

**Identifying and evaluating potential areas for conducting  
scientific tours in geography education  
(Case study: Qomishlo region in the west of Isfahan province)**

*I-Rasoul Sharifi\**

*I- Assistant professor, Department of Humanities and Social Science, university  
of Farhangian*

***Abstract***

Geography is a combined and holistic science and tries to study natural and human phenomena in relation to each other and in the form of a single collection. To teach this science, one of the best methods is to conduct a scientific tour. The purpose of this research was to evaluate the capabilities of the Qomishlo region in the west of Isfahan province in order to introduce it as one of the destinations for a scientific excursion to geography professors and teachers. For this purpose, textual and visual documentary research methods and field studies in the form of observation and interview have been used and the obtained data have been described and analyzed. The obtained results show that this region has good potential in terms of geology, geomorphology, mineral, climate, biodiversity and history, which can be used as a geography training workshop to describe and analyze the interrelationship between phenomena. natural and human in 3 cognitive, skill and attitudinal dimensions. Therefore, according to the special features of this region and also its ease of access, it is recommended that professors and teachers of geography education prioritize holding a scientific tour in this region.

**Keywords:** Geography education, Isfahan, scientific excursion, Qomishlo region, protected area, Najaf Abad.

## **Analyzing the supervisory role of parents in the safety of students in social networks**

*I-Behnam Lotfi Khachaki \**

*I- Assistant professor, Department of Humanities and Social Science, university of Farhangian*

### ***Abstract***

**Background and Objectives:** The increasing use of new information and communication technologies in daily life has created various changes in the lifestyle of different groups, including students. This article examines parents' views on the security of their children's presence in cyberspace. **Methods:** This research was done by survey method and by distributing questionnaire among 260 people. **Findings:** According to the findings, parents whose children use foreign messengers more often have more concern and sensitivity towards their presence in these messengers; While such sensitivity is not observed in the case of internal messengers. Also, with the decrease in the safety and health of messengers and also with the decrease in easy access to appropriate and useful content in cyber space, parents also find it more necessary to control and monitor their children's activities in this space. On the other hand, the more incapable parents are of managing and controlling their children to communicate with people or view inappropriate content in cyberspace, the more necessary they are to control and monitor their children's activities in this space. Also, the unsafe and unhealthy nature of this space overshadows the virtual communication of children and teenagers in various fields, including communication with family and acquaintances, and reduces the educational effect of children's virtual relationship with acquaintances in the virtual space. **Conclusion:** Cyber space brings various risks that children and teenagers are always exposed to. Considering the existing damages, parents should have a specific plan to control this group's access to the Internet and virtual space.

**Keywords:** safety, yber space, students, parents, supervisory.

## **Analysis of the content of the social studies book for the primary period of Chazam to 6th grades based on resilience components**

*1-Mazhare Babaee \*,2- Kousare Zeinali*

*1 -Assistant Professor, Educational Sciences Department, Farhangian University, Tehran, Iran*

*2- graduate of Educational Sciences, Farhangian University of Tehran, Iran*

### **Abstract**

The aim of this research was to analyze the content of elementary social studies books from the perspective of resilience components. The field of research included social studies books for the fourth to sixth grades in the academic year 1401-1402. The research method was a descriptive type of quantitative content analysis and the unit of analysis was the theme and paragraph. For this purpose, first of all, 5 sub-components including: empathy and support from others, hope, problem solving skills, realistic view and emotional control were extracted from the study of related texts in the field of resilience and consultation with 4 professors of sociology and psychology department. Then the quantity of these components was counted separately in the same order in the mentioned book. The findings showed that in the fourth social studies book, 3 paragraphs deal with the component of empathy and support from others and 3 paragraphs with the component of problem solving skills. In the fifth book of studies, 9 paragraphs deal with the component of empathy and support from others and 2 paragraphs with the component of emotional control. In the sixth book of social studies, 4 paragraphs deal with the component of empathy and support from others and empathy, 1 paragraph with the component of hope and 21 The paragraph deals with problem solving skills. In total, in the book of the fourth grade, 6 paragraphs, in the fifth grade, 11 paragraphs and in the sixth grade, 22 paragraphs deal with the concept of resilience. As a result, it can be said that in the social studies books of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, the topic of resilience and its sub-components have been discussed in a scattered, incomplete, superficial and without practical application, so there is a place for this deeper and more detailed topic. to be designed.

