

## **The Study of Factors Affecting Students' Tendency towards Research and Study from the Viewpoints of Teachers in the Academic Year 2015-2016 in Dehloran**

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**ABSTRACT**— The aim of this study was to assess of different factors affecting on students tendency towards research from the viewpoints of teachers in the academic year 95-94 in Dehloran. The statistic society of this study consists of 430 people and the sample size was 220 of male and female teachers whom were selected by random hierarchy model. Researcher's questionnaire was used to collect information and its validity was verified through confirmatory factor analysis and its reliability was calculated by Cronbach alpha coefficient / 79. Factor analysis and X2 test was used to analyze information collected. . The findings show that the cultural, social, familial factors, as well as the teachers and the content of textbooks are very effective in tendency of primary schools towards research. So, if the scientific work will be done in order to improve the quality, we can have a generation with higher efficient researches in the future.

**KEYWORDS:** Research and study, cultural factors, social factors, teachers' performance.

### **Introduction**

Nowadays, the importance of reading and studying of different materials is not hidden to anyone worldwide, improvement of reading condition, comprehension and speed of reading is one of the important training measures. Development and changes that are made every day in the world of science discoveries, highlights the necessity of attention to the subject of research and study in different levels of society especial the lower bases of life and primary educational period. Nowadays, many countries are compared in different societies on the basis of scientific products to identify science ranking which the science production is possible by utilizing of study and research. Whenever we can start the education by scientific method by using codified programs from primary period, it can be sure that we will have much increase of the production rate of knowledge in the future. One of the most important ways of coming out from identity crisis is generation links, establishment of mental and emotional relationships with ancestors, retrieval of national identity, and having the spirit of research; accumulation of spiritual wealth, innovation, creativity, construction, activity and selection is possible with a spirit of research (Yadegarzadeh, 1380). Promote a culture of research among children and students in the present condition of our society are felt more. This is the task of the education system to socialize teen and young generation in a way that they can be involved in knowledge production in the future and at least to be enabled to solve the personal and social problems of his life and others in a scientific method (Kardan, 1993). The issues such as identity crisis, separation of generations, the dysfunctional education system for making children and students familiar with the spirit of study and research, the lost and damage which Higher Education System suffers from entering unaware students of the culture of study and research, it necessitate the urgency of study and research and practical applications in this field ; if a student who enters university is not familiar with research and he has not been sociable enough to give a scientific reply to a very simple issue individually and in group, Higher Education System will be vulnerable; An important part of the efficiency of Country Higher Education System in the field of study and research is related to its input who have been entered The Education System (Yadegarzade, 2001). Research must be done by a wise and thoughtful manpower, that it why lots of thinkers believe have paid attention to the human sources as the most important foundation for economical, industrial, cultural and political development. (Mehrmohammadi, 2000) Results of studies on factors affecting students' tendency to study and research suggests the ignorance of the issue of research in the society and even on teachers and students (Torkian Tabar, 2005). If we do not mention that educational system of county destroys the veins of study and curiosity existed in teenagers and students but someone believes that the educational system cannot flourish the tendency of students towards research and power of thinking. (Yadegarzadeh, 2001) Nowadays, anyone passes a period of his life at schools. As one can end his guidance school and enter university, he needs being familiar with the basic techniques and the spirit of scientific research in order to have a useful scholastic period in university and if he cannot end his education at high school, and he graduated in each level (Primary, Guidance school, High school) he becomes one of society member and he joins to normal people, the educational system should have this power that all graduate students at each level achieve the scientific ability and they can solve their problems in scientific method.

At any society, the students and children are known the largest and the most extremist mass of audiences. The training of childhood and school era are very important due to the most flexibility of personality and stabilization of the research and study spirit in children and students leaves a lasting impression on their personality, and having the scientific view, and solving different issues of life in scientific method increase the academic and social competence for entering university. (Kardan, 1993)

The present study insist on identifying the factors affecting on the tendency of students towards research and study in the teachers' point of view and this issue that which factor including social, familial and teachers' performance or the factors related to school or text book content have the role on students tendency towards researches and studies in teachers' opinion.

