

Investigation Imam Sadegh University Curriculum

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Abstract: Curriculum include major factor that has a special place in formal education. Since the need to develop a curriculum and related factors, particularly in Islamic education, Islamic and perfectly suitable model presented; today there is such a pattern in Islamic societies is a crucial conducting research in this area is essential. This paper presents the curriculum of Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) as a model to teach the way of curriculum development from Imam Sadiq (AS), and of course materials, teacher characteristics, student characteristics, teaching methods, how to encourage students, method of evaluation in education Jafar (AS), analysis and results are summarized in the charts and conclusions are presented.

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1. Introduction

Undoubtedly the curriculum and classroom education cannot be ignored. The education system to train students and learning, the need for teachers and students, curriculum and class of degree is important. Thinkers in the field of education have always tried to executive program in teaching offered to the importance of education to be done easily and with relatively good quality. The main axis of the curriculum and educational activities is considered. What planners consider the design of the curriculum is what teachers should teach the knowledge and the values? What knowledge is useful for other students to learn it? The first Islamic education who has formally and regularly deals with the facts, Imam Baqir (AS) and Hazrat Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS), respectively. Imam Sadiq (AS) after his father, as the planner and the mastermind of the scope of his teaching, on a curriculum appropriate measures were taken.

It tries to explain the curriculum Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) and all the relevant factors such as curriculum materials, teacher and student characteristics, teaching methods, and assessment of learning is the way of encouragement. In this review, we examine the curriculum of Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) has been tried according to current tradition and its promise of (a) an adequate model of formal education obtained and presented.

• Established the University and the School by Imam Sadeq (AS):

Religious School and University was founded in the first half of the second century AH. The Religious School of Jafar (AS) was raised over twenty thousand students from first grade to the last

level of Ijtihad and deduction led by the Imam (AS) and traveled across the world to feed their knowledge. Four thousands of them in an era of teaching and learning and a promise together, saying: "The senate Ja'far Ibn Muhammad al-Sadiq (AS) (Emadzadeh, 2001: 918).

Teaching of Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) was in Medina. After his father Imam Muhammad Baqir (AS) sat on the throne, and from the beginning taught a certain way, the lesson began. Overhead Imam Sadiq (AS) sat to teach the bit where it was written: It is not an orphan whose father is dead, but it is lack of knowledge and literature (Center for Islamic Studies, 2005: 229).

What comes from this is that Imam Sadiq (AS) has been valued for knowledge. This knowledge can be compared to his belief that he was one of several factors in developing curriculum and what knowledge must be provided. Another lesson is that the physical environment of the area of the Imam, the statements and writings encouraged her literary success, which you can decorate it as a wonderful way of advertising and the willingness of students to the acquisition of knowledge, and can be mentioned.

Imam Sadiq (AS) in the field of school education and the formation, the three begin their work. Events Basic Lesson 1 form 2 form tutor training Mblghany Proverbs 3: Hisham Ibn Hakam and Momen Tagh and ... (Qureshi, 1992: 494).

Factors of curriculum development by Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS)

Apart from political and historical factors at the time of Imam Sadiq (AS) knew what a wealth of knowledge and how comprehensive the program is codified in the field of teaching. Things that Imam

(AS) it was important to address this include:

A: According to the Imam Sadeq (pbuh) in a variety of teaching methods and educator as well as a place of teaching and curriculum areas.

Imam Jafar Sadiq (as) believed that human beings, in the long period of his life in this world, just a short time and is more dedicated to science, the science of Berry, and the two things he was out of the science. First, the lack of players in order to encourage people to study science; Second, human laziness to learn the science of human toil and the toil, they fled (Center for Islamic Studies, 2005: 237).

B: any other reason that Imam Sadiq (AS) that was created to teach specific manner, it was up to that day (before his father); First of course, there is more scope for preaching and sermons were addressed; Second, the Imam Baqir (AS) science does not have the breadth and diversity.

"One of the reasons for the lack of attention to the education of the people, the land was teaching ...

Willingness to learn from science that arose when Muslims from Imam Sadiq (as) had changed their teaching methods ... The presence of Imam Sadiq (AS) was taught was: a bit of history, science, grammar, so figures and literature as a poet, without being a "prose," according to the "Arabic literature" to the time of Imam Sadiq (a) there was no prose other than Imam Ali (AS) wrote in his lifetime. Students in the presence of Imam Sadiq (AS) were studying the book of the prophet is not without referring to the book taught ... "(Center for Islamic Studies, 2005: 19).

