

NEED ASSESSMENT OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION IN THE CULTURE HOUSES (CULTURAL CENTERS) OF CITY

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Abstract

The present study aims to investigate needs of education of a culture of citizenship in Isfahan in Cultural centers. The statistical research society all citizens of a member of the Culture Houses in the city of Isfahan to the number of persons were 14078 meanwhile, the number of sample size formulas through 374 Cochran and estimation through the method of random sampling proportional to size was selected. Information gathering tool was a questionnaire made its formal validity and content approval and validity it was estimated by cronbach's alpha is equal to 0.95, p. For the analysis of the t-test was used to test the Friedman. The results showed that religious training in dimension-ranked highest beliefs related to average a "learn to read the Koran", "education and practices of education denies," "eulogy, Requiem was reading French ". On the relationship between education and social interactions then the highest average ratings corresponding to "teach reverence for the clientele," "training," "marital education reverence has been" clientele. Cultural heritage education in the dimension highest average ratings corresponding to the cultural and artistic education entrepreneurs, "the training of Aboriginal art and cultural products", "social relations and Culture Houses training schools" was. The next training in citizen engagement (cultural, social, political, the highest average ratings corresponding to the "sport", "training of individual security, family education," fighting drugs was training".

Key words: Culture, Citizenship Instructor, Training, Cultural Heritage, Citizen Engagement

1- Introduction

Citizenship studies in the world speed with an emphasis on the cultural component of the importance of citizenship culture studies to support her are because human development axis and axis of human movement, culture. The third millennium with a collective life in the context of transformation on the one hand and human interactions to make specific requirements including the phenomenon of cultural plurality, virtual and electronic citizen, living in the age of information and facts, that digital citizenship and etc. On the other hand

the arena for manifestation of the importance of culture, the more structural components and instances, it has to appear. Of life in the urban environment requires the establishment of legal norms and the various types of culture is to be able to shape the way different people needs stability, stable social relationships cause. The culture of citizenship, in fact, is the fact that the expansion of value and all of the actions, the sentiment and the needs of economic, political, social and cultural rights of the people and hinder the movement of citizens and the makes the guys with respect to their rights and respect the rights of others and to better your life and others for their efforts. A characteristic feature of human society and culture is both a distinction and a community of other communities. On culture of everyday life behaviors of human beings in society and community life as the rest of the plan is a group of people and the military is not created throughout history.

Culture in fact everything and all the living beings that have arisen by the. An important role in the formulation of requirements planning purposes, it is because no notice of the deficiencies found, the possibility of setting up any plan, program, or a map is useless. No hesitation, no community has not and cannot all the needs of the individual and society with its extensive collection of the highest below. That's why identifying and prioritizing the needs will be necessary. Identify and prioritize needs means absolute preference not a requirement on the other needs but also the most important needs, determine diagnosis and measurement of the ratio of points to pay attention to every need in the program's goals.

2- The Expression of Problem

Citizenship was first to create cohesion and collective spirit among the members of society in the Social Sciences was discussed. So it is that type of Government democracy as a way for people to enter the political system by the people, the necessity of the presence of the people on the interplay of a Government patrol, so the analytical precedence of political science for the establishment of appropriate scientific fields, took a loan from the social science citizenship.

Third, the presence of the concept of citizenship after participating in the social sciences and political sciences was the education system [1].

In fact, the subject of citizenship the citizen's relationship with the city and State, or shall explain. In this regard, Janoski (1998) believes that the social and political process as an animation of the civil societies in the 19th century for serious engagement between the Government and citizens and simultaneously with a membership issue in the State-Nations into political and social topics has been important [2].

From the perspective of cognitive society, the city, the human community has is political risk. Human Settlement that characterized the political power in the relatively stable following the population instead of spatial data based on professional expertise in business and residential constructions demarcated tissues with a special internal relations of its culture and subculture of troubled the majority within their hierarchy.

The most general definition is that the city has been offering this group accommodation is that it places human beings and their activities know the location. Hence the personal experience of the city, which is a common way to ease, can be social and cultural values of the conventional view for this add-on. Also, every town has its own way of being by their distinct historical traditions and culture of the city.

According to a kind of social citizenship and Damon of local life in the community to prepare for national and international, but despite this that the human rights and public responsibilities in the various communities in the more important and their nationals for virtually all of the countries that are ready to join the national society is a person in formation.

Understand the concept of a culture of citizenship today is not limited to urban and national boundaries and urban governance in terms of having the principles with the cultural heritage and finds meaning.

