

Citation analysis of articles of quarterly journal of research and seminary (no. ۳۶-۱)

Abstract

The present research is aimed at investigating the situation of articles of “quarterly journal of research and seminary”. The research method is citation and the data has been analyzed by Excel software. The findings showed that in ۳۶ issues of this journal, ۱۹۱ compiled and translated articles have been published. In the issues no. ۲۳-۲۴, ۲۲ articles have been published and in the issue no. ۴, no article has been published. These issues have had respectively the highest and lowest number of published articles. Also, the average number of articles for each issue of the journal has been ۵ articles. The number of articles that have been published in a group is ۸ articles (۴/۲٪). The total number of citations of ۳۶ issues of this journal is ۳۳۴۱ citations, and the average number of citations for each article is ۱۷/۵۰ citation. According to the research findings, among the information resources, the books, with ۲۹۸۶ (۸۹/۳۷٪) citations, have been cited more than other information resources. Also, the Persian resources, with ۱۵۶۷ (۴۶/۹٪) citations, have been cited more than Arabic and Latin resources. The highest numbers of citation of authors have been respectively related to Mohammad Bagher Majlesi, Hor Ameli, Imam Khomeini, Alameh Tabatabaei, and Mohammad ebne Hasan Tousi. Also, the highest numbers of citation of the books have been respectively related to Quran, Beharolanvar, Asoule Kafi, Nahjolbalagheh, and Vasaelolshia.

Indexes: citation analysis, research and seminary, citation.

Guide to Latin research resource bases for recognizing Islam

Abstract

Development of various scientific disciplines at the moment and the increasing growth of publications that are presented as a result of research efforts in different forms of articles, journals, and electronic resources have caused serious problems in achieving the published information. Without having skills and recognizing the resources and references of retrieving the information, it is impossible to answer the questions in the researcher's mind. This article is aimed at directing the researchers to resources of religious information with Islamic orientation in Latin references. It has been tried to recount the information search processes in the researches, and introduce religious information references and the ways of accessing them. This article has been compiled in three phases: the first phase: searching for choosing a topic; the second phase: searching for information relevant to the topic; the third phase: searching for resources and information bases. In the third phase, first the general information resources and bases, then resources and bases working on religious fields, and finally information resources and bases working on Islamic fields are introduced.

Indexes: information search, religious information bases, research resources, Islamic research resources, Latin Islamic research resources.

Research-based components of high level courses of seminaries

Abstract

Research-base is one of the active and process-oriented approach for education. In this approach, the learners seek for exploring the concepts and solution of the problem. In its process, exploration, thinking, and group-discussion methods are used and the teacher is only a facilitator for learning process. This educational approach which in our religious literature known as “teaching and learning with attempting, thinking and tact”, has always been a basis of educational institutions in seminaries, particularly in the highest educational level of seminary, means “dars-e-kharej”. In this educational stage, processes, principles, and methodology of Ijtihad are taught to the scholars. Its utility index can be seen in the “Samarra” pattern. In this article the high level courses of seminaries, corresponding to the components of the research-based education model, has been examined in five aspects (Foundations, aims, schedule, Execution Factors, Conditions and facilities) and The shortcomings and demands of it have been reviewed on the perspectives of several contemporary social priest scientists. Studies show that However, the basis of the highest educational lessons of seminary is based on research-driven and scholarship, and in terms of age and basics, is ahead of the research-based education model in the new educational systems, but due to historical conditions, damage has occurred in this purely seminary way that methods stagnation and principles of conclusion, individuality and detailing, non-participatory approach in the discussion, informational illiteracy, theoretical training of the Mujtahid, sermon classes, lack of specialized equipment, are some of their defects. And on the other hand, student-based, participating in discussion rather than passive approach, dynamics in deduction method, attention to external reality and utilizing a problem-based approach, training comprehensive "Mujtahed", generating the theory, having information literacy and use of specialized equipment are considered as the research-based demands of the highest educational level of seminary “dars-e-kharej”.

Indexes: research-based education, education system, Ijtihad, the highest educational level of seminary “dars-e-kharej”.

Components of research-based education system in life conduct of Ahl al-Bayt

Abstract

Research-based education is an issue which is nowadays paid attention by many educational centers that are aimed at founding a research-based education system through providing the required mechanisms. Unlike the common educational system which is based on preserving and transferring the materials and knowledge, research-based education system tries to provide an efficient pattern for increasing efficiency of the learners' leaning, solving the problems and dilemmas in the environment through creating the skills of creative thinking, problem solving, and raising the learners' ability of reasoning in educational processes. Meanwhile, due to its attention and emphasis on learning the knowledge along with thinking, reasoning, reflecting, and problem-orientation, life conduct of Ahl al-Bayt can be considered as an appropriate resource for formulating a pattern of research-based education system. Seminary education system which is based on deductive approach and training thoughtful clergymen in educational planning originates from the advices and suggestions of Ahl al-Bayt. In this research, it is tried to recount and review the main components of research-based education system with resort to life conduct of Ahl al-Bayt. Due to lack of a conceptual framework for the components of research-based education system in life conduct of the chaste Imams, reviewing the relevant studies it was tried to investigate and review the words and life conduct of the chaste Imams and recognize a conceptual pattern for the components of research-based education system by using grounded theory method. After three stages of coding the obtained data, finally the components of "problem-orientation", "exploration", and "leading the learners" were recognized as the key or effective components, and the components of "benefiting from the experiences", "stating scientific issues", and "criticism" were recognized as the background components for realization of research-based education system.

