The Effect of Cyberspace and Social Networks on Iran’s Transparency

Bashiri, S.*
Abtahi, M.**
Morshedi Zade, A.***

Nowadays, cyberspace is effective in all social, political, economic and cultural spheres of societies and due to its capabilities such as speed, acquisition, permanent access, mutual and multilateral interaction, spatial and supra-national has been able to be effective and effective tools for good governance. Objectives: This research is conducted to study the role of cyberspace and social networks as the recent achievement on transparency index status and as one of the important components of good governance. Method: In the theoretical bases, a descriptive-analytical method is used, and the use of documentary and library resources, and in the survey part, a questionnaire is used. The statistical population used in this study was 389 students of Azad University of Science and Research Branch and spss21 software was used for data analysis. Results: The most important findings of this study indicate that cyberspace and social networks can improve and increase transparency in Iran through awareness raising, increased surveillance and mutual interaction between the government and the people. Conclusion: This study shows that cyberspace has an important role in enhancing transparency index in Iran.

Key words: good governance, transparency, cyberspace, surveillance, electronic government.
Performance Evaluation of Academic Religious Confraternities Based on the Importance-Performance Analysis Approach

Jafarzadeh, M.*
Razini, R.**
Motiei, M.***

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to scrutiny the status of Academic religious confraternities as one of the social responsibilities of the Islamic Universities. Method: After identifying the constituent elements of the Academic religious confraternities, through the importance-performance analysis approach, it has been tried to evaluate the performance of these confraternities and in the first stage, 25 constitutive factors of Academic religious confraternities Categorized in 4 sections. After that, the existing and desires status of each of the factors was evaluated by 47 of experts from the field. Results: The identified components were categorized into the following 4 general strategies: Necessity Vital attention, Persistence on existing excellent status, low priority, and mitigated area that managers of Academic religious confraternities should tailor their actions to each of the strategies outlined. Conclusion: The authors of the survey concluded that at present, much attention must be focused on the existence of Rabbani [divine] clergy, the system of servant education, and the use of the capacity of the religious confraternities for Issues of the day.

Key words: islamic university, university social responsibility, religious confraternity, importance-performance analysis approach.
Youth and Happiness: Studying the Relationship between Socio-Demographic Determinants and Happiness among Students of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences

Parhizkar, H. *
Riasaty, A.**
Hashempour Sadeghian, M.***

Objectives: The first purpose of this study is to introduce a happiness scale extracted from the theoretical foundations of Islamic Philosophers. The second purpose is to study and investigate the relationships between some socio-demographic determinants and students' happiness. Method: This research is based on a quantitative approach and used a survey method. The 4th-year students at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences in the academic year of 2011-2012, whose population was about 6000 people, were chosen as the statistical society and 450 people were selected using the stratified sampling method. The Happiness Questionnaire was compiled with the definition of two types of happiness, sensual-imaginary and imaginary-intelligible, based on religious principles and Iranian society’s values. Data analysis was performed using SPSS software. Results: The findings of the multivariate regression equation showed that the type of college, the level of urbanization and class feeling have a significant relationship with happiness, but variables such as ethnicity, place of residence, gender and marital status did not have any significant relationship with types of happiness. Conclusion: The results of this study indicated that social and demographic changes have a sustained effect on the degree and type of happiness of young students, and this requires further studies to investigate this important issue for precise programming in the university and society.

Key words: measuring happiness, youth, education, urbanization, class.
Design of Implementation Model of Document of Fundamental Transformation of Education

Navid Adham, M.*

Ragheb, F.**

Implementation of transformative documents in education system is an essential and complex issue of all countries, which is very important from policy perspective. The Document of fundamental transformation of education was prepared by a group of education specialists in line with needed fundamental changes by the Iranian education system. This document as well as other transformation and development documents in the country, has challenges and difficulties to implement. **Objectives:** This research aims to achieve a model of implementation of educational transformation document. **Method:** The present research is performed by the qualitative approach, the strategy of grounded theory and deep interview tool. Purposeful sampling (theoretical sampling) was selected from the executive and academic elites of education. **Results and Conclusion:** The research results show that the model of document implementation is a type of implementation with blend and network approach and paying attention to stakeholders is the document transformation of education. Its implementation also requires structural, social, cultural and legal requirements.

