Abstracts

The Role of Mindfulness and Life Expectancy in Predicting Dimensions of Time Perspective in Students

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Basharpour, S.***

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of mindfulness and life expectancy in predicting dimensions of time perspective in students. Method: The research method is descriptive-correlational and its statistical population is all students of Mohaghegh Ardebil University. 384 of them were selected by multistage cluster sampling. Then they responded to Zimbardo's time perspective, Schneider's hope, and Brown and Ryan's mindfulness. Data were analyzed using multiple regression and Pearson correlation tests. Results: Life expectancy is a part of the variance of the time perspective present hedonistic and negative Past; and mindfulness significantly explains some of the variance of the negative Past present-fatalist. Mindfulness and life expectancy also partly explain the variance of the future perspective. Conclusion: The results indicated that mindfulness and life expectancy can predict students' perspective. Therefore, teaching time perspective among students in different fields seems essential.

Key words: life expectancy, mindfulness, dimensions of time perspective, students.
Relationship between Perfectionism and Anxiety and Emotional Cognitive Regulation with Students' Academic Engagement in Payame Noor University of Piranshahr

Sheykhi, Gh.*, Rajab Poor, M.**, Sheibani, H.***

Objectives: The subject of the present research is investigating the relationship between perfectionism and anxiety and emotional cognitive regulation with students' academic engagement in Payame Noor University of Piranshahr. Method: The present study is a descriptive-correlational study, and the statistical population included all students studying at Payame Noor University of Piranshahr in the 97-96 years. 219 students were selected from the statistical community through available sampling. The participants responded to Schoofilli, Litter, Maslach, and Jackson’s academic engagement (1996), Hill and colleagues’ perfectionism (2004), the emotional cognitive regulation questionnaire by Gazenfsky, Kraiye and Spinhaven (2001) and Beck’s Anxiety questionnaire (1990). The data was analyzed by SPSS software 24 using Pearson correlation and simultaneous regression. Results: The results indicated that there was a positive and significant relationship between the subscale of order, organization and purposefulness and the attempt to be excellent from the adaptive dimensions of perfectionism with educational engagement and its dimensions. The subscale of the need to be confirmed from the negative dimension of perfectionism has a reverse and significant relationship with educational engagement. Also, among the dimensions of cognitive emotional regulation, positive re-focusing, re-focusing on planning, observing and positive reappraisal of adaptive strategies and catastrophizing in maladaptive strategies of emotional cognitive regulation showed a positive and significant correlation with academic engagement. There was a negative and significant relationship between the maladaptive strategies of cognitive ordering and also the anxiety had a negative and significant relationship only with the dimension of power from the educational engagement. Regression analysis indicated that perfectionism and cognitive emotional regulation could explain 14%, 15% of the variance of academic engagement respectively and in the final model, both variables were entered into the equation and total of 20% of the variance of academic engagement could be explained. Conclusion: The authors of the article concluded that when students use the adaptive strategies of perfectionism and emotional cognitive order, their academic engagement increases, this can increase the student's adaptation to the university environment and increase their motivation and academic achievement.

Key words: anxiety- perfectionism - emotional cognitive regulation - academic engagement.

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Abstracts

Single Sex Education in Universities
(Views of Scholars on the Viewpoint of Religion)

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Objectives: This research is conducted to collect and analyze the views of scholars on the viewpoint of religion by single sex education and the creation of special spaces for men and women at universities.

Method: The data is collected through library method and from books and articles related to the subject, collected, coded and compared and finalized in the final views of the comments; five dominant views in this topic are designed and explained. In the analytical section of the views, the lacks of comprehensive look at the arguments, as well as the lack of consideration of the elements and characteristics of the subject matter, have been raised as criticisms. Results and Conclusion: Finally, it has come to the conclusion that considering the considerations, this plan is capable of performing and also has the importance and logic necessary in the eyes of the Shari'a and intellect.

Key words: single sex, student, higher education.

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Assessing the Impact of Psychological and Functional Indicators on Students' Willingness to Use Social Networks

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The fact that users, and especially young people, spend more time each day in cyberspace, highlights the importance of examining the factors that affect the tendency of users to social networks.

Objectives: Regarding the importance of this issue, the purpose of this study is to measure the impact of psychological indicators and functional on students' willingness to use social networks and providing a solution to promote the culture of using these networks.

Method: This research is applied in the sense that its expected results can be used in practice, and is descriptive-survey in terms of its method. The statistical population of the study was students of Payame Noor University in Khoy with 2,800 students and data gathering tool, two standard questionnaires "the use of virtual networks" and the standard questionnaire of psychological indicators and functional. SPSS and Smart PLS software were used for data processing and analysis.