• **Materials science and Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS)**

Imam Sadiq (AS) material, as discussed below, it was taught. Because of the importance of the subject and the material is the main component of their training program, we try to have been dealt with that detail.

• **Ethics Course**

In the school of Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) to train and cultivate prior to training and knowledge without action is worthless (Emadzadeh, 2001: 918).

Imam Sadiq (AS) was the foremost disciples' efforts, polite, and pious times, and then to teach others studied. He has taught ethics courses aimed at involving the interpretation of the Qur'an, hadith and hadith narrated the hadith or jurisprudence.

This statement implies that the Imam Sadiq (AS) said ethics were put into education foundation .amam Sadiq conference was the diversity of knowledge. Science was interwoven with moral virtue and the spiritual individualities prophets (ibid, 2001: 912). Some of the prayers of Imam Sadiq (AS), which is based on the moral virtues, are the prayer

books, especially books written by Muhammad Baqir Majlisi Mafatih Jinan (RA) expressed.

• **Teaching and narrative tradition**

In teaching and writing and recording the hadith, Imam Sadiq (AS) has developed numerous traditions in other words, it can be argued that the first narrator and Ravi P. P., Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS).

• Interpretation of the Quran teaching, teaching, teaching history and literature

These courses are part of the curriculum of Imam Sadiq (AS). Both the companions of Imam Sadiq (AS) were not only in the hadith books, but the interpretation of history and literature were among the leaders of this knowledge (Modir Shanechi, 2008: 91).

Zaraveh Ibn Ayon 150 AH Imam Baqir (AS) and Imam Sadiq (AS) is quoted in addition to these two great traditions, Qari Quran, scholar and theologian and scholar was ... Noah Ben francolin that the judgments have also been companions (Modir Shanechi, 2005: 102, 104). This statement implies that Imam Sadiq (AS), jurisprudence, theology, literature and reading the Quran and the lessons it taught.

• Teaching medicine, science, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geography, literary prose, philosophy, geometry, mysticism and art

Including curriculum materials, Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) is the material. What would be the point of reference, the following words and we try to document "historic" is also offered.

Imam Sadiq (AS) for "Mufaddal" temperaments properties and benefits of medicines and describe the anatomy of speech organs has said. Treatment of illnesses and the causes and treatment of fever and other diseases, and it has expressed. Imam Sadiq (AS,) in various scientific techniques such as chemistry and physics educate students of higher education and adequate. Jabir ibn Hayyan, known to chemists in the field of curriculum is the Prophet. He was the discoverer of drugs ... Imam Sadiq (AS) has said discussions during various stages of Science and what people then understand the reasoning and the human sciences and arts education and taught a variety of different words said by everyone to do their work and knowledge to be learned. Especially in astronomy, astronomy, physics, medicine, ethics, school pupils, he has been known (Emadzadeh, 2001: 921 and 922).

Including historical documents in the field and on the teaching of science in the curriculum areas of Imam Sadiq (AS) can verify the book "mastermind Shi'a Islam" by the Center for Islamic Studies.

Lesson mentor Imam Baqir (as) what was taught, so history, syntax, ie biography of great men of the past were so polite and especially the prose

poem without attention. Sciences which were taught by the Prophet in the mosque of Medina, was the only area that has a vast range of literature was teaching on the Koran and the Torah was written about what encroachment not yet been transferred to Saudi Arabia and Greek books were translated into Arabic and are taught the history of Europe. Imam Baqir (AS) and the rest of West's Board of geography and science were taught in school was added. Imam Sadiq (AS) has also learned the science. West also taught philosophy and physics and later Imam Sadiq (AS) with your studies progress made in the fields (science, philosophy and physics as the Copts [Egyptian people [the Arabs had reached) then the science of "geometry" by Imam Baqir (AS) as well as geography and science teaching, and the Board of physics and the philosophy of the Egyptians, by scientists "Coptic" Imam Baqir (AS), and during most of the rules of Euclidean taught Greek at third century before Christ lived, was used (Centre for Islamic Studies, 2005: 20-36).

Imam Sadiq (AS) in addition to teaching courses in medicine, it is also said to be on the Saudi Press medicine absence. The first person to teach science, Imam Sadiq (AS) was the course of Imam Sadiq (AS) about the medicine, the medicine used is Persian and inference rules he himself has, in medicine Ja'far (AS) things which has the flavor of Iranian Medicine, although all inferences can be defined as the imam of his own medicine, and part of it, he had reached the Persians (Sassanian period of time or, in medical terms, ethnic groups were gone). Academic mentor, Imam Baqir (AS) taught Aristotle's Physics and Imam Sadiq (AS) on which objections have been entered and review basic (ibid, 1384: 57-69). In chemistry, Imam Sadiq (AS) has theory.