The culture of citizenship with the characteristics of being a collective, Mandy, date; holistically intellectual and a set of values, attitudes and laws fundamental common sense in the holder, commitment and respect for common heritage and recognize the rights and obligations of is citizenship [3].

More important than definitions and the concepts of citizenship and the importance of it, pay attention to this important point is how to be bred citizen? In other words the citizens of the community to join in way to be prepared. What are the needs of citizens and cultural educational needs of members of what is a community? How to identify training needs of the State and teach?

Investigation shows common areas around the main axis of citizenship studies 5 includes the identity of urban facilities, social values, as well as the obligations and the rights granted [4]

Issues like citizenship norms moral values and responsibility urban facilities environmental values and the process of globalization and citizenship [5], training institutions and the effective factors of citizenship [6] organizational structure and governance and citizenship culture [3], including issues about citizenship in the field of culture as checked are.

Research has shown for the promotion of Islamic teachings in Iran on the consideration of cultural aspects of the political, social, economic and civil culture has been effective, As well as the development of cultural values on the basis of the genuine sources, the development of social interactions, creating affective and mental space may be important in the culture of citizenship.

Recent studies have shown, the civil culture can be found on the main axis of the national identity, the identity of the 5 global citizenship, values and norms, religious teachings and electronic citizen of social relations, the law of disclosure, environmental health [7] was studied.

Understanding the nature and quality of life in this city to have knowledge on the quality of the educational content, diversity and the necessary changes and the necessity for writing an application is performing the educational benefits to citizens during the training planned for the urban ready society. Training in the field of citizenship education task. Apart from training, citizenship and municipal institutions responsible for culture is like lounges.

The scope and importance of the activity of the influence of exploring the role of municipalities' in the development of a culture of citizenship does not explain well. The other remarkable thing in this respect is the development of municipalities in influencing cultural guarantee, because the municipalities in terms of breadth, including broad community organizations and given that with every single person in terms of society and have to work conditions and scale have a lot on the individual and influencing society. Also, in terms of reward and punishment also have powerful tools.

Total municipal duties with reviews of legislation, totaling twenty-two main task and, more than 100 sub task, which during life, from birth to death, people are dealing with it. Activities, measures and instruments, particularly the encouragement and the municipality of reproof is much stronger control tools, is encouraged and rebuked authorities. This tool (reprimands and encourage) too fast, the power and intensity of the action and have a very high impact on the result. The municipality can be found on other parts of society (in the values, social structure and tendencies of political ideas, even) the impact of the deep waters without someone to be able to deal with it. Other through immigration and population increase, due to the expansion of cities, this influence will increase.

Institutions such as family, school, universities, the media, and especially the culture of urban citizenship education and etc. Each somehow resolves the various strata of society, social and cultural needs of the country. But fixing the needs assessment and understanding of the needs of all social demands and different cultural groups in the city's house culture. It is in fact, needs analysis, a process in which the existing situation to decide, deliberate targets, then the specified goals based on the priorities for action can be identified. In determining the priorities and needs of the people in the comments about important compliance needs with the priorities as well as with the policy and the cultural and social ideals and the resources and facilities made available and the frequency and intensity of the existing limitations, it is placed in the Community.

Meet the needs of social and cultural needs, especially as the head of the origin of human life has always been essential to transformations of the decisive role in the progress of the society. Identify the needs of the most important cultural and spiritual needs as a community has a significant share in the growth and development of social and cultural institutions, it is because it is a response to the interpretation of the functional needs of every community culture that is supplied with the institution-building. On this basis seems to be social and cultural institutions, such as the spread of culture to assess the social and cultural needs as well

As the distance between what is and what should be defined. The main concept of the core need, feel a lack of (favorable condition and existing gaps) may be fitted. In most cases, feel the need for individual attention from the aspect of needs, however, the incidence of poverty and the emergence of social and cultural patterns based on may be fitted. Generally, the concept of social and organizational needs was discussed by experts and is located. From the perspective of different definitions of need is different. From the practical point of view, they can be divided into four categories [1]

1. The need for the optimal distance between the status quo and said: can explain that is required

May be. In this concept the desirable situation can be mighty goals, results, attitudes, knowledge, norms, etc., will be considered. The gap between the ideal and the interpretation to be necessary.

2-needs as demand or cost: this definition based on beliefs and opinions and desires and preferences of the people in the field is required.

3-the need for any defect, or when required in this concept: turns out to be in a particular case does not run or at least get satisfaction cannot be achieved worldwide.