### **Background of Study**

In a study Harel belt (1985) studied the habits and attitudes of Indian students and advisory role in improving it, in his researches. In this study, 160 students of Indians had been selected from secondary level. More than 95%of testers advised that they require more consulting for increasing their ability on course planning and assisting the time management and academic skills Chakarvathy (1998). To survey the study pattern among students, the primary school at Nepangz of Malaysia indicated that the family has very effective role in habit breeding for children's studying and respectful and friendly relation between parents has positive effect on children's studying. Also Hung. Marjoribanks (2005) has resulted at his study by the topic the parents, teachers and school students' results in Taiwan that without a strong economic capital, parents cannot provide a communication environment to learn with their children and fathers' job is also a strong factor in determining the economic, social and cultural capital in a family and fathers with higher working level can provide a variety of topics for their children's study. In a the research Watty,k,Bellamy,S,andmorely (2008) did at Australia, England and New Zealand they observed that researching performance has a positive relation with teaching. But it has vice versa relation with implementation. Also they concluded that the researching performance is more effective than training and executive jobs in progress of Faculty Members. Grosling et al (2009) did a research entitled "run away from studying" at academic community and in USA society and among students and Faculty Members. The results indicated that the reason of lack of desire for non-school studying is due to the increase in various forms of media and media services and the amount of time that the media allocates to itself in the leisure time.

The other research has been done by Aftabi Arany and Batouli, (2007) with the topic of the review of the amount of non-school studies of high school students and identifying of its effective factors at Aran & Bidegol and they gained to the followings:

1. There is significant relationship between gender and studying.
2. From the point of subject of study, literal books have the biggest share.
3. Affectionate treatment of parents and teachers and studying has a relation with gender. Affectionate treatment of parents and teachers to the books and non-school studying does not have the significant relationship with the education level and gender.
4. Being unsuitable territory of physical positions as the main factor on prevention of students from library. Being unsuitable of physical positions of library is as the main factor on prevention among students.

Afkaneh (2009) did a research to study the teaching method in training process and its effect on studying non-school books of students of Islamic Azad University Roudehen Branch and 540 individuals were selected randomly among the statistic society which comprise the entire students of humanistic field and the following results were obtained using descriptive statistics and t-test by the questionnaire which was made by researcher and utilization of teaching patter and active method will be effective in creation of students' motivation and their guide to study. In another study which was done by P.Rose at California University (2009) with the subject of a "the frame for usage of research in act and principle for progress at training, they reached to the following results: Evaluating and continuous usage of evaluated information by teachers and students at class can be considered as a model for improvement in performance at wide spread of jobs. This method helps students and educators reach to an understanding of their actions and what occurs and this is achieved by using a continuous evaluation process, practice and use of data pivot. Edward Gabriel (2011) showed that in research activities, a person can use an effective communicative methods by interaction with his perimeter environment by using the power of his thoughts which will have a huge impact on his life morally and behavioral. Sözbilir (2013) in his study with the topic of effective factors on training and learning studies at Atatork University reaches to these clear conclusions as follows: Factors such as social, cultural and the amount of teachers' performance can be effective on the tendency of students towards study and research. Also at (2013) Yoskel Goktas and Mostafa Sözbilir at Atatork University of Turkey indicated that at master degree the training courses should insist on analyzing the documents more with the analysis of factors on the definitions of research problems at on teaching and technology. Also the exchange of thoughts should be resident with thinkers and students should take part at all scientific events and conferences and the subject of study should be worth enough to be studied and evaluation considering the time and expertise. Kokabi (2010) investigated on 400 high school students of Dezfoul in his research of the encouraging or inhibiting factors and showed that encouraging factors to study including understanding of the importance and necessity of research, new books, having personal libraries, reading competitions, proper training of studying. In addition, he introduced the inhibiting factors of study as not having enough time to study, underrating the knowledge and science by people, not being optimistic to the future, the excessive use of the Internet, and having a lot of homework. In this concern a study has been done by Hafeshani (2012) and the subject is to review of training of thinking

and questioning spirit in fourth grade of elementary school students in Tehran and they concluded that there is significant relation between existing facilities at schools and amount of teachers' activities as well as social factors with the creation of questioning spirit in students. In another study at Ferdossi university of Mashhad which has been done by Sharifi (2013) by the subject of studying the researching spirit and internal factors effective on students of primary schools, they concluded that there is significant relation between internal school factors and family factors on the creation of researching spirit of students; and in another study which has been done by Soleimani at Allame Tabatayi Tehran University (2013) with the subject of the role of the teacher in training the probe skills and the spirit of researching of the elementary school students, the following conclusion were achieved that the teacher has an important and effective role at making the spirit of study and research of students. Fakhrayi (1997) indicated that students who studies based on plan within proper hours at home, study more than other students who do not have this plan at home and students whose parents had positive view against studying school-books and were encouraged by their parents, had more amount of studying comparing to other students. Therefore it can be said that institute of the family as the smallest unit and social cell is effective in the spirit of seeking and inquisitive of people who are born in. The closed cultural environment in the family, and condemned the repeated orders and confronting with various questions of children causes the castration of their curiosity and their scientific bloom jaundice in early efflorescence, in return, the richness of the cultural environment of the family, empathetic participation against children's questions, strengthen confidence and encouragement to do independent activities cause the growth of reasoning power in family members, Bred and minds and thinkers are trained in families that have favorable conditions.