Syllabus of Imam Sadiq (AS) generally include 1- Ethics 2- hadith narrated 3- The Qur'an (interpretation) 4- theology and jurisprudence 5- the science of law (judge) 6- Literature 7- (Literature also verse and prose) 8- Medicine (Medicine), 9- Chemistry 10- physics 11 - astronomy (Board) 12- science Geography 13- geometry 14- philosophy (Wisdom) 15- Aristotelian physics and mechanics in the area 16- Islamic economics and trade 17 -Gnosticism 18- art (Calligraphy).

Carefully consider the materials of Imam Sadiq (AS) is quite obvious that he is the only curriculum of religion and theology and morality, has not been worth it to have value for all of their time, according to a science that was available, their best in teaching and training of students have been working on other words of Imam (AS) due to lack of players at that time had tried various experts in the field of Science Education through seed and plant science in Islamic countries.

• Properties teacher in the school of Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS)

In regard with his current lifestyle promise and teachers in terms of their characteristics are:

1- Teacher should be your man examples that demonstrate the sophistication and refinement of moral behavior and moral virtues he seem perfectly manicured and effectively as a model of conduct. This is the most basic moral virtues of practical teacher and teacher of Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) can be deduced. "Imam Sadiq (AS) was mixed science with moral virtue and the spiritual individualities prophets" (Emadzadeh, 2001: 912).

2- Strong word of faith teacher and what the teacher. Teacher, first and foremost, whatever that teaches students to be self-certainty and theology teacher both for righteousness and for his faith in the Word is to be based. What would be the disciples of Imam Sadiq (AS) to accept his theories influence teachers were ... what the disciples of Imam Jafar Sadiq (as) before he drove lessons. Professor of theology and faith was strong and he meant what he said and when Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) said they had faith, he said to the disciples was effective (Center for Islamic Studies, 2005: 141 and 142).

3- Teacher of the problems of human society must be realistic. Imam Sadiq (AS) and his disciples to a regime that is not an ideal state of society it into practice, it will not be promising (ibid, 2005: 142). Teacher to student ratio is ideal for a city not far away and hope that we can effectively address issues and implement such a society.

4- The teacher must be patient, do not avoid hearing the opposite course and to speak in opposition to manifest it. Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) was one of the Old World Teachers. He has taught courses that taught not only every day, but after the end of the lesson, you accept the faults of his scientific opponents who hears and answers the (ibid, 2005: 458).

5- The teacher gives the student the right to impose their views and thoughts on it.

Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) did not impose his theory to his students and they are free to accept or reject the master will put that theory (ibid, 2005: 141).

6- Eloquence and Rasaii words: The teacher must be quite eloquent in speech and speak out loud and clear to your content and appropriate given the audience's understanding about the causes of boredom and fatigue its own brand and not because it will cause learning and listening outsourcing and comprehension. Imam Sadiq (AS) says: "speak eloquently lies in three things: being close to the intended meaning, away from excess words and the words are much less understood" (Haran, 2006: 571).

Imam Sadiq (AS), the son of Naaman (one of the companions) said: "O son of Naaman! Rhetoric

and language technology with a sharp tongue and a big rant, but to convey the meaning intended and provide proof of right" (ibid, 2006: 559).

7- Teacher must be scientific: Imam Sadiq (AS) says: "Three things orthodox indicator is affable, good listening and good answer" (ibid, 2006: 538). Welcoming students and teachers should listen to their questions and gives them a good answer. It also covers the scientific ethics in teaching - learning process is observed.

8- Humility toward one another coach: This feature is of particular interest because it has the greatest impact on encourage and reinforce the confidence. Imam Sadiq (AS) said: "He is the person who has the knowledge you learn meekness and humility to learn from someone you know" (Tabarsi, 2000: 271).

According to the words of Imam (AS) the learning process, it's a two-way communication with other teachers and students in the teaching - learning process should follow this important feature.

9- The teacher must be achieved critical and logical. Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) for any of the books that seemed to be associated with the legend of the historical value was assigned and said: "The legend is misleading and should be on the way". According to Imam Sadiq (AS), a book that teaches the teacher should carefully consider the material to be studied with reasonable cash offers, and while teaching is a critical and a researcher.

