terms of decision power in which there is significance ($p < 0.0001$ and $F=40.52$). Also, with pre-test control, there is a significant difference between the experimental group and the control group in terms of academic performance ($p < 0.0001$ and $F=96.21$). It can be concluded that mindfulness training has a significant effect on social problem solving, decision making power and students' academic performance.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Social problem solving, Decision making, Academic performance

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Analysis of the Content of Sociology Textbooks for Second Grade of High School based on Romey's Model

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Abstract

The present study aims at analyzing the text content, images, and self-tests of the Sociology textbooks of the second grade of high school in Iran education system in order to determine the central issue and the mental involvement of these texts based on Romey's (1968) model. The statistical population of the study is the following textbooks: Sociology(1), Sociology(2), and Sociology(3) published in 2021. The data was collected using researcher-made content analysis form based on William Romey's model. In the analysis of the texts, the questions, and the images of Sociology(1), 1,222, 154, and 194 terms were analyzed and the engagement rate of the texts, the questions, and the images were 0.122, 0.619, and 0.590, respectively. In the analysis of the text, the questions, and the images of Sociology(2), 1057, 77, and 212 terms were analyzed, and the engagement rate for them were 0.036, 2.27, and 0.341, respectively. Regarding the analysis of the texts, the questions, and the images of Sociology(3), 1,048, 136, and 201 terms were examined and the mental engagement were calculated as 0.085, 0.250 and 0.477, respectively. These results indicated the passivity of the text of Sociology(1), the text and images of Sociology(2), and the text and questions of the Sociology(3). In the overall evaluation of the three textbooks, by examining 4,301 terms, the mental involvement rate of the entire content under investigation was calculated as 0.122. Therefore, it can be concluded that the texts of Sociology textbooks of the tenth grade in Iran are constructed passively.

Keywords: Content Analysis, Sociology textbooks, engagement rate, William Romey

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Investigating the impact of teachers' teaching on the quality of media knowledge

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Abstract

New social media plays a significant role in sending messages and creating wide and deep connections between people. The purpose of this research is to determine the amount of training teachers to improve the level of their media knowledge. This study was conducted by a semi-experimental method of pre-test-post-test type with the control group through the participation of 50 people from the total population of Farashband Fars teachers out of (830 people). The experimental group consisted of 50 teachers who were selected by multi-stage cluster random sampling. The experimental group participated in the life skills training program (in 10 sessions, each session lasting an hour and a half). The data was collected using a media literacy questionnaire made by the researcher and for their analysis, the software (Spss) and the covariance method (ANCOVA) and Pearson were used. The findings showed that the average components of media literacy increased in the experimental group compared to the control group after the training of relevant skills; Therefore, teachers' teaching, about their knowledge of the goals and effects of foreign media, is signed up to the level of $p < /05$.

Keyword: training for teachers, new means of communication, Internet, satellite, media knowledg

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