### **The aim of Study**

The general aim of this study is to determine the effective factors on tendency of primary students towards research in the point of view of teachers.

### **Questions of study:**

- Are the cultural factors effective at tendency of students towards study and research in the teachers' point of view?
- Are the family factors effective at tendency of students towards study and research in the teachers' point of view?
- Are the social factors effective at growing students to study by teachers? Are the social factors effective at tendency of students towards study and research in the teachers' point of view?
- Are the teacher's activities effective at growing students to study by teachers? Are the teachers' performances effective at tendency of students towards study and research in the teachers' point of view?
- Are the concepts of lesson books effective at growing students to study and searching by teachers? Are the concepts of text books effective at tendency of students towards study and research in the teachers' point of view?

### **Materials and Methods**

This research is descriptive and by survey method. The statistic society is comprised of all primary teachers who were teaching in public schools, non-profit schools and Shahed Schools during 2014-2015 at Dehloran (Central part, Zarin Abad & Mousiyan). The total numbers of teachers at primary level in Dehloran in 2015 were 432 ones and sample size were determined 202 ones by Cochran formula. The supposed data were gathered by a questionnaire made by researcher. To make the questionnaire, at first, the list of factors affecting on the tendency of students towards research has been provided by using previous research, reading books, asking questions from teachers and researchers, professors and experts and then it was sent to 30 experts. After obtaining the opinions of experts and professors the ambiguities were removed and supposed items were added and the questionnaire was designed. To assess the factors affecting on the tendency of students towards research, the 37 items (in the form of five factors of culture, family, teachers, community and books) were used and their validity were confirmed by the factor analysis. Based on Cronbach's alpha, the reliability of the measures of cultural, familial and teachers factors were achieved more than 0.8, and social factor 0.5 and the factor of books 0.6. The replies that each respondent gives to each factor question were put into two categories and any reply which is more than mean was considered as Agree and any reply which was under the mean was considered as opponent. To analyze the results of the researches' finding, SPSS and AMOS software was used. It was also used the descriptive statistics including mean, frequency, percentage, standard deviation and inferential statistics including  $\chi^2$  (chi-square) was used.

### **Descriptive Findings**

From the whole of respondents, they were 102 men (50.5 percent) and the other 100 ones were women (49.5). Their service distribution introduced at following in chart 1:

**Chart 1: Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on Work Experience**

Job experience	Frequency	Abstract	Relative	Compaction
25-30	79	79	0.39	0.39
20-24	79	79	0.39	0.78
15-19	34	34	0.17	0.95
0-14	10	10	0.05	100
factor	202	202	100	

Average: 22/4, Mean: 23, Mode: 21, Standard deviation: 5/1, variation range: 26; minimum 4 maximum 30

As it is observed, among 202 ones of respondent, 10 persons have between 0-14 experience, 34 ones between 14-19 years' experience and 79 ones between 20-24 and also 79 ones between 25-30 years' experience.

Distribution of respondents based on their educational degree (chart 2) shows that from all 202 respondents, just 3 has diploma and 96 has upper diploma and 94 had bachelor and even 9 has master degree.

**Chart 2. The Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Educational Degree**

Document	Frequency	Abstract	Relative	Compaction
Master & Higher	9	9	4.5	4.5
Bachelor	94	94	46.5	51
Upper diploma	96	96	47.5	88.5
Diploma	3	3	1.5	100
Total	202	202	100	

Mode: Upper diploma with 96 ones equal with 47.5%

### Inferential findings

Analysis of first question:

Are the cultural factors effective on tendency of students towards study and research in the teachers' point of view?

