Abstracts

Evaluation of the Most Important Factors in Improving the Cultural Status of Students of Islamic Azad University of Urmia 

Alipour, S. *

Objectives: The most important mission of all education and training organizations is to attract community members to cultural-educational activities and provide the appropriate facilities and conditions for them. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the most important factors contributing to the improvement of the cultural status of the students. Method: The method of research is descriptive and analytical and according to the type of field research, the statistical population consisted of all students of Islamic Azad University, Urmia Branch, 15,000, and the sample of the study was Moroccan 375 They were The research instrument was a researcher-made questionnaire with a reliability of 84%. Results: The results showed that all components of this research including three components of value, cultural activity and finally the component of attitude develop and improve the cultural status of students. Conclusion: The application of research factors will lead students to the reminiscence and stabilization of the positive role of cultural activities and will lead to the development of these activities and, as a result, will increase their health and psychological well-being.

Key words: value, attitude, activity, improvement of cultural status, islamic azad university of urmia.
Semantic Restructuring of Mobile Social Networks in Everyday Life of the Iranian Youth

Abbaszadeh, M.*
Adlipour, S.**

Objectives: Given the widespread use of mobile social networks by the youth, the present study seeks to redefine the meaning of these networks in everyday life of these individuals. Method: This research is carried out within the framework of qualitative method. For data collection, semi-structured interviewing technique is used, and data was analyzed using the grounded theory approach. The statistical population of the research consisted of the young mobile social network users in Tabriz City. The purposive sampling method was used for selecting participants. Results: The findings suggest that the youth use social networks for a variety of things like entertainment and fun, news and information, sexual communication with the opposite gender, virtual adventure, etc. Conclusion: using mobile social networks has resulted in widespread and sometimes contradictory social and cultural consequences for the youth such as changing in Hijab and clothing, erosion of religious beliefs, consumerism intensification, erosion of in-group social capital (reduction of family and peer relationships, generation gap, formation of new divisions between wives and husbands), facilitating, maintaining, and expanding social relations (increasing social capital), which can be put under the category of norm-breaking/norm-constructing core.

Key words: hijab and clothing, religious beliefs, mobile social networks, consumerism, social capital.
Comparative Study of Critical Thinking in University of Kashan

Amini, M. *
Madani, A.**

Objectives: With regard to the role and position of critical thinking as one of the most significant objectives and orientations of higher education, the present paper has been an attempt to investigate and assess critical thinking skills among students of humanities in order to not only provide authentic and reliable evidences but also prepare the ground for dealing with problems and improving the current situation. Method: The target population of this study is all the students studying in the university of Kashan in the academic year of 1392-93 (N=6320). The sample of the study was drawn using a proportional stratified random sampling procedure and 365 participants were selected and they were asked to answer the questionnaire administered to them in similar conditions. The instrument of data collection was the California Critical Thinking Skills Test (Form B) which assesses the aforementioned skill on five scales: analysis and interpretation, evaluation, inference, deductive reasoning, and inductive reasoning. Results: The results and findings of the study clearly revealed that the scores of the students’ of humanities in critical thinking were significantly lower than that of the students studying in the fields of engineering, pure sciences, and art. Additionally, no significant differences were found between the students with respect to their year of entrance to university. Conclusion: This finding indicates that the universities’ curriculum were unable to affect the students’ level of critical thinking skills in a positive way. Taken together, the findings of the study mark the importance of serious and full attention to the instruction of critical thinking skills in the fields of humanities.

Key words: critical thinking, humanities, higher education, students of humanities, university.

* Corresponding author; Ph.D.in Curriculum Development; Associate Prof. in Educative Sciences Group at Human Sciences Faculty of Kashan University / Email: amini@kashanu.ac.ir.
** Ph.D.in Curriculum Development; Assistant Prof. in Educative Sciences Group at Human Sciences Faculty of Kashan University.
Predicting Staff Responsibility According to Religiosity and Moral Intelligence in the Universities of Bijar

Rafiee, M.*
Khorsandi, A.**
Abbasi, S.***

Objectives: The purpose of this research is to study the role of religiosity and moral intelligence in predicting staff responsibility.

Method: The present research project is a descriptive, correlation study based on regression path analysis. The statistical population of this research includes all staff of the universities of Bijar (Islamic Azad University, Payam-e-Noor University and the University of Applied Science and Technology), out of whom 102 participants were randomly selected based on simple random sampling. To collect the data, the Staff Responsibility questionnaire (Karl, 2003), Moral Intelligence Questionnaire (Lnick & Kiel, 2005) and Religiosity Questionnaire (Glaard & Stark, 1965) were used.

Results: The results show that religiosity and moral intelligence can predict staff responsibility. There is also a positive and significant relationship between religiosity and moral intelligence. The results of regression analysis indicate that from among the components of religiosity and moral intelligence, the compassion component has the highest explanatory power for the responsibility variable.

Conclusion: The enhancement of religious beliefs and emphasis on morality can play an important role in improving the staff responsibility.