In general, the characteristics of the teacher of Imam Sadiq (AS) In addition to the cases mentioned above, the views of the School of Education and Educational purposes Ja'far (AS) and current According to tradition and their promise of that comes the teacher you must try to understand the current situation and the ideal situation replaces the training. The purpose of the favorable situation in the education of Imam Sadiq (AS) means all stages of growth and excellence in education and its status should be human and can lead to the emergence of moral virtues in human behavior, and all his work is directed and targeted.

The teacher should have the necessary expertise, high confidence, faith in his words, a relatively complete sample of Ethics, the ability to communicate properly with deal of human emotions, physical health, mental health, conscience is awakened and sophisticated looking. By teaching students on the material aspects prefer. In other words, to earn a living just as a job but as a teacher's teacher Divine Grace knows that not everyone will be increased because of the deeds of Imam Sadiq (AS). He worked his reward from his students and wants them without being taught science and his personal property was also for those who can afford and educational materials such as books and CD afford,

and the writing does not come, they will help (Centre of Islamic Studies, 2005: 284). The teacher must be responsible to know that a person is expected community as a teacher, scholar and teacher; the other person would not be expected.

• Characteristics of students in the school of Imam Sadiq (AS)

A student must complete his Master of politeness and respect and be humble. Imam Sadiq (AS) said: "He was the one who learned the science of modesty and humility to learn from someone you know" (Tabarsi, 2000: 271).

B- The student only for the purpose of learning and understanding, and reasoning and acquiring knowledge and classroom mentor and currently his only motivation is the same. In other words, seeking human perfection that's one way to acquire knowledge is significant. Imam Sadiq (AS) said: "You learned Tuesday they will proceed to know the nature and attributes: group for studying the work of ignorant and hostile arguments, one for the neck, and the third group of ups and deception study learn to understand and reason.

In the description it says philosophically: "It is clear that only a third of education, proper and decent purpose and may be achieved in the light of his knowledge of human perfection."

C- Students must be responsible and important science education is THE DUTY. Imam Sadiq (AS) said: "I do not want to see you until the morning a young man, and he is throwing in one of two modes or scholar or student and such violation is a sin and the sinner will be in the Fire "(philosophical, 1975: 374).

D- The physical characteristics of the student and the teacher in the classroom. Imam Sadiq (AS) Ali (AS) is quoted to have said: "The law of the universe that you do not ask too much of him and his clothes do not take these, and when he came upon the group and had him say hello to everyone and he shall turn them into a special greeting, sit in front and behind him.

Do not blink and do not mention the hand. There is talking that so-and-so and so, contrary to what you may have said. From concerts to miss him like the world do not move like a palm tree, stay up to what it should be expected to come crashing down on you. The reward of fast the world in Allah's way more wakeful, if the Muslim world, the world will not compensate for the gap created nothing until the Day of Resurrection "(Tabarsi, 2000: 263).

The age of students: Imam Sadiq (as) about the child's age and started studying them, saying: "Now keep your child up to the age of six with his and then for six years, he will be brought to the school to study and me "(philosophical, 1353: 101).

• Teaching in Education of Ja'far (AS)

Among the features of successful teaching is that a teacher should contain educational purposes. Educational Objectives of Imam Sadiq (AS) that takes the issue can be briefly stated. Education goals Imam Sadiq (as) good looking, well-bred man, polite, and God is faithful. Individuals bring to perfection, worldly and otherworldly, proper communication with God, self and others the nature of the educational goals of the school. It should be taught as one of the pillars of formal education in order to achieve these goals happen. The teacher must teach in one or more of the teaching methods used. Teaching methods that Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) applied as follows:

• Free Discussion

Classes taught by Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) is an open discussion session where each student is able to master quibble, and if so, his theory is rejected (Center for Islamic Studies, 2005: 141).

• Use of laboratory science

Lesson before Imam Sadiq (AS) for the perception of the law, and went to work full time experience that should not be taught to think that the presence of the great scientist, laboratory, such as one of the great laboratories of today there are physical and chemical laws were tested Laboratory course but before Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) was proportional to the time it proves that the great scientist, the science is just a theory and not rely as much as possible to put into practice the theory (ibid, 2005: 285).

• Q & A Method

Some of his disciples [Imam Sadiq (AS)] in the days when teachers knew the answer to the opponents is significant. After eating, they returned to the meeting discussion, Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) of the opposition, be present (ibid, 2005: 285) Including debates and discussions Imam Sadiq (AS), discussing the "Aboushaker" and "Jabir ibn Hayyan," and had discussions with other sects can be named. The discussions in the book translated mastermind of the Shiite world Zabihullah Mansouri said.