**Chart3. The Frequencies of first question**

Frequency Ideas	observed	expected	Remainder	amount $\chi^2$	FD	Sig Level
opponent	123	140.5	-17.5	4.36	1	0.37
Agree	158	140.5	17.5			
Total	281					

Mean: 35

According to the results of the questionnaire, 123 cases of observations did not agree with the influence of cultural factors on students' tendency and 158 cases have confirmed the impact. According to the amount of  $\chi^2$  (4.36) as well as FD 1 and the significant level 0.37 which is smaller than permissible limit, it can be said that the difference of frequencies is significant and the number of pros is more than cons significantly more so the question of research will be accepted. Accordingly, in the point of view of the respondents the cultural factors is effective on tendency of students towards research. Cultural factors as one of the effective and useful factors in tendency of students' research and study could affect the students in their tendency towards research and attention to this factor will be effective in the increase of the tendency towards research. These results are coordinate with findings of Rahimi (1384), Hafshejani (1391) Sharifi (1392), P Rose (2009), and Thomas (2009). According to the researchers' point of view, the cultural factor is one of the factors that influence students' tendency in order to be guided towards research.

### Analysis of Second Question

Are family factors effective at tendency of students towards study and research in the teachers' point of view?

**Chart 4.**Frequencies of second question

Frequency Ideas	Observed	Expected	Remainder	Amount $x^2$	FD	Sig Level
opponent	118	143	-25	8.74	1	0.003
Agree	168	143	25			
<b>Total</b>	286					

Mean: 26

In relation to the second question, 118 cases of observations were cons with the impact of familial factors on students' tendency towards research and study; and 168 observations were considered this factor pros. According to the  $X^2$  (8.74) as well as FD 1 and the significant level of 0.003 which is smaller than permissible limit so the question of research will be accepted; This means that the observed frequencies difference is statistically significant; According to respondents, the familial factors are effective of students' tendency towards research. According to the results of this question, it can be seen that the familial factor is one of the effective factors in tendency towards research among students and whatever families pay more attention, it has a great impact in the tendency towards research. The obtained results of the research are coordinate with the research of Sharifi (2013), and Kokabee (2011), Rahimi (2005), Sharot (2006), Zarnegar (2001), Bahmani (2006), Chakravarthy (1998), Hung Marjoribanks (2005), Bakhtiari (1980).

**Analysis of Fourth question**

Are the social factors effective on tendency of students towards research and study?

**Chart 5.** The Frequencies of third question

Frequency Ideas	Observed	Expected	Remainder	Amount $x^2$	FD	Sig Level
opponent	108	148	- 40	21.62	1	0.001
Agree	188	148	40			
<b>Total</b>	296					

Mean: 26

As shown in the above chart, 108 cases of observations were cons with the effective social factors on students' tendency; while 188 cases were considered this factor pros. According to the  $X^2$  (21.62) as well as FD 1 and the significant level of 0.001 which is smaller than permissible limit it can be said that frequencies difference is statistically significant and the research hypothesis is confirmed. As a result, social factors and community are effective on tendency of students towards research and planners must strive to change the social perspective on the topic of research and study and the thoughts and governed reflection should be focused on research and study. The results are coordinate with the research findings by Hafshejani, (2012), Javaherzadeh (2007), Hung Marjoribanks (2005), Sommer, B., &Sommer (1976), Edward Gabriel (2011), Fakhrai (1376), Kokabi (2011), Zarei (2005).

**Analysis of Fourth Question**

Are the teachers' performances effective on tendency of students towards research and study?

**Chart 6.** Frequencies of fourth question

Frequency Ideas	Observed	Expected	Remainder	Amount $x^2$	FD	Sig Level
opponent	116	144	28	10.689	1	0.001
Agree	172	144	28			
<b>Total</b>	288					

Mean: 42

According to cons ideas in 116 cases of observations and prose in 172 cases of observations and considering the amount of  $x^2$  (10.689) with FD 1 and the significant level of 0.001 which is smaller than the permissible limit it can be said that the difference of frequencies is statistically significant. So, it can be said that the research hypothesis is confirmed. According to the results of this question, the teachers believe that teachers' performance is effective in students' tendency towards study and research. According to the obtained result, the teachers' performances should be in way that influences the students. This performance will have caused students go towards research and practical activities. The activities of Education System should be in a way that increases the useful performances of teachers.

These findings are coordinate with the findings of Sözbilir (2013), Watty,k, Bellamy,S,and morely (2008), Shariti, (2013), Soleimani, (2013), Yüksel GÖKTAŞ (2013), Afkanh, (2009), P Rose (2009), Bahmani (2006), Aftabi, Arani and Batouli (2007), Fakhraee (1997), Harl Beth (1985), Sahranavard, (2002).

### Analysis of Fifth Question

Is the school books factor effective on tendency of students towards research and study?