4-mixed impressions: from the viewpoint of what a desirable situation between the status quo and that is what the preferences, interests and expectations of the people shape and finally what are negative effects on optimal performance and all are necessary markers. Meet the needs and cultural needs, especially as the head of the origin of human life has always been essential to transformations of the decisive role in the progress of the society. The first step in the formulation and implementation of any program planning for it is the first and most basic step in the planning process is the needs analysis. Instructor is a study in which the information to estimate the needs of a group, community or organization be collected. In fact, stone formed the Foundation of the building is a program that no matter how the underlying rock is more robust, more tightly on the monument and a disappointed Apple will be more possible.

On the other hand due to the social and cultural environment of citizens even pay attention to the education of citizens in needs assessment requires evaluation assess the culture of citizens.

On this basis, the difference is the difference of the environment needs, values, norms and personality characteristics of every society in the form of its culture is derived from the society takes place.

Identify the educational needs of the citizens of the possibility of urban institutions for answers it is possible can be in addition to the existing possibility of correct vision of the reality of the urban planning provides for executives. Hence according to the presented cases, the researcher plans need take citizenship culture training and provide a service to allow managers and planners on the basis of the cultural programs and activities for citizens planning a closer fit and French culture in training to do.

Investigation in this regard is shown training programs across cultures in health promotion to improve family relations, promotion of local culture, creation of identity and culture, promote and improve social relations has been effective for more than the average level. On this basis the citizenship education Spotlight can be shifted to the culture of citizenship education in the culture he lounges.

3- The Research Questions

1. What are faiths needs of the citizens of the city of Isfahan in the religious education?
2. What is training meet the needs of the citizens of the city of Isfahan in the relations and social interaction?
3. What is dimensions the needs of the citizens of the city of Isfahan cultural heritage education?
4. What is a dimension political, cultural and social need of the citizens of the city of Isfahan in the education?

4- Research Methodology

A statistical study of all citizens of the community, a member of the house culture of the city of Isfahan to the number of persons that were 14078 among 374 people estimated sample size formula through the Cochran and through random sampling method was selected as the number of size proportional to the 366 was the questionnaire back. The questionnaire return rate is 97%. Information gathering tool was a questionnaire made its formal validity and content approval and validity it was estimated by cronbach's alpha is equal to 0.95, p. For the analysis of single t-test was used for Friedman.

5- The Findings of Research

What are faiths needs of the citizens of the city of Isfahan in the religious education?

Table 1-average, standard deviation, means a rating associated with and the religious believe requirements

No	Needs	Means	SD	t	Df	Sig	Ranked Mean	Rating
1	Teaching practices to enjoin good and forbid evil	4/32	0/89	28/329	365	0/001	9/53	2
2	Quran Reading Education	4/43	0/81	33/679	365	0/001	10/04	1
3	Learning the rules	3/91	0/97	17/999	365	0/001	7/30	
4	Classes answer questions and religious questions	3/82	0/90	17/313	365	0/001	6/68	

5	Recitation of Quran	3/90	1/02	16/876	365	0/001	7/43	
6	Education eulogy, eulogies and elegies Birthday Reading	4/23	0/84	27/898	365	0/001	8/97	3
7	Quran classes	3/99	0/86	21/980	365	0/001	7/62	
8	Islamic ethics training	4/08	0/84	24/664	365	0/001	8/13	
9	Islamic lifestyle education	3/76	1/07	13/590	365	0/001	6/79	
10	History of Islam	4/01	0/97	19/949	365	0/001	7/91	
11	Formation of Religious Forums	4/14	0/82	26/368	365	0/001	8/31	
12	Learn about the history of the revolution and class war	3/96	0/86	21/353	365	0/001	7/40	
13	Classes Meet other religions (Christianity, Judaism, etc.)	3/92	0/90	19/513	365	0/001	7/30	
14	Introductory classes deviant sects and groups Satanism	4	0/87	22/041	365	0/001	7/69	
15	Introduction to the Muslim world class contemporary developments	4/21	0/91	25/324	365	0/001	8/90	

The findings of the table 1-suggests the calculated t associated with religious faith, after all-needs significantly higher than average. The highest average rank in the order relating to questions 1, 2, 6, education and training Quran and practices of education denies," "eulogy, Requiem has been reading and Teaching practices to enjoin good and forbid evil.

Table 2-comparison of the average amount of religious needs of hypothetical average 3

Religious needs	Mean	SD	SM	t	Df	Sig
	4.05	0.59	0.031	33.733	356	0.001

Based on the findings of the table 2- the average amount of religious faith is 4.05 needs. Since t is calculated from the larger table t. So much more than faith, religious-needs is intermediate.

