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Research Paper

Examine the Relationship between Organizational Health in Schools and Academic Achievement of Students.

Mirzajani R and Khosravi Morad L.

J. Educ. Manage. Stud., 5(3): 150-153, 2015.; pii:S232247701500023-5

Abstract

The present study has been done to examine the relationship between organizational health in schools and students' academic achievement of region 8 Tehran. The purpose was to investigate the relationship between teachers' organizational health and academic achievement of middle school students that has been determined by a population size of 250 people composed of the mistresses and masters of region 8 and using tables of Korgsi and Morgan have been selected randomly. In this research, the components of (institutional unity, considering, structuring, support of resources, scientific spirit and emphasize of the school have been the main measured factors in the organizational health. As well, the relation of each

dimensions on the student's academic achievement were evaluated. According to the purpose and type of study and data collection tool, the organizational health questionnaire (OHI) with 38 questions have been used to assess the organizational health and to evaluate the academic progress the students' mean average has been used. Correlation test has been utilized to examine the research hypothesis and the regression tests have been used to special question of the study. Finally, the results showed that organizational health has a direct, positive and meaningful relationship with students' academic achievement. The results of the study suggest that a more promotion of the organizational health and attention to its components will be effective on students' academic achievement.

Key words: Organizational Health, Academic Achievement, Students

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Research Paper

Impact of Cooperative Teaching Method on Academic Achievement Elementary School, in Gorgan, Iran.

Khazaei A, Bayani AA, Haji-Yar HF.

J. Educ. Manage. Stud., 5(3): 159-162, 2015.; pii:S232247701500024-5

Abstract

The present paper examined the effects of cooperative teaching method on students' academic achievement in two school subject courses, namely Geography, and History & Civic Education. The research method undertaken here was of the experimental design with pretest and posttest procedures. The sample population under study included all of the primary school boys in the

city of Gorgan, Golestan province, Iran, during the school year 2011-2012. A total of forty participants (students) were randomly divided into control and experimental groups. Here the teaching method followed in the experimental group was the Cooperative Learning, and in the control group was the Traditional Approach. The instrument used for measuring, was researcher made progress assessment tests which were approved for their validity and reliability. ANCOVA test was used to analyze the data. The results showed that, compared with traditional approach, Cooperative Learning method increased students' academic achievement in both Geography, and History & Civic Education subject's courses.

Key words: Academic Achievement, Cooperative Teaching Method

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Research Paper

Contrast to the Traditional and Islamic Ethics with Modern Banking of Russia and Britain in Iran at Qajar Period (1800-1900 A.D).

Ahmadzadeh M.A.

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Abstract

The Nineteenth century was the beginning of World Trade. Meanwhile, Iran was in control of the Qajar rule. Iran's economy during this period was based on traditional farming and Traditional society with Islamic beliefs lead to a continuing tradition in Iran that in conflict with the era of global trade. On the other hand, political and geographical position of Iran in the Middle East, Caused increase interference and competition between the Russian and Britain governments in

Iran. One of the main disputes between these governments were economic competitiveness so that, they were trying to establish bank in Iran. on one side, This competition between two superpowers and political Weakness of Iran's rulers in other hand, lead to the formation of large economic concession in 19th century. So that, traditional economy of Iran was bankrupted because it did not compete with European products. And exchange model of money and traditional bankers (changers) of Iran had not fiscal power to compete with the Imperial Bank of Britain and Russian banks. Exchange method in the traditional economy of Iran was based on Islamic traditions such as One fifth (Khoms), Tribute (Zakat), Prohibition of usury (Mane Reba) and etc. but Exchange method of modern banks belonged to Britain and Russia based on more profits and attracts capital flows. This confrontation led to deprivation of Trust between people of Iran to modern banking and resistance of community groups to positive developments in modern banking.

Key words: Iran, Traditional Economy, Changers, Modern Banking, Nineteenth Century

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Research Paper

Evaluating the Three Dimensions of Work Engagement in Social Security Organization of Yazd Province in Iran.

Shekari H.

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Abstract

Employee engagement is emerging as a critical organizational issue especially as businesses

are recovering from the trauma of the global recession. Employee engagement has been an area of interest among many researchers and it had received a greater recognition among firms. Therefore, there is a need for organizations to evaluate the level of engagement among their employees. This study aims to assess the dimensions of employees' engagement in Yazd Social Security Organization. The data used in this study consist of questionnaire responses from employees in Yazd Social Security Organization. A total of 250 questionnaires were sent out and 152 valid responses were received. In this study, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and binomial test was employed to test the research hypotheses. We concluded that work engagement and its dimensions are higher than average level among employees of Yazd Social Security Organization. Of the three dimensions of work engagement, absorption dimension of work engagement was higher than other dimensions in Yazd Social Security Organization. Dedication dimension needed more attention.