**Key words:** document of fundamental transformation of education, implementation of policy approaches, implementation model.
Abstracts

Examination of Effectiveness of Promoting of Martyrdom in Relationship to Value Systems of Students (Case Study: University of Bojnoord)

Eskandari, H. *
Sharifi Nooghabi, A.**

Objectives: One of the usual methods, especially in small towns, is the installation of the pictures of the martyrs in the city and in the middle of the boulevards. The aim of the present research is to study the effectiveness of this method from two perspectives: the communication patterns and message design (graphic) and social sciences. Method: The research intends to specify that to what extent these pictures can attract the attention of students of University of Bojnord. Allport value questionnaire and one research-made questionnaire were used to determine the relationship between value variables of students and their attention to martyrs' pictures. Among 3500 students, 290 ones filled questionnaires. Results: Findings showed that the amount of attention to pictures only is about 17% that is low grade. And there is no significant relationship between value variables and attention to pictures, even among students whose religious grade was higher. Conclusion: The researchers argue that the lack of attention to pictures refers to insufficient strength of pictures not to grades of value. According to findings, researchers suggest that pictures of martyrs should be presented in modern and creative ways so that considered principles of message designing and characteristics of the new generation. In addition, the design of such pictures should associate the characteristics of martyrs in quran; such as being alive, dynamic, satisfaction, and pride.

Key words: message design, promoting of martyrdom, value system.

* Corresponding author: Ph.D. in Philosophy of Education and Training (Tarbiat Modarres University) and Assistant Prof. at Bojnoord University / Email: eskandari3@yahoo.com.
** M.A. in Visual Communication (Tarbiat Modarres University) and Instructor at Art Faculty of Bojnoord University.

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The Study of the Role of Stressful Life Events and Family Support in Explaining the Readiness of Addiction in Urumia University Students

Mohamadnejhad Devin, A.*
Soleimani, E.**

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate the differentiating role of stressful life events and family support in explaining addiction preparedness among students of Urumia University. Method: The research method is correlational and the statistical population included all undergraduate and postgraduate students of Urumia University in the academic year 1396-1977 (N = 17000) that 400 students were selected through multistage random cluster sampling. Data were collected using the Peak Life Event List, samen’s Social Support Scale, and Wade and Butcher Addiction Scale. Results: The results of Pearson correlation showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between stressful life events with addiction readiness, family support with addiction readiness and stressful events. Results of stepwise regression analysis showed that prediction of addiction readiness based on stressful life events and family support is significant. Conclusion: The authors of the survey concluded that high stress events and low family support are predictors of addiction readiness, so that stressful events and lack of family support cause high psychological stress in individuals who show high tendency toward Drug usage to reduce their stress.

Key words: stress, family, addiction.

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* M.A. Student in Psychology; Urumia University; Urmia; Iran.
** Corresponding author: Ph.D. in Psychology; Associate Prof. at Psychology Group of Urumia University Urmia; Iran / Email: E.soleimani@urmia.ac.ir.
A Comprehensive Analysis of the Motivation of Faculty Members (Case Study of Shiraz University)

Tavakolian, Z. *
Bagheri, M.**
Ranaei, H.***

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of faculty members' motivation in Shiraz University and to investigate demographic variables on their motivation and to measure the level of faculty members' motivation. Method: The research method is anatomical mixed research method which is used in a small part of the survey method. Finally, using SPSS software and statistical tests of motivation level of faculty members are determined. The qualitative part of the research has used qualitative content analysis to explain and quantify the output of the work in quantitative part and this purpose has been achieved by conducting purposeful interviews with some of the faculty members of Shiraz University. She has been at the University of Shiraz. Results: The results of this study in quantitative section showed that the motivation of faculty members is not as desired and is lower than average. In the qualitative part of the research, this comprehensive analysis examines the motivational status of faculty members of Shiraz University with regard to age, gender, marital status, academic rank, service history and colleges. It has been described in detail. Conclusion: According to the results, in order to improve and increase the motivation of faculty members of Shiraz University, it is suggested to improve organizational justice, performance appraisal system, reward system and job design.

Key words: motivation, faculty members, shiraz university.
In The Name of Allah

Contents

A Comprehensive Analysis of the Motivation of Faculty Members (Case Study of Shiraz University) ................................. 3
  \ Tavakolian, Z. , Bagheri, M., Ranaei, H.

The Study of the Role of Stressful Life Events and Family Support in Explaining the Readiness of Addiction in Urmia University Students .................................. 33
  \ Mohamadnejad Devin, A., Soleimani, E.

Examination of Effectiveness of Promoting of Martyrdom in Relationship to Value Systems of Students (Case Study: University of Bojnourd) ........................................ 45
  \ Eskandari, H., Sharifi Nooghabi, A.

Design of Implementation Model of Document of Fundamental Transformation of Education ......................... 67
  \ Navid Adham, M., Ragheb, F.

Youth and Happiness: Studying the Relationship between Socio-Demographic Determinants and Happiness among Students of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences ........................................ 85
  \ Parhizkar, H., Riasaty, A., Hashempour Sadeghian, M.

Performance Evaluation of Academic Religious Confraternities Based on the Importance-Performance Analysis Approach ................................................................. 103
  \ Jafarzadeh, M., Razini, R., Motieei, M.

The Effect of Cyberspace and Social Networks on Iran’s Transparency .... 127
  \ Bashiri, S., Abtahi, M., Morshedi Zade, A.

Abstracts .......................................................... 163