Abstracts

Effective Teaching Model in University Based on the Faculty Member’s Views

Sameri, M. *

Objectives: The aim of this study is Modeling Effective Teaching of Faculty Members Based on Artificial Neural Network analysis by using faculty member’s views. Method: This study has practical purpose and in terms of research methods was combined and Hybrid-type exploration projects. The statistical population of the research is the professors of Islamic Azad University of Orumieh Branch. In the qualitative part of the study, 15 faculty members were interviewed through a targeted sampling method and up to the stage of theoretical saturation. In the quantitative part, 137 faculty members were selected as sample using the Cochran sample size formula and stratified random sampling. Two types of semi-structured interviews and a researcher-made questionnaire were used to collect data and information. Validity and reliability of the questionnaire were established. Results: The quality section finding showed that effective teaching had five main dimensions including instructor individual characteristics, Communicative skills, teaching and class management skills, evaluation skills. The results of sensitivity analysis of ANN modeling showed that communication skills had the highest sensitivity at effective teaching quality from faculty member’s viewpoints; respectively personal characteristics had the highest sensitivity in effective teaching from students’ viewpoints. Conclusion: Based on the findings of the research, it can be concluded that paying attention to creating and strengthening the human relations and the power to establish effective communication with the student in planning for the education and appointment and maintenance of university professors in effective teaching of professors is effective.

Keywords: effective teaching, faculty member, personality, teaching and class management skills, communicative skills, evaluation skills, artificial neural networks.

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The Phenomenological Exploration of Identification Entrepreneurial Competencies in the Fields of Social and Behavioral Sciences

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Zali, M.R.****

Objectives: This study aims at Phenomenological Exploration of Identification Entrepreneurial Competencies in the Fields of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Method: This research is conducted with a qualitative approach using the phenomenological method. The research objects include students in the Fields of Social and Behavioral Sciences at University of Tehran. Twelve of them were selected with snowball sampling for achieving a theoretical saturation. The process of data analysis in the section semi-structured interviews was Inductive and was analyzed in three stages open, axial and selective coding. Results: The results illustrated that Entrepreneurial Competencies in the Fields of Social and Behavioral Sciences embrace Three main categories and 19 sub-categories including entrepreneurial attitudes competencies (8 subcategories), entrepreneurial management competencies (6 subcategories) and entrepreneurial technical competencies (5 subcategories). Conclusion: Therefore, it is imperative that decision makers and curriculum developers help students in the Fields of Social and Behavioral Sciences Towards entrepreneurship and take the necessary steps to revise the curriculum with regard to adding competencies in this Field With emphasis on Islamic culture community.

Keywords: competences, entrepreneurship, social and behavioral sciences, higher education.
The Relationship Between Educational Glosbe and Humility with Educational Justice
(Case Study; Mahallat Branch's Students of Islamic Azad University)

Merikhi, N. *  
Shafiepour Motlagh, F. **

Objectives: The purpose of this research is to study the relationship between Educational Glosbe and Humility with Educational Justice.  
Method: Methodology of this research was descriptive-correlation. Statistical community include all of Mahallat branch's students (N=1340). The way of sampling was Stratified Sampling randomly selected (n=302). The instruments of research were three types: educational justice9shafiepour motlagh,2016)(α=0/92), Made researcher questionnaire of educational glosbe (α=0/94), Made researcher questionnaire of educational Humility(α=0/91). Data analyzed by Pearson correlation test, multiple step by step regression, and SEM.  
Results: The results revealed that there were positive and significance relationship between Educational glosbe and Humility with Educational Justice (P<0/05). Improving attitude mediates relationship between Educational glosbe and Humility with Educational Justice (P<0/05).  
Conclusion: Developing Educational glosbe and Humility make educational justice.

Keywords: educational glosbe, educational humility, educational justice.

