Original Article

The Role of Mathematics Research Investigating of Teachers in the Learning Process of Students in Zahedan Sama Technical Institute

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of mathematics professor's investigation issue in the learning process of students in Sama Technical Institute in Zahedan city. Method is descriptive type of correlation. Statistical population is 100 female and male students of Sama Technical Institute in Zahedan and 8 Teachers of Mathematics. Statistic selected random – class and samples were available.

Data collected through questionnaire researcher made and interviews with teachers and professors, Privileges of the research was teachers' articles, and Cronbach alpha coefficient was 83% that has good validity. For data analysis, descriptive and inferential statistics (Pierson coefficient correlations and t test one variable) is used and statistical analysis using statistical software Excel, SPSS done.

Results show that between the learning processes of students with a score of mathematics teachers' investigation, there is a direct and significant relationship.

In addition, between students, learning process with rating of statistics of teacher's researches is direct and significant relationship and the number of articles of math teachers has a major role in learning process of students.

Keywords: Research and Investigation, Learning, Math and Statistic Professors, Sama Institute Students.

Introduction

The monetary policy is defined based on the relationship between interest rate (the money based on which one can borrow money) within state economy and total amount of money supply. In order to impact on items like economic growth, inflation, currency rate, and unemployment, the monetary policy enjoys various instruments to control one or both of these two items. Monetary authorities, in conditions that a

certain state has exclusive money publication and/ or money publishing banks work connected to the central bank, are able to change the money supply and thus interest rate to accomplish objectives of monetary policy. Monetary policy is a process through which the monetary authorities of a country often control and harness the money supply aimed at interest rate adjusting in order to economic growth, relative sustainability and stability of prices and to decrease unemployment . There are generally two kinds of monetary policies; contraction and expansion, based on which money supply is adopted to accomplish special objectives within different conditions. Money, within contraction policy, is more than usual and challenging with unemployment within an economic recession by way of interest rate reduction hopping to attract merchant's confidence is to expand economic activities. The aim of inflation reduction within an expansion policy is to prevent asset values from dawn falling and deviation. Monetary policy is distinct from financial policy which is related to tax issues, governmental expenses, loans and liabilities and government credit affairs within the economy. Investments an economic growth and development engine is of great importance within all countries. More production and increased investments are required for economic growth. Within recent decades, about 12% of state domestic gross production has been dedicated to the investment which is not considerable comparing to countries like South Korea, turkey and Pakistan. (Hosseizadeh and Bahreini, 1383). Trusting to announced monetary policy by policy makers is highly important. If activists of private sector (consumers and economic institutes) believe that policy makers are decisive to decrease the inflation, they will predict price fall down in future (the way of their expectation formation is different issue. For example,

compare logic expectations by adjusted ones). If a worker or staff expected prices to rise, he/ she would sign a high salary enabling contract with the employer to adjust these prices. Therefore, the salary expectation impacts a contract between employee and employer. Thus, the activists of private sector to obtain a low level inflation should believe that what is announced will indeed be reflected within coming policies. While determining the salary, lack of these beliefs within private sector agents' may result in high level inflation to be predicted and salary to rise. Salary rise would mean consumers' demand promotion (inflation coming from demand pressure) and economic institutes expenses to grow up. Therefore, if the announced policies of policy makers aren't acceptable, the policy won't have desirable effect and result.

Research Background

Research considered one of the cultural pillars of healthy development. University is the principal organ of Research Council. Today's in graduate programs, classrooms (MS and PhD) try to stimulate a sense of inquiry and creativity in students. People have come as discoverer and learner (Bishop, 1998). Student can join to process of creating job that experience growth process of self-creativity and group research work procedures (Altbach, 2001).

The main purpose of this research is to address the impact of math teacher's research in the learning process of students. The main issue of research is the impact of investigation on learning process. More precisely, whether individual or individuals are prominent in research at the University are prominent in learning process as well?