Chart 7, Frequencies of fifth question

Frequency Ideas	observed	expected	Remainder	amount $x^2$	FD	Sig Level
opponent	64	170	- 106	132.2	1	0.001
Agree	276	170	106			
Total	340					

Mean: 29

In the relation with book factor, there are only 64 cases cons but 276 cases pros were seen. Considering the achieved amount of  $x^2$  (132.2) as well as FD 1 and significant level 0.001 is smaller than permissible limit, it can be said that the frequency difference is statistically significant, thus there is sufficient evidences to support the research hypothesis. The results also are coordinate with the findings of Rahimi, (2005), P Rose, (2009), Thomas, (2009), Kokabi (2011), Sharot, (2006), Zarnegar, (2001), Sharifi, (2013), Sözbilir (2013). In this way, teachers believe that the content of textbooks as one of the most important factors affecting the tendency of students towards research must always be of interest to planners and authors of the textbooks. Based on the results of the topics covered in textbooks, they must urge students to practice and study.

### Discussion and Conclusion

In the present study, teachers 'views about the factors affecting on students' tendency towards research were asked. The findings showed that teachers considered all factors including cultural, familial, teachers, community and books effective in increasing the orientation of students in research, but the effect is not the same so that the different responses of "for and against" in relation to the first four factors were not so much in the despite that they are significant, but the gap between pros and cons in relation to the factor of book is the most one. As a result, teachers are giving more worth to factors of books and this can be rooted in their objective knowledge from effectiveness of books on children. At the same time, the next factor that differentiated responses of more teachers are the teachers, it can also be caused by a student mentor relationship which its observation is more objective for teachers. On the other hand, differentiated responses in relation to other factors possibly were decreased because they got away from the teachers' field of observations. It seems that impact and durability of learning that takes place under the influence of cultural factors will be much more than other factors. As the teachers have commented that cultural factors can have a profound impact on the behavior and actions of people, especially students, because these factors are associated with the nature of the individuals and to what extent they have willingness and desire to learn. On the other hand, student spends about 20 hours of the whole day at home and with his family members; now, if the parent's perspective and the other family members is on science as well as research will guide the student in the rout of real science, and his certainly will be encouraged to carry out scientific activities. At the same time, if there are necessary advertisement in the community and allocating the necessary budgets for research activities in the schools and also established a research topic in the society, people will be led to the scholarly activities. Community and its various aspects as environmental factors than other factors, will affect people, especially the students. The issue of having pattern and model is one of the subject that all educational scientists have always emphasized and in this regard all teachers' action, behavior, speech and even his sitting mood have effects on the behavior of students. As it is concluded from this research it can be safely stated that the performance of teachers and the use of facilities and teaching aids in schools, workshops and laboratories will be effective on the enthusiasm for scientific operations. Book is considered as one of the best and most important media to transmit data and in all countries, there are differences in study capita. If every country wants to have the necessary progress in scientific fields and have the more and higher scientific development, it should increase the study capita and in addition to increasing the study capita, the content of the books should be changed in a way that individuals will be interested in scientific field. It seems that whatever topics and activities included in the curriculum focused around practical activities and even activities outside of class may be more effective.

### Limitations of Study

1. Since this study has been done by descriptive method, so it cannot be generalized to other societies.
2. At schools some of colleagues did not have tendency on filling the questionnaire.
3. At present study, the difference of teachers' point of view was not evaluated based on their teaching experience or their degrees.

## Suggestions

Applicable suggestions:

1. Teaching the proper methods of researching and studying to students by holding especial training classes.
2. Make teachers familiar with the methods of researching and studying and applying active methods of training in the process of teaching through in-service courses.
3. Centralizing the culture of studying by emerging book to family basket. Institutionalize the culture of studying to families by entering book to family basket.
4. Paying attention to scholastic libraries and the point of attention to libraries. Pay attention to scholastic libraries and necessity of paying attention to the variety of book of these libraries.
5. Providing individual libraries for students by parents. Provide individual libraries for students by parents.
6. Paying attention to out of class activities and modification of books concepts by attention to out of class activities. Pay attention to the subject of research in the textbook content and the change of content of books based on attention to activities outside the classroom.

## Searching Suggestions

1. The study of teaching methods in teaching process and its impact on student learning in elementary school
2. The study of desirable subjects of students in the field of researching subjects.
3. It is comparing the facilities with the factors at schools and existing facilities at schools. The study of the appropriateness of encouraging factors towards research at schools with facilities and equipment of schools
4. The consultants of searching at schools guiding students. The consultants of researching at schools guide the students in an organized method.
5. Providing accessibility of internet and library for students. Providing of an easy accessibility of internet and library for students.

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