Debates and discussions of Imam Sadiq (AS) it is quite clear that the question and answer of the Prophet's teaching methods. The method of presentation, lecture and individualized education, including teaching methods, Imam Sadiq (AS) has been taken from their discussions.

• Teaching of the Book

Another teaching methods Imam Sadiq (AS) taught from a book, posters, etc., or the ball, coupled with the visual explanation. One of the disciples of Imam 'Mufaddal "that the Imam (AS) about the constellations and the stars are brighter, the questions

asked Imam Sadiq (as) when he took the constellations and stars in Ptolemy's available and the book , spoke at length to describe content (Centre of Islamic Studies, 2005: 558-559).

Imam Sadiq (as) to teach and understand the allegorical method was also used to be easier to understand and learn. Content on the degree of faith by telling examples of fiction (novel Christian convert to Islam by a Muslim man) quite a story to explain (Kulayni, 2000: 139-143)

• How to write (book)

Imam Sadiq (AS) on the way (scribe) insisted, and one reason for maintaining and learning content authoring knew. Says: "Imam Sadiq (AS) arrived, the Prophet said:" What do you prevented from writing? You do not memorize without writing anything. A group of people of Basra ask me questions and then they wrote it "(Tabarsi, 2000: 281).

• Modes of Imam Sadiq (AS) encourage students to learn science

Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) is the first Arab nation to "Poets" and the distance would have been common since ancient Arabian island. But the distance is drawn to those who are brought into the mainstream has been literary Charter and the Arab tribes before Islam and after the first century AD to the literary works of prose pieces. The authors of these works are rewarding tradition narrated by Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq (AS) was initiated. That was the way of the prize jury was composed of five members If three people agree with the author of the award, he was recognized as the winner of the literary prize came to him (Center for Islamic Studies, 2005: 130, 131).

Imam Sadiq (AS), the son of Naaman (one of the companions) said: "O son of Naaman! Rhetoric and language technology with a sharp tongue and a big rant, but to convey the meaning intended and provide proof of right" (ibid, 2006: 559).

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What comes from this is that Imam (AS) 1- students were encouraged 2- for whom the award is determined by the 3- Jury selection was proficient students and students from other business office (as referees) and also encourage outstanding students to justify their own special attention.

• How the evaluation of students' work by Imam Sadiq (AS)

The men of "drawing" of Hisham Bin Salem are quoted as saying: "In the presence of Imam Sadiq (as) was a man of the people you came into the house. Imam (AS) to sit on him, and the man asked the Imam to answer questions. Imam of his students asked him

questions, he answered that the Koran. Person named answered questions about their "Eban bin Taghlib" said. Legal questions he called his disciples "Zerah" replied the questions of theology as "pious Arch" and questions about the unity of the "Hisham Bin Salem" response (Qureshi, 1922: 509).

According to this way of Imam Sadiq (AS), we can conclude that he gave his disciples were evaluated.

Theorizing requires students to study courses of study under Master and Imam (AS) and found this to also ensure that the arguments wrong if there was noted. Assessment of student knowledge by organizing debates and discussions took place. His disciples through the fan and the fan coaching struggle reasonably well taught. In other words, Imam Sadiq (AS) has tried to nurture students specializing in various fields of science in the following Hadith of Imam Sadeq (AS) has taken place. Imam after the students wrote a book, were reviewed and evaluated, and if necessary the license was issued.

"... There is a hadith in writing by the companions of the Imam of Imams written and presented, noting that, like the book," Abdullah getting 'that Imam Sadiq (AS) was supplied "(Modir Shaneh Chi, 2008, 172).

• Conclusion

Elements of formal education, the curriculum is considered. Imam Sadiq (AS) as the constituent areas of Islamic teaching, the curriculum offered and the direction of the Islamic community and those involved in the field of education to their curriculum His paradigm of their own work. Imam Sadiq (AS) with the initiative of the school in three ways: 1- consists of general teaching center 2- comprises areas of private lessons; 3- training mission and also determine the materials required to have teacher characteristics, teaching methods, ways to encourage students to utilize the learning and evaluation process, the best model offered. Current character and his promise to be the best teacher education in the Muslim world could pave the way for all ages.

World of education enjoyed by the school of Imam Jafar Sadiq (AS) can be based on the existence of such a model Daris a valuable, educational pioneer, almost without fault the current world. Field of education officials and stakeholders should spend all their efforts to implement such a model.

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