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Identifying and Prioritizing the Components of Professional Ethics of Faculty Members of Payame Noor University of East Azarbaijan Based on Islamic Teachings

Eskandari, K.*

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to identify and prioritize the components of professional ethics of faculty members of Payame Noor University based on Islamic teachings. Method: The method of the present survey is qualitative-quantitative and for this purpose, 30 components of professional ethics were extracted by examining texts and Islamic sources, in particular Quranic verses and Nahj al-Balaghah. The statistical population of this study is all students of the units and centers of Payame Noor University of East Azarbaijan. The sample size is 384 by Morgan table. The data gathering tool was a researcher-made interview and a researcher-made questionnaire. After assessing its validity and reliability, it was provided to the statistical sample. Descriptive and inferential statistical methods were used to analyze the collected data. Results: The results indicate that from the viewpoint of students, the average of each of the components of professional ethics among faculty members of Payame Noor University of East Azarbaijan is higher than the average rate. Among the 30 components of professional ethics, the "professor’s theocentric behavior" and "avoidance of any personal relationships with students" have the highest and the lowest points among faculty members of Payame Noor University of East Azarbaijan.

Keywords: ethics, professional ethics, islamic teachings, payame noor university.
Identifying and Prioritizing the Components of Professional Ethics of Factually Members from the Perspective of Factually Members and Students of Allameh Tabatabae’i University

Rafiee Boldaji, H.*
Maleki, H.**
Khoorsandi Taskooh, A.***

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to identify and prioritize the components of professional ethics of factually members from the perspective of factually members and students of Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences at Allameh Tabatabae’i University. Method: This is an applied and developmental study and a descriptive survey. Using simple random sampling, the study sample consisted of 53 faculty members and 270 students. The data collection instrument for this survey was a research-made questioner. The analysis was performed with SPSS version 22. Result: The major finding of this study is that professional ethics and its components are highly important from the perspectives of both students and faculty members. However, in terms of prioritizing the components of professional ethics there is a significant difference between the perspectives of students and faculty members. Conclusion: According to the findings, the personal and ethical characters of faculty members are greatly important in the university campus and society as well. Because the personal and ethical characters of faculty members are directly influential on the quality of education and thinking of students and citizens. It is, then, suggested that factually members should apply ethical principles on their professional tasks such as instruction and research, on and off campus.

Key words: ethics, professional ethics, factually members, students.
Developing a Model of Factors Affecting Implementation of Institutional Research at Islamic Universities

Nemati, M.A. *
Moosavi Amiri, T.**

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the factors affecting implementation of institutional research (IR) at Islamic Universities and provide a causal model for it. Method: The research methodology adopted here is exploratory mixed method (qualitative and quantitative). In the first part, 12 semi-structured interviews were conducted with institutional research experts and grounded theory approach has been conducted for summarizing and grouping data. Results: In the qualitative part, the factors affecting implementation of institutional research (IR) at Islamic Universities consisting of six components: academic culture, financial - credit, management - structure, information technology, legal - juridical and scientific - professionals are identified and based on the model of causal research explained. In the second part, the collected factors were corroborated by collecting 225 Allameh Tabataba’i University faculties, managers and staffs’ ideas through questionnaires. Conclusion: Finally, check the suitability of the model using confirmsatory factor analysis showed that the model is a good fit.

Key words: university, islamic university, institutional research, factors and model.

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Developing the Cultural Strategies in Higher Education Institutes and Universities in Western Side of Country

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Objectives: The main purpose of the present study is to develop cultural strategies of the religious agenda of state run Universities of western side of country. Method: The research method is descriptive and analytical survey. First, using an interview and questionnaire, internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) and external factors (opportunities and threats) of organization was identified and then closed questionnaire has been used. To analyze the data, one-sample t test, confirmatory factor analysis and SWOT analysis method were used.

Results: Ultimately seventeen strategies include: Six Strategies about SO, three strategies about ST, five strategies for WO and three strategies for WT developed and proposed to the organization.

Conclusion: The cultural units of western universities of the country are strategically located in the SO region; that is, they have the opportunity in terms of internal factors and external factors.