What is training meet the needs of the citizens of the city of Isfahan in the relations and social interaction?

Table 3-average, standard deviation, the value of t and the average rating training needs related to relationships and social interactions

No	Needs	Means	SD	t	Df	Sig	Ranked Mean	Rating
16	Training of urbanization	3/92	0/99	17/839	364	0/001	4/36	
17	Learning how rich and Leisure	4/10	0/99	21/203	365	0/001	4/99	
18	Communication skills	4/09	1	20/714	365	0/001	4/91	
19	Education, marital	4/23	0/93	25/401	365	0/001	5/34	2
20	Training Feedback	4/17	0/86	25/780	365	0/001	5/10	3
21	Ethics Education for citizenship	4/12	0/87	24/552	365	0/001	4/95	
22	Training in traffic rules	4/33	0/91	27/939	365	0/001	5/68	1
23	Rights and duties of citizenship education	4/03	0/88	22/336	365	0/001	4/66	
24	Media Literacy Education	4/16	0/86	2/722	365	0/001	5/02	

Table 3-findings suggest it is related with the calculated t after training needs and social interactions, relationships are significantly higher than average. The highest average rank in the order corresponding to the 22 questions, 19, 20 teaching respect for clientele education, marital education reverence has been clientele.

Table 4-comparison of the average amount of social interactions and relationships education needs of hypothetical average 3

Interactions and relationships education	Mean	SD	SM	t	Df	Sig
	4.13	0.70	0.037	30.536	364	0.001

Based on the findings of table 4- average amount of social interactions and relationships education needs to be 4.13. Since t is calculated from the larger table t. So the amount of social interactions and relationships training needs, more than the average level.

What is dimensions the needs of the citizens of the city of Isfahan cultural heritage education?

Table 5-mean, standard deviation, the value of t and the average ratings associated with the later cultural heritage needs

No	Needs	Means	SD	Df	t	Sig	Ranked Mean	Rating
25	Cultural entrepreneurship education by	4/29	0/89	364	27/679	0/001	8/25	1
26	Training of indigenous art and cultural products	4/26	0/87	364	27/538	0/001	8/08	2
27	Indigenous and traditional arts education	3/90	1/02	365	16/926	0/001	6/58	
28	Music	3/80	1/04	364	14/683	0/001	6/03	
29	Economic practices of art education	4/06	0/94	365	21/570	0/001	7/07	
30	Classes Introduction to the art and culture of other parts of the country and the world.	4/05	1	365	20/069	0/001	7/27	
31	Learning new arts (film, drama, etc.)	4/03	0/95	365	20/719	0/001	7/08	
32	Social relationships education in schools, houses of culture	4/14	0/85	365	25/812	0/001	7/45	3
33	Teaching art history and culture of Iran and the world	3/94	0/85	365	20/975	0/001	6/48	
34	Language	3/84	0/92	365	17/335	0/001	6/07	
35	Understanding cultural and educational center of Iran-world	3/92	0/94	365	18/743	0/001	6/56	
36	Familiar ways of taking care of the cultural heritage	4/13	0/85	365	25/363	0/001	7/42	
37	Arts education for women	4	0/80	365	23/822	0/001	6/68	

Table 5-findings suggest it is related with the calculated t then the needs of cultural heritage, are significantly higher than average. The highest average rating of 25 questions related to an order, 26, 32 and art and cultural entrepreneurship education by, learning to use the native cultural and artistic products», «social relations in education and culture has been the schools assess.

Table 6-comparison of average amount of cultural heritage needs the hypothetical average 3

Cultural heritage needs	Mean	SD	SM	t	Df	Sig
	4.03	0.54	0.028	36.017	364	0.001

Based on the findings of table 6- average amount 4.03 of cultural heritage needs. Since t is calculated from the larger table t. So the amount of cultural heritage needs, more than the average level.

What is a dimension political, cultural and social need of the citizens of the city of Isfahan in the education?