Key words: Work Engagement, Employees' Engagement, Vigor, Dedication, Absorption

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Research Paper

Privatization Effects on the Stock Return and Performance of Listed Companies Tehran Stock Exchange.

Hasanpour P.

J. Educ. Manage. Stud., 5(3): 175-179, 2015.; pii:S232247701500027-5

Abstract

One of the main goals of privatization in different countries is to improve the performance and

efficiency. Therefore, this study titled "Privatization effects on stock return and performance of listed companies Tehran Stock Exchange" is written as experimental. The purpose of this research is to measure the success of the companies subject to privatization and in case of failure, find reasons and solutions for it. Researcher, According to the literature related to privatization and theoretical foundations related to the performance and stock return, research`s hypotheses in order to test presented on 10 hypotheses. Research Methodology is from the type Inductive-deductive. Financial information is collected, by using Computational models and statistical techniques, hypotheses have been tested. Statistical population includes Companies that from 2004 -2010 on the implementation of the privatization policy have been transferred and at the end of 2012 has been a member of the Stock Exchange. According to the length of time, ownership of 19 companies private has been diagnosed and as population was investigated. The results show that, privatization did not affect improving performance of companies which transferred to the private sector. In other words, the research hypotheses based on improving the performance of companies after the transferring have been rejected. Key words: Privatization, Financial Ratios, Stock Return, Value-Added, Productivity

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Research Paper

A Survey of the Effectiveness of Instructional Design ADDIE and Multimedia on Learning Key Skills of Futsal.

Azimi K, Ahmadigol J. Rastegarpour H.

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Abstract

The present study aimed to evaluate the impact of ADDIE instructional design and multimedia on learning key skills of futsal. The study method is experimental and is applied in terms of purpose. The study population is all female students of Kharazmi University in first half of academic year 2012-2013 being selected by convenient sampling method as 36 people (in three groups of 12 experimental and control group). The data collection measure to evaluate key skills of futsal is skill tests of Futsal as dribble, Shoot, passing and control as inspired by "physical fitness, skill and mental evaluation tests". The reliability of test is evaluated by split half test. For data analysis, descriptive statistics mean and standard deviation and inference statistics of variance analysis/ university covariance is used to test the comparative difference. The study findings show that 1-The students trained by multi-media have high scores mean (performance) compared to the students trained by traditional method. 2-The studies trained by ADDIE model have high scores mean compared to the students learning Futsal by traditional method of key skills.

Key words: Instructional Design, ADDIE Instructional Design Model via Multimedia, Traditional Training, Students.

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Research Paper

The Effect of Mobile Phones on Increasing Public Information: A Comparison between the Students of Kharazmi and Allameh Tabatabai University of Iran.

Ahmadigol J. and Fazelian P.

J. Educ. Manage. Stud., 5(3): 187-192, 2015.; pii:S232247701500029-5

Abstract

The present study aims to compare the impact of mobile on increasing public information of students of Kharazmi and Allame Tabatabayi Universities in 2013. The study method is quasi-experimental with pre-test and posttest design by control and experiment group. This

study is based on researcher-built test composed of 20 questions. To evaluate face and content validity, the opinions of lecturers of educational technology, ICT and sociology are used. The reliability of measure is supported by Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0.89). 160 students are selected by random cluster method. At first, by 20-item test, pre-test is performed. Then, the experiment group received training via mobile and control group received training by traditional method. Post-test is performed with the same questions. Finally, survey questionnaire is presented to experiment group. SPSS software, version 19, t-test and covariance analysis are used for data analysis. There is no significant difference between the mean of two groups in pre-test (experiment 7.57 and control 7.75) but there is a significant difference in posttest (experiment 17.25 and control 12.90). The training by traditional and mobile methods is effective on learning but training via mobile has high impact and the students are more interested in being trained by this method.

Key words: Training Via Mobile, Traditional Training, Public Information, Student.

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Research Paper

Nature of Self-Concept and Academic Achievement: A Study on School Children.

Gupta R. and Dhara J.

J. Educ. Manage. Stud., 5(3): 193-199, 2015.; pii:S232247701500030-5

Abstract

The present article was undertaken to study six dimensions of self-concept and their relationship with academic achievement and to see the difference between boys and girls as

well as urban and rural school going adolescents. The sample comprised 495 students reading in class X in West Bengal Government affiliated schools. Out of them, there were 255 boys, 240 girls, 248 urban and 247 rural adolescents. Self-Concept Questionnaire (Saraswat, 1999) was used for the evaluation of self-concept. Detailed mark sheets of all the students chosen in the sample who appeared in the secondary examination were collected from the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education. The marks obtained in this examination by the students were considered as the academic achievement score. Gender difference was found in physical, educational, intellectual and total self concept. Differences in case of physical and temperamental self concept were explored between urban and rural students. Moreover, the study reveals the importance of intellectual self concept to academic achievement. Key words: Self-Concept, Academic Achievement, Gender, Urban, Rural etc.

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