Results and Conclusion: Research findings confirmed the impact of three indicators on students' willingness to social networking. The results of the research show that, two indicators "value" and "trust" and Among the psychological indicators, the index of "shared interests and beliefs" have a significant effect on the student's use of social networks, however, the impact of other indicators was not significant.

Key words: psychological factors, functional factors, cyberspace, social networks, social networks tendency.

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Abstracts

The Effectiveness of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Training on Cognitive Emotional Regulation Strategies and Pathological Worry Students with Homesickness*

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Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of education on the reduction of mindfulness-based stress on cognitive-emotional ordering strategies and pathologic worries of students with a sense of excitement. Method: The present study is a semi-experimental design with pre-test-post-test design with control group. A simple random sampling method was used to select all new female students in the undergraduate dormitory, academic year of 96-97, a researcher-in-chief of Ardebil, who answered the questionnaire of alertness and scored more than 108, 40 were selected. A completely randomized design was used in experimental and control groups. Each of the groups had 20 members. The research instrument was Cognitive-Emotional Ordering Questionnaire (CERQ-P), Pathological Concern Scale, and Alertness Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS-21 software and descriptive statistics and covariance analysis. Results: The results of covariance analysis showed that there was a significant positive correlation between post-test and emotional cognitive-emotional ordering (P<0/000 , F= 93/91) negative emotional cognitive behavioral strategies (P<0/000 , F= 227/76) and pathological anxiety (P<0/000 , F= 169/92), there was a statistically significant difference. Conclusion: Mental stress reduction education has a significant effect on improvement of cognitive-emotional ordering strategies and reduction of pathologic worries of students with alertness.

Key words: reducing mindfulness-based stress, cognitive-emotional ordering strategies, pathological concerns, homesickness.

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The Role of Islamic Work Ethics, Spiritual Leadership on the Turnover Intention in Professors of University with the Mediating Role of Job Involvement

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Objectives: Professors are the key to increasing the competitiveness, innovation and competitive advantage of universities in the country. This research aims to study the effect of Islamic Work Ethic and spiritual leadership on the turnover intention of faculty members with the mediating role of Job Involvement in faculty members of Mazandaran University. Method: The present study was applied in terms of purpose and was a descriptive survey in terms of method. The sample was selected in a random method and in a random manner. Reliability and validity of the research instrument were measured using composite reliability tests, Cronbach alpha test, convergent validity and divergent validity. Data was analyzed using smart-PLS and SPSS. Sobel and VAF tests were used to measure the severity of the effect and the T-statistic of the mediator of occupational attachment. Results: Data analysis showed that Islamic Work Ethics and spiritual leadership negatively affected the desire to leave faculty members. On the other hand, Islamic Work Ethic and spiritual leadership have also had a positive impact on occupational attachment; as well, the results of the VAF test showed that roughly 27% of the changes in Islamic Work Ethics were about the desire to leave professors through the job-mediating variable of Job Involvement. Conclusion: Research in relation to Islamic Work and spiritual leadership has not been sufficiently considered that it is now clear; Universities can reduce the turnover intention professors due to spiritual leadership and Islamic Work Ethics.

Keywords: Islamic Work Ethics, spiritual leadership, professor’s turnover intention, Job Involvement.

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A Comparative Approach to the Professional Ethics of Scientific Board Members from the Viewpoint of Faculty Members and Students (Case Study: Tehran University)


Objectives: The present study aims to compare the professional ethics of scientific board members from the viewpoint of faculty members and students. Method: The research method is descriptive-survey. The population of the study was all faculty members of the University of Tehran (N=2059) and all students of Tehran University (N=15654). Proportional stratified sampling method, 267 faculty members and 484 students were selected randomly. For data collection, questionnaire of professional ethics of teachers of Ghamooshi's et al (1396) with five components of professional ethics: Towards ultra self, towards oneself, towards learners, towards the environment and toward the profession was used. The reliability of the questionnaires was calculated using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the faculty members α =0.95 and for students sample α =0.97. Validity of the instruments was confirmed by content and construct validity. Results: The results showed that the status of professional ethics of faculty members from the viewpoint of students was at the average level, while in the view of the professors was above average. MANOVA results showed that the ethics components of faculty members based on the place (student-teacher) had significant difference and the status of component towards learners, towards the environment and towards the profession of faculty members in faculties of Tehran University had significant difference. At the end status of component based on the environment from the viewpoint of interaction between faculties and position had significant difference. Conclusion: Universities and higher education institutions, should give the priority to explore the status of faculty members professional ethics from the viewpoint of individuals and different stakeholders.

Key words: professional ethics, faculty members, student, university of tehran.

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In The Name of Allah

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