Key words: cultural strategies, swot analysis, quantitative strategic planning matrix, iranian western universities.
Abstracts

Relationship of Social Capital and Promoting Components of Students Entrepreneurship Readiness (Case Study: Shiraz University)

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Mehrvarz, M. **
Paziresh, R. ***

Objective: The general purpose of this research is to predict the role of social capital in enhancing students' entrepreneurship readiness in Shiraz University. Method: The method of this study is descriptive and correlational. The statistical society of this study included all students of Shiraz University that among available sampling method, 272 students were selected and studied. In order to collect the data Research, used the entrepreneurial readiness questionnaire of Omenyi & et al (2009) and social capital questionnaire of GU & et al (2013). Then the data was analyzed thorough the single-sample t-test, Pearson correlation and Multivariate regression coefficient. Results: The results of study showed that the student had no risk taking and there is also a significant positive relationship between social capital and all of its components with entrepreneurial readiness. Conclusion: Also the result of Multivariate regression coefficient showed that among the dimensions of social capital, cognitive capital, more than any other aspect of social capital, explains and predicts the readiness entrepreneurship on the students of Shiraz University.

Key words: social capital, human capital, entrepreneurial readiness, students at shiraz university.

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A Reflection Upon Imam Ali’s Management and Leadership Behavior based on His Assertions in Nahj-Al-Balagheh on Their Comparison with Managerial Insights and Principles of Holy Quran

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Objectives: The current study intends to explore Imam Ali’s management and leadership behaviors by analyzing his assertions in Nahj-al-Balagheh, investigating his words and conduct and also matching the resultant style with the organizational management principles in Holy Quran. Method: This research can be categorized as a theoretical research in terms of its nature and a qualitative study in terms of data collection procedures employed; in fact, a qualitative content analysis of Nahj-al-Balagheh is performed which provide the required data for the current study. Results: In this analysis, 430 propositions in line with the objectives of the study were selected and explored. Totally, 216 indexes, 34 concepts, 8 variables and four aspects were identified. The results of this analysis indicated that Imam Ali’s managerial conduct is influenced by four main aspects: Principles (attitudinal and legislative), Objectives (mediational and optimal), Values (dos and don’ts) Frameworks/Grounds (human resources and structural strategies) with a frequency of 36%, 4%, 26% and 34%, respectively. Conclusion: Generally, the findings revealed that attitudinal and legislative principles form the basis of all his behaviors and he has always considered them as fundamental beliefs and fixed guidelines. Leadership and management objectives in the society, which are indicative of motivations for accepting responsibility, and also the dos and don’ts of leadership (values) are the results of these principles. Accordingly, the objectives and values of the management (similar to an umbrella) overshadow and govern the development of strategies and determination of methods, policies, laws and regulations to the extent that the aforementioned fundamental principles, which are considered as strategic principles, regulate the management behaviors in the society. Based on the findings of this study it can be maintained that the principles derived from Imam Ali’s conduct and behavior are in line and consistent with the principles (i.e., attitudinal and behavioral principles) of Holy Quran.

Key words: leadership conduct, management, assertions, Nahj-al-Balagheh, Imam Ali (PBUH).

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Identifying Cultural Issues in Policy Making Process from the Perspective of Verses of Holly Quran

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alvani, M. **
Zaree Matin, H. ***
Amiri, A. ****
Rad, A. *****

Objectives: The present study aims at identifying, classifying and prioritizing Cultural issues in policy making Process from the perspective of verses of Holly Quran. Method: The research population included religious experts and gurus from whom 7 individuals were selected for the first stage (in depth interview and focus group) using mixed method (qualitative-quantitative) and 12 individuals were selected for the second phase (using questionnaire for at identifying, classifying and prioritizing issues). Results: Analysis of the data resulted in identifying the most important issues based on verses of Holly Quran and reliable Shia interpretations. Based on this, 2201 verses of Quran were categorized into 7 categories, 170 codes and two dimensions (theoretical and practical). After conducting binomial and Fridman tests in SPSS, 144 codes were identified and prioritized which represent the most significant cultural issues derived from verses of Quran. Conclusion Eventually, it is recommended that the identified indices be used in handling cultural issues both at organizational as well as national level.

Key words: quran, cultural issues, cultural policy making.
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