Key words: moral intelligence, responsibility, staff university, religiosity.
Prediction of Depression Based on Religious Attitude and Dispositional Mindfulness in Students

Heshmati, R. *
Jafari, E.**
Golzar, T.***

Objectives: Research has shown that most students have symptoms of depression. On this basis, recognizing the determinants of depression is of great importance. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to predict depression based on religious attitude and underlying bias in students. Method: In a descriptive and cross-sectional study, 178 students of Tabriz University were selected by available sampling method and participated in the study taking into account ethical considerations. FFMQ, Golriz and Baraheni Religious Attitude Questionnaire and Beck Depression Inventory were used to measure the criteria and predictive variables. Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression were used to analyze the data. Results: The findings showed that only the component of descriptive (β=-0.30) among the mindfulness components was able to predict depression. Also, the religious attitude variable (β= -0.28) is negative and inversely predictive of depression. Conclusion: Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the description of feelings, thoughts and behavior and religious attitude are important determinants of depression in students.

Key words: depression, religious attitude, dispositional mindfulness, students.

* Ph.D. in Psychology; Assistant Prof. of Psychology Group at Psychology and Educative Sciences Faculty; Tabriz University.
** Corresponding author: Ph.D. in Psychology; Associate Prof. of Psychology Group at Psychology and Educative Sciences Faculty; Payame Noor University / Email: esa_jafary@yahoo.com
*** M.A. in Psychology; Psychology Group of Tabriz Mizan Supreme Education Institute.
The Conceptual Pattern of Public Policy of Social-Cultural System Based on the Holly Quran *

Kamalian, Y.*
Abdolhosein Zadeh, M.**
Abdolhamid, M.***

Objectives: The purpose of the present study is to investigate the conceptual pattern of public policy of social-cultural system based on the holly Quran. Method: The method of this study is qualitative and exploratory. Data collection is performed through reading the verses of the holy Quran with the research method of quranic subjects and related works and finally the verses relating to the political issues are selected. Results: To analyze the data, in addition to the mentioned approach, the grounded theory is also used to conclude in systematic concept writing and classification of verses to enhance a pattern and conceptual framework. continual comparison and referring to the experts is done for validating the conceptual patterns and public policy making phrases. Conclusion: The authors of the article concluded in a higher social-cultural conceptual framework and collecting the verses of the holy Quran based on the mentioned framework. In the mentioned social-cultural system, in addition to rational concepts, anthropology, ontology, theology and traditions, the social-cultural public policy is presented in prescriptive phrases and policies.

Key words: the holly quran, public policy, social-cultural system, cultural policy making, rationality, grounded theory.
Abstracts

Evaluation the Moderating role of Religious Beliefs in Promoting the Culture of Self-Sacrifice Despite Social Injustice (Case Study: Shahid Bahonar Kerman University Students)

Es.haghi Astani, M. *, Zangiabadi, M.R. **
Soltani Nezhad, N.***, Khademipour, R.****

Objectives: The culture of sacrifice is one of the fundamental and supreme concepts of human life and has a high position in Islamic teachings, but some cultural and social changes, such as social injustice, undermine the culture of sacrifice. In this research, the role of "religious beliefs" in the promotion and promotion of self-sacrifice culture is investigated, despite social injustice, and seeks to find a scientific answer to the question of whether religious beliefs can modify the relationship between social injustice and the weakening of the culture of sacrifice. Method: The research method is descriptive-survey and the statistical population is Shahid Bahonar Kerman University students. A questionnaire is used for collecting data and for analyzing them, Smart PLS software is also used. Results: The variables of "social injustice" and "religious beliefs" are exogenous variables that have been able to cover part of the "self-sacrifice culture"; therefore, the relation of "social injustice" with the "sacrifice culture" is negatively related and the relation between "religious beliefs" and "culture Sacrifice" is a positive relationship. Conclusion: The results of the research included three hypotheses: First, there is a direct relation between social injustice and the weakening of the culture of sacrifice. Secondly, there is a significant relationship between religious beliefs and the promotion of the culture of sacrifice, and also, in the event of social injustice, religious beliefs, and religious pretexts, by "moderating roles", promote and promote the culture of sacrifice in society.

Key words: religious beliefs, self-sacrifice culture, social injustice, shahid bahonar kerman university.

* Corresponding author: Ph.D. in Jurisprudence and Recompense Law at Shahid Motahari University; Assistant Prof. of Theology and Islamic Studies Faculty; Jurisprudence and Principals of Islamic Law Group; Tehran University/ Email: m.eslaghi.a@ut.ac.ir
** M.A. in Jurisprudence and Principals of Islamic Law; Law and Theology Faculty; Kerman Shahid Bahonar University.
*** Ph.D. Student in International Marketing Management at Management Faculty of Tehran University.
**** M.A. in Jurisprudence and Principals of Islamic Law; Law and Theology Faculty; Kerman Shahid Bahonar University.

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