Lindraf (1992) believes: teachers cannot be isolated in their classrooms. We must continually ask ourselves what we do. How do? Why do it? We must continue to notes from teaching practice. Such a teacher by

permanent reflects and employs systematic scientific process with consultants and critical partners informed and interested in their research analysis and discuss. They discuss about class problems.

Teacher and teaching activity intended and planned one. To provide and gather situation and conditions that in those condition and situation considers specific skill increase and progress or growth of validity and human position under teaching. In way that, learner can promote from their level to upper level of ability in knowledge, belief, perception and validity context. Ribbons et al (1960) had a study on the detection and identification of factors and signs in effective instructional. In this study, three types of factors with positive and negative aspects mentioned. They include

A - Warm and friendly relationship with understanding against the cold relationship (ignorance) and incomprehensible.

B - Organized and planned activities against the lack of planning

C - Motivate (activity motivation), and imaginative activity, as opposed to depression (Crick and abandon) and normality. [4]

This research aims to improve the educational performance of schools teachers to create and offer new techniques that can help teachers to provide skills or solve problems directly or indirectly, in classroom and real- life position related to the school. In this study, teachers deal with real- world situations actually and directly.

Arian pour (1378, 17) characterized researchers in these forms:

• Focus to continuing thinking.

• understand facts and think about them.

• By speculation base on facts conclude.

• avoid bias and concepts that are not compatible with experience.

• Prepare for the repeated test.

• be sensitive towards minor point. • Must be humble and know self-error making.

According to the Madli (1982), Knowledge and skills place as a qualified teacher. In contrast, the use of knowledge and skills in the classroom refer to the teacher operation. Madli (1982) said that teacher performance should be defined in terms of behavior and learning of learners and assessment can be based solely on this not the basis of the behavior of teacher.

Objectives of Research

Relationship between the quality of teachers teaching in statistics and their impact on student learning

Essay impact on the quality of teaching in mathematics professors and their impact on student learning

Essay impact on the quality of teaching teachers in the Department of Statistics and its impact on student learning

Research Hypothesis

Following hypotheses regarding the factors that can have an effect on the research topics are formulate:

• The process of learning is in direct contact with research point's math teachers.

• Student learning processes is in direct contact with research points of statistics teachers.

• Papers number of math teachers has a basic role in the learning process of students.

• Papers number of statistics professors has a crucial role in the learning process of students.

A papers type is effective on the learning process.

Research Methodology

The choice of method depends on the research objectives and the subject matter of a research and administrative facilities. Therefore, we decided to conduct an investigation on the methods and nature of the research topic, when objectives, scope,

and the range specified (Sarmad, Zohre, Bazargan Abbas and Hejazi, Allah 1377).

In other words, investigation is valid as the research methods not merely the theme. In recent research, based on purpose and theme used correlation method. As in regulations examines approach relationships between variables. It is a good analytical style.

Conclusion

As is seen Iranian economic growth rate (5.1%) equals that of states with low income and is far to reach East Asia developing states (8.9). meanwhile it's a bit higher than average growth rate of developing states in Latin America (3.1), Middle East (4.3%), Africa (4.6), and Europe (5%). As well among selected states this rate for Iran is lower than states like china (10.3%), India (7.1%), UAE (5.8%) and Russia (5.5%), although being lower than states including Saudi Arabia (3.4%), Venezuela (3.9%), turkey (3.8%), Brazil (3.3%). Korea (4.4%), and Libya (4.3%). This comparison suggests that state average economic growth rate is relatively low. Many problems are indicated when investigating per capita production trend and Iranian economic growth rate as well as comparing it to other states. Low per capita production in Iran regarding state potentials makes the first problem which suggests low economic welfare. The second problem is that in addition to low production, there isn't appropriate level for production growth rate and thus economic welfare growth speed. Finally the third problem is that economic growth rate is highly instable and fluctuated. But one should note that current low per capita production comes mainly from low economic growth rate of last decades which mostly was negative. Indeed, Iranian per capita production and thus economic welfare will grow up if economy experiences a long term of high economic growth rate and stability.

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