



Social Aspects of Education: Review

Issue 1 - August 2015

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Social Aspects of Education: Review

Quarterly

Issue 1
August 2015

Publisher Iranian Association for Sociology of Education

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A Note from Editor in Chief, Dr. Vida Rahiminejad

I am delighted to introduce the new journal of Social Aspects of Education: Review (SAER). SAER provides a perfect opportunity to immerse oneself in the advancement of the fast growing field of study and get published in a journal. This journal includes up-to-date, high quality, and original contributions—research papers, reviews, and conference reviews, interviews.

SAER is an interdisciplinary journal focuses on all area relevant to sociology of education. Any papers (individually or co-operatively) that you wish to submit are much appreciated and will make an essential contribution to the development and success of the journal. If you have any questions concerning the journal, please do not hesitate to make contact.

Best wishes

The need of scientific insight and Research in Education

Scientific and technical meeting of development and education

Nematolah Matin¹

**Taken from Persian newsletter of Iranian
Association for Sociology of Education, issue
no 17, 2015**



There is no doubt that a part of our managers from top to down in education system with all their capability are not familiar with scientific research relevant to education. In addition they do not believe in scientific insight. Teachers need to be familiar with scientific insight in order to be effective in creating scientific thought in students.

It may be asked what the reasons of this weakness in scientific thought among teachers are. Based on Piaget 4 factors cause such problem are:

- Teachers and people do not consider education as a science.
- Teachers do not have independent thoughts as the result of programs they are asked to follow.
- Teachers mostly discuss over their occupation instead of cooperating in study and transferring their scientific information.
- Training teachers often happen without considering its quality and teachers after graduation are far from current scientific discussion and experimental activities.

¹. Assistant Professor in Research Institute for Education

The above points happen in our country as well, e.g. the participation of teachers in research activities is rare, and those who participate in these activities mostly are not familiar with scientific methodology and action research.

Education all over the world needs experts; those who are equipped not even with skills but also with scientific insight. The future world is the world of brain not muscle. In short I should say that for creating and promoting scientific insight there is a need of evolution in each and every aspects of education, especially in insight and capability of teachers, principals, and students as well.

Having equipped with scientific insight, one needs special and cultural background. Therefore such background should be created. In fact scientific insight means to understand scientific methodology and the

way it is used to solve a problem, it means to use scientific method to solve problems.

The one who has scientific insight does not consider the present situation as normal, such person does not afraid of making mistake, this person learn can form history and human developments. One who lives in current world, learns from the past and looks forward, and is equipped with scientific thought, and as the result he/she is not prejudice and keeps himself/herself far from prejudgment. Such person always is ready to accept the truth. He/she is a collectivist.

The prerequisite of achieving an effective education and national development is to make decision based on research. Research in education has two aspects which need to think about—aspects of training researcher, and making decision based on findings of the researches.

The Document of Essential Transformation of Iranian Education

An interview with

Dr. Mohammad Hassani²

Part 1

Interviewed and translated by Vida Rahiminejad

The Document of Essential Transformation of Iranian Education was approved in 2011. One of the experts who participated in compilation of this document is Dr. Mohammad Hassani, who is an assistant professor in Research Institute for Education.



Interviewer. Would you please explain how the Document of Essential Transformation of Iranian Education is created and compiled?

Dr. Hassani. The source of this apprehension goes back to the thoughts and investigations about the strategic planning and strategic managements which are in today's world. The change in government leads to some irregularities for long-time programs. In order to stop the high costs of these irregularities, the idea of strategic planning and strategic documents was proposed. During 70s, 20-year Perspective Document of Iran was created and was ratified by the leader of Islamic

². Assistant Professor in Research Institute for Education

Republic of Iran that is why different parts of government were started creating their own document based on 20-year Perspective Document of Iran.

The idea of creation The Document of Essential Transformation of Iranian Education was created during Mr. Haji's ministry, a team set to compile this document. After many ups and downs, finally, Dr. Mehrmohammadi was chosen to be in charge of compiling the document. This project started in supreme council of Education at first and then shifted to Organization for Educational Planning and Research (OEPR); therefore, an executive structure was defined consisted of four committees: The Committee of Theoretical Studies, The Committee of Environmental Studies, The Committee of Internal Studies, and The Committee of Provincial Studies.

The Committee of Internal Studies focused on the recognition of the pros and cons inside the system, The Environmental Committee's focus was on the recognition of the opportunities and threats surrounding the education system, like family, international and higher education, and media, the focus of The Committee of Theoretical Studies was on the development of a philosophy for education since we didn't have local philosophy for education in our country.

Pervious programs and activities in education system in Iran were taken from different schools and ultimately were used with a small manipulation, and that is why there were inconsistencies in the education system e.g., some programs were based on behaviorist theory, some other were based on the theory of cognitive development, and so on.

In fact, there were serious problems. To solve these problems, The Committee of Theoretical Studies over a relatively long period, almost 4 years compiled the education philosophy of Islamic Republic of Iran.

The other committees had started their studies as well. To help them, a religious philosophical framework included a series of statement were proposed them in order to criticize the status quo and find the strength and weakness of the existing education system. Fortunately, during that period, the Islamic Republic of Iran emphasized on the need of achieving the local philosophy of education among teachers in Shiraz. That gave us lot energy to achieve our aim.

When theoretical foundation was set, they should have been approved. Therefore experts in Supreme Council of Education approved its general feature .Then, the two commissions of Education and religion of Council of Cultural Revolution evaluated this document, and they gave their comments. The team which compiled theoretical foundation revised it as much as it could and after accreditation by educational experts in Iran, it was approved in Supreme Council of Education after some sessions, and was launched in November 2011.

Scientific Meeting Held by IASE

Translated by Soheila Arabian

A single-day workshop entitled “The Ways of Writing and Compiling a Scientific Article” was held with the presentation of Dr. Alireza Sharifi Yazdi on 1st of March 2015.



IASE held a scientific meeting with participation of social sciences department in the district 14 of Education Organization in Tehran with the title of “Interaction of the Family Institution with Educational Institution and their Needs and Outputs” on 12th of March 2015 in Toba School in Tehran.

IASE participated in a seminar entitled “World Science Day: For Peace and Development” which was held on November 9th to 14th 2014. Dr. Seyed Ziya Hashemi presented his own article entitled “The Role of Education in Peace and Development”.



In a meeting Zahra Heidari presented findings of her master's thesis entitled “The Formation of the Transformation of Education in Iran” on 5th of December 2014.

IASE held a series of workshops entitled “The Study of Social Sciences’ Textbooks in Fourth Grade” with participation of Specialized Committee of the Social Sciences’ and Gol Vaje publishing house on 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd of November 2014.



The National Conference of Social and Cultural Research in Iran was held by Iranian Association of Society in December 2014. One of the panels entitled “A Fresh Look to the Researchers and Education” was managed by Dr. Mohammad Rezai, a board member of Iranian Association for Sociology of Education.

Call for Paper

IASE invites researchers and scholars to submit their papers to Social Aspects of Education: Review. Submission includes

(a) research papers, (b) research notes or reports, (c) critical book reviews, (d) any new points relevant to sociology of Education.

Email address for submission your paper is vrahiminejad@yahoo.com.