Table 8-average, standard deviation, the value of t and the average rating of the training needs associated with the later a citizen engagement

No	Needs	Means	SD	Df	t	Sig	Ranked Mean	Rating
38	Sports Training	4/03	0/84	365	23/539	0/001	8/07	1
39	Healthy Business Training	3/84	1/07	365	15/177	0/001	7/44	
40	Optimization of energy consumption	3/86	0/96	365	17/259	0/001	7/39	
41	Political awareness	3/86	0/94	365	17/446	0/001	7/19	
42	Training and briefing books	3/69	0/86	365	15/205	0/001	6/42	
43	Education Urban furniture care practices	3/70	0/90	365	14/904	0/001	6/36	
44	Physical training, such as yoga, meditation, etc.	3/56	0/94	365	11/335	0/001	5/66	
45	Learning styles of political participation	3/75	1	365	14/293	0/001	6/69	
46	Education, health and environmental practices.	3/68	1	365	13/016	0/001	6/50	
47	Training, work at home	3/73	0/98	365	14/212	0/001	6/83	
48	E-Learning	3/77	1/02	365	14/466	0/001	7	
49	Training, personal security, family	3/95	0/94	365	19/238	0/001	7/86	2
50	Anti-drug education	3/96	0/80	365	22/811	0/001	7/59	3

The findings of table 8-suggests that it is related with the calculated t after the training needs of citizen engagement, are significantly higher than average. The highest average rank in the order relating to questions 38, 49, 50 is a sports training, individual security, family education," "fighting drugs education.

Table 9-average comparison rate meets the needs of hypothetical average citizen engagement training 3

Citizen engagement	Mean	SD	SM	t	Df	Sig
	3.80	0.65	0.034	23.458	356	0.001

Based on the findings of table 9-average level of education of the citizen engagement needs to be 3.80. Since t is calculated from the larger table t. Therefore, the amount of the training needs of citizen engagement, more than the average level.

6- Discussion and Conclusions

The findings of this study showed that issues such as training and practices of education and the Koran denies the teaching of Islamic rulings, the answers to the questions and misgivings of Quran Recitation, education, religious, education, discussion, reading, telling a Requiem and the interpretation of the Quran classes, Islamic Ethics, Islamic lifestyle education, history of the world of Islam, the religious formation of the panels, the introduction to the history of the revolution, and defend the sacred, the divine familiarity classes of other religions (Christianity, Judaism, ...) The introductory class, the sect of misleading and Satanism, the class introduction to contemporary developments in the Islamic world including the major needs identified by members is 6. Cultural centers. This is among the highest average score of responses associated with "the doctrinal dimension of religious teaching to the needs of and is the Quran.

Religion as a social institution with a personal and social features, social values and the rules of encoding and direction and power of the society and the epitome of human, human communication and stability, continuity and cohesion in society. On the other hand, the value of religion raises and gives shape to the norms fixed moral values the holiness of human life, it can be an effective guide and means for guiding human happiness in the world and the hereafter is. In this sense, religion, society, and the various functions for the individual have. The findings of this research show the culture education apartment off, learn how to enrich the leisure time, education, marital communication skills training, education, ethics education, citizenship, respect for clientele, traffic rules, rules of training and education of law and citizenship, media literacy education assignments including important needs identified by members of the culture education for citizenship is Cultural centers. In the meantime teaching media literacy is more important.

Seems to be making a culture of excellence and growth in a society, and it requires the interaction of ideas within every culture, as well as the interaction between cultures. What this provides is a communication interaction. This means that the production of thought and ideas in a community of interaction among the different thoughts and communication underlie it. Nowadays, the process of globalization, with significant success, such as the spread of technology and new communication technologies, in particular, the nature of communication has evolved. Therefore, on one hand, information and communication the main power source to the account, and on the other hand the identity and the identity of the functional structure of the business is deemed to be. The mass media, a wide range of conductivity and transmission of symbols, norms, values, beliefs, emotions and thoughts today have taken within the communities.

The research findings suggest entrepreneurship training, education, cultural and artistic cultural and artistic products of indigenous peoples, the indigenous and traditional arts education, music education, art education, economic practices, classes, introduction to the art and culture of other regions of the country and the world, a new arts education (film, acting, etc.) Social relations, education and training, schools in Cultural centers on the art and culture of Iran and the world, teaching the language, cultural and recreational centers are familiar with Iran-the world, familiar practices of cultural heritage, education, care of the special needs of women, including art in teaching the culture of citizenship is at Cultural centers. Art and cultural entrepreneurs from education is more important.

The findings of this study showed that the sports training, business training, healthy, energy optimization, training, political awareness, education and all spicy. Book, education, urban furniture care practices, physical training such as yoga, meditation, etc. Teaching practices of political participation, education and health care practices of the environment, education, work at home, e-education, personal security, family education, drug fighting

training including training needs a culture of citizenship that assess the demand is in the culture. In the meantime training of sports is more important.

Resources

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