Indexes: research-based education, learning, problem-orientation, knowledge production, life conduct of the chaste Imams.

Explanation of research-based education system and the ways of its implementation in seminaries

Abstract

The present article is aimed at explaining the nature, reasons and form of research-based education and the ways of its implementation and development. Research-based or research-oriented education is against the traditional teacher-based and passive method and based on problem-oriental and activating approach in teaching process, and also, it is aimed at training powerful researchers and analyst instead of passive learner. Regarding the mission of seminaries and their unique role in producing knowledge, responding to intellectual needs, and solving the problems faced by the Islamic society, training powerful researchers for carrying out this mission is essential. This will be possible when the seminary education system is research-based and this approach exists in seminary education system. This research first, based on the various definitions of the concept of research-based education and with the analysis of each vocabulary (education, research, Research Ability) and also extraction of the basic components of each of these terms, presents a selected definition of research-based education. Finally, after introducing the main components of the educational system with a research-based feature and with the induction of some of the main and possible elements that can be effective in making educational system research-based, it introduces some solutions and describes the role of each of them in the development of a research-based education system. including: engineering the goals of research-based education, changing the approach of teaching to learning, activation and student-orientation of teaching methods, including the social needs in educational programs with the goal of making the educations problem-oriented, redesigning the evaluation system and fitting it to the research-based education approach, etc.

Indexes: research-based education, education system, curriculum, seminary.

Theoretical basics of research-based education in the West: Tracing theoretical thoughts on research-based education in the West and their implications and their impact on this educational model

Abstract

The present article is aimed at explaining the theoretical basics of research-based education. In this regards, it investigates the philosophical and psychological foundations which cause this orientation among the education experts. Research-based approach is one of the subsets of active curriculum that emphasizes student-orientation and acquiring research skills in educational processes; in these methods, instead of one-sided teaching, exploratory method, group discussions, performing project, etc. are used. The goal is not only to transfer knowledge, but also it includes active learning, thinking, reasoning, exploration, problem solving, and science production. The educational contents are hyper textual and based on problem-orientation. This article describes a descriptive-analytic method to introduce the views and origins of the research-based education curriculum. The findings show that research-based educational program has various and numerous philosophical (epistemology and scientific philosophy) and psychological (cognitive, motivational-emotional, and social) bases. Sometimes, these bases do not much to do each other and also, they have different types of influence. Epistemological bases have often provoked this approach in terms of epistemological relativity. Psychological bases have mainly addressed this issue in terms of activeness or passiveness of the learner before the peripheral learning factors, and insisted on the necessity of maximum contribution of the learner in education and learning

Indexes: research-based education, curriculum, active learning, relativism, falsifiability, phenomenology, Gestalt psychology, Piaget's cognitive development.

An introduction to principles, basics, and criticism of research-based education and its functionality in seminary education system

Abstract

One of the main approaches in the field of education is the approach which emphasizes the reflection and reasoning aspects rather than preserving and accumulating knowledge. Researchers of education field believe that education systems should move towards promoting the skills of reasoning and thinking rather than knowledge transfer, because an educational program should lead to emergence and growth of inner talents of the learners and this requires an education which is accompanied by a research approach. The expected outcomes of such an education include acquiring scientific knowledge, understanding and analyzing the subject, acquiring research skills, scientific vision, and cooperative spirit. Due to its strength points and methodological attractions, this educational approach has attracted the attention of the educational authorities of our country, and it has gained a priority in upstream documents and seminaries. At first, this article describes and expresses the basics and components of research-based education from the viewpoint of the experts of this system, then, criticizes and evaluates basics and teachings of this kind of educational model, and it was found that this kind of educational model epistemological basis is largely based on relativism in spite positive and constructive conceived features, and its erosive function cannot be used at all stages of the educational process, but because of some teachings, it's very useful and essential in many subjects and educational stages. Also, by comparative study of the components of research-based education with the teaching system of the seminary the position of this approach has been studied in the teaching system of the seminary and it became clear that this pattern of education in the seminary has always been prevalent and at the stage of this educational system, which is called "dars-e kharej" has been the basis of system that suggests the advance of the seminary educational system.

Indexes: education system, educational approaches, research-based education, basics of research-based education, principles of research-based education.