**Keywords:** content analysis, resilience, social studies books, elementary school, sub-components.

## **Analyzing the key and influential factors on geography education in secondary schools with a future research approach (case study: Karaj city secondary schools)**

*1-Davood Mahdavi.2- Nazanin Faramarezi*

*1 - Assistant Professor, Department of Geography Education, Farhangian University, PO Box 889-14665, Tehran, Iran. (Corresponding author)*

*D.mahdavi@cfu.ac.ir*

*2- BA student in geography education, Amirkabir campus of Farhangian University of Alborz province nazanin.faramarz20@gmail.com*

### **Abstract**

The aim of the current research is to identify the key factors influencing the teaching of geography in the secondary schools of Karaj city with a future research approach. The current research is applied research and its method is survey and exploratory. The statistical population of the research includes experts in the field of geography education, including professors of Farhangian University and teachers with experience in Karaj city, 22 people were selected through purposive sampling and their opinions were asked through a questionnaire. In order to analyze the information, structural equation method and mutual effects analysis technique have been used. The results of the findings indicate the instability of the current geography education system in secondary schools and the existence of serious problems in teaching this subject. Also, the results of this research showed that the policy and planning components of geography education are based on future developments, the movement of the geography education system from the factory and mass model to the hybrid education and creative constructivism, the educational-research professional qualification of geography teachers, attention to Cultural, generational, and technological changes (such as artificial intelligence, etc.) in geographic environments, etc., are among the key driving factors that influence the teaching of geography in the secondary schools of Karaj. Finally, the attention of policymakers and those involved in education and the application of these drivers can help to improve and upgrade the geography education system and help to achieve the high goals of teaching this subject in schools.

**Keywords:** geography education, future studies, Pishran, key factors, secondary schools, Karaj.

## The effect of teachers' educational approaches on the effective teaching of geography in Iran's high schools

*1-Mansour sadeghi \*,2- Mohsaen Rezaee*

*1 -Department of Geography Education, Farhangian University, PO Box 889-1465 Tehran, Iran*

*2- Department of Geography Education, Farhangian University, Tehran, Iran  
rezaee.arefi 61.@cfu.ac.ir*

### **Abstract**

Today, geography education is very important in their planning system in order to familiarize students with the natural and human features of their country and other countries. Geography is an essential subject to prepare students for the future. Geography education is done in the framework of a specific subject in order to create suitable learning opportunities for general and partial purposes in Iran. Although the textbooks are prepared by the educational research and planning organization in the three areas of cognitive, skill and attitudinal learning, in the end it is the geography teachers who coordinate and implement the curriculum and achieve the final behavior defined as education. . This research was conducted using a qualitative method using a semi-structured interview form. During the interview, the teachers were asked questions about teaching methods, educational techniques and techniques, geographic skills, teaching aids and how to manage the class. Our statistical population in this research is 40 geography teachers of schools in different cities of Iran in the academic year 1402-1401, who were randomly selected. The obtained results were analyzed through content analysis and using descriptive and inferential statistics. According to the results obtained from the research, it is clear that geography teachers use methods and techniques appropriate to the curriculum, but there are weaknesses in teaching aids and materials that need to be compensated.

**Keywords:**eaching geography, educational techniquesand techniques, classroom management, semi-structured interview, geographical skills, educational aidsand materials.

## Teaching morphotectonic indicators to geography students using GIS and Google earth

1-Mohammad Motamedi Rad\*, 2- Maryam rabiei Gask3- Ebrahim Amiri3

1 -Department of Geography Education, Farhangian University, Tehran, Iran.

2 -Department of Geography Education, Farhangian University, Tehran, Iran.

3 -Department of Geography Education, Farhangian University, Tehran, Iran.

### **Abstract**

**Background and Objectives:** Most of the landforms on the earth's surface evolve slowly over thousands or millions of years, and these landform changes are not detectable in the scale of human lifetime, and the possibility of accessing ancient seismic data in many places. The world does not exist and also some methods of determining active tectonics are very expensive, therefore, the use of morphotectonic indicators in the evaluation of tectonic activities is a useful and reliable tool. On the other hand, by teaching these indicators, it provides the basis for identifying tectonic areas and helps us in planning as well as possible. Therefore, this research was conducted with the aim of teaching morphotectonic indicators to geography students using GIS and Google earth. **Methods:** In the present study, parameters such as basin Asymmetry Factor (AF), basin shape (BS), Ratio of valley – floor with to valley height (Vf), hypsometric integral (Hi) were studied and calculated in three classes (Class 1 = active, class 2 = semi-active and class 3 = Quiet) were classified. After calculating the mentioned indices, the amount of tectonic activities in the basins was evaluated using Index Of relative active tectonic (Iat) **Findings:** After calculating the mentioned indices, the amount of tectonic activity in the basin was evaluated using Of Index relative active tectonic (Iat) , based on which the Sadkharv basin was evaluated as having a high tectonic activity. **Conclusion:** It can be said that the parameters used in this research show the sensitivity of these indicators against active tectonic movements, which can be reliable evidence to prove the existence of neotectonic movements.

**Keywords:** Education, index, Index Of relative active tectonic, orphotectonics.