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**Volume 6 (2); 25 June 2016**

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## **Research Paper**

### **An Investigation on the Reasons for Non-Use School Administrators: Utilization of Conclusions and Recommendations of the Research on Decision-Making.**

Arvantan M, Pourhossein M and Kolivand H.

*J. Educ. Manage. Stud.*, 6(2): 30-34, 2016; pii:S232247701600006-6

#### **Abstract**

The main objective of the present study was to investigate the causes of the non-use school administrators of Qarchak city from the (utilization) conclusions and recommendations for research in decision making. This research is a descriptive. Population was all school administrators (150 people) at the levels (primary, middle and secondary) were employed in the academic year 2012 - 2013 in the Qarchak city. Because of the limited population, sampling was not essential and the entire target population using the census was selected as the sample. The data were collected using the researcher made questionnaire and its validity and reliability was approved using way of formal content and Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha=0.90$ ). To analyze the data, descriptive statistics, single group t test and the Friedman test were used. Research results indicate that the weakness of financial resources of the research, weakness of education and research, and lack of time to utilize of the research results are considered as the most important obstacles to the utilization of research results in decision-making.

**Key words:** Non-Use of The Researches Results, Schools Administrators, Decision-Making

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## Research Paper

### **Effects of Auditing Institutions' Size and Type of Auditors' Statements on Auditing Institutions' changes of Listed Companies on Tehran Stock Exchange.**

Filsaraei M, Hassannejad A, Khodakanlou H, Namdari Sh, Effati Shad N.

*J. Educ. Manage. Stud.*, 6(2): 35-38, 2016; pii:S232247701600007-6

#### **Abstract**

Nowadays, not only in academic areas but also among the ordinary people and organizations, auditors' independency is receiving increased attention which brought up the discussion of obligatory auditors' change. Considering the significance of this issue, the current study aimed to investigate some effective factors in auditing institutions' change. Therefore, the effects of "the type of auditors' statements" and "auditing institutions' size" on "auditing institutions' change" were assessed in this research. Target population of the study was consisting of 110 listed companies on Tehran stock exchange which had experienced the auditing institution's change at least once, over a 5-year-period, from 2010 to 2014. The obtained findings indicated that the type of auditors' statements and auditing institutions' size are not significantly associated with auditing institutions' change.

**Key words:** Auditing Institution's Change, Type of Auditor's Statement, Auditing Institution's Size

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## Research Paper

### Company Induct Role in Decrease Negative Interest Management Effect on Company Accepted In Tehran Security Exchange.

Babaie A.A.

*J. Educ. Manage. Stud.*, 6(2): 39-45, 2016; pii:S232247701600008-6

#### Abstract

This research study company induct role in interest management negative effect's decrease on company accepted in Tehran exchange in one period during 2009-2013 which done with systematic method between all Tehran exchange companies (126). Data was statistically described and analyzed. In spite of the fact that hypothesis test method is required to correlation analysis, a quantity regression method for hypothesis test has been used. In this research, variables were consisting of board of director size, non-executive members, separate chairman of the board of director, interest management, likewise was used as financial leverage and company size variables. The result showed contrary and significant relation between board of directors' size and interest management while showed a direct and significant relation between non-executive members and interest management, thus there was not a significant relation between non-managing director member and interest management. Regarding the statistic test in this research, between board of directors and interest management, there is significant relation (first hypothesis) while in second hypothesis the significant relation was between non-executive members and interest management. In third hypothesis there was no significant between chairman of the board and interest management.

**Key words:** Corporate Governance, Interest Management, Board of Directors Size, Non-Executive Members

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## Research Paper

### **The Relationship between Achievement Motivation and Its Components in the High School Girls of the Third Grade with Personality Type (B) and Demographic Factors of Teachers.**

Yousefpoor Z, Shobeiri S.M, Koohi E, and Meiboudi H.

*J. Educ. Manage. Stud.*, 6(2): 46-56, 2016; pii:S232247701600009-6

#### **Abstract**

This study aimed to investigate the relationship between the achievement motivation of high school students with teachers having the personality type B and the demographic factors of teachers as well. The methodology of the current study to collect data is descriptive (survey). The statistical community consisted of high school girl students of humanities degree (3214) and junior high school teachers in the field of humanities (182) in District 1, 3, 6 and 7 in Mashhad school year 93-92. The sample size was 350 students and 120 teachers that were chosen by using the Cochran formula and also the volume was matched with the Morgan's table. And it has been selected by multi-stage random cluster sampling method. Data collection instruments were the standard questionnaire achievement motivation: "Herman" and the personality type of questionnaire: "Bozeman- Friedman". Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics (frequency, variance, etc.) and inferential statistics (Pearson correlation, regression and ANOVA) with the SPSS software version 18. Results showed that the average achievement motivation in a group of teachers and students having the type of personality B is greater than the other types (19.86%). Also, The results findings showed that the multivariate correlation (multiple) for the linear combination of demographic factors and personality type B to motivate students were the 0.662 = marital status determining factor 0.438 = Rest orator. Therefore there were the multiple relations between demographic factors and type B personality of teachers to motivate the students. The relationship between demographic factors and personality type B

was statistically significant. 0.724 = marital status and 0.524 = Rest orator. Also, the survey results indicated that there were multiple relationships between demographic factors and personality type B teachers with high motivation of students (0.781 = marital status and 0.610 = Rest orator).

**Key words:** Personality Type, Demographic Factors, Achievement Motivation, Teachers, Students

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## Review

### Greenberger Psychosocial Maturity Model: A Brief Review.

Khatibi M and Sheikholeslami R.

*J. Educ. Manage. Stud.*, 6(2): 57-61, 2016; pii:S232247701600010-6

#### Abstract

This brief review focuses on the Greenberger Psychosocial Maturity Model. Greenberger and Sørensen (1974) have observed that except at the college level, assessment of the school experience has focused almost exclusively on academic achievement. Schools below the college level traditionally have been preoccupied with only one outcome of education: growth in measurable cognitive skills. While there is at present a growing recognition of the school's actual and potential role in promoting personal and social growth, a convincing model of nonacademic objectives is lacking, as is a tool for assessing children's progress toward nonacademic objectives. Greenberger and Sørensen construct a model of psychosocial maturity which specifies measurable attitudes and dispositions. Adolescent development is hindered by the separation of young people from adults and from the life of the community beyond the school. Opportunities must be made for adolescents to take responsible roles in

their communities as part of their education. Theoretical models of psychosocial maturity have been proposed by many psychologists. The scientists' approach to measuring psychosocial maturity is based on a model advanced in the 1990s, which suggested that during adolescence and early adulthood, three aspects of psychosocial maturity develop: (1) Temperance: The ability to control impulses, including aggressive impulses, (2) Perspective: The ability to consider other points of view, including those that take into account longer term consequences or that take the vantage point of others, and (3) Responsibility: The ability to take personal responsibility for one's behavior and resist the coercive influences of others. This brief review discusses these issues. The conclusion drawn from this brief review can be used as input for a quantitative study with a larger sample of maturity models. Propositions that can guide such a quantitative research can build on the basis of the findings presented in this review.

**Key words:** Greenberger, Psychosocial Maturity Model

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