

Research Paper

Point four and social changes in Iran (Book review: reviewing objectives and performance Truman's Point Four)

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ABSTRACT

Iran has experienced great changes in history but today the speed and nature of social changes, has created different conditions that require understanding social native pattern designs. an adaptation of Western theoretical models and applications on the basis of raw materials and instances in Iran, is a common response to the question of circumstances of achieving suitable social patterns and the right way appears through the production side, not consumers. In other words, research in the social history of Iran can determine the course of social change and the role of actors and other co-founders, the pattern of social change in Iran can be extracted. The important factors in social changes before the Islamic Revolution are affected by the type of external relations particularly with the United States of America. The influence of this relationship is mainly considered in political and military related services and other critical areas such as economy and culture has been ignored. Limitations and weaknesses in scientific production in this area spread a sign of politicization in the field of social science research in Iran. This paper investigates on reviewing objectives and performance of Truman's Point Four, analysis of the Point Four program is the only reference that can be used in the design of social changes of Iran.

Key words:

Truman's Point Four, change, social change pattern, rural, Iran society

Iran is mainly a rural society and rural future should be the country's perspective.(McLeod)

Extended Abstract**1. Introduction**

Iran has experienced great changes in history but today the speed and nature of social changes, has created different conditions that require understanding social native pattern designs. an adaptation of Western theoretical models and applications on the

basis of raw materials and instances in Iran, is a common response to the question of circumstances of achieving suitable social patterns and the right way appears through the production side, not consumers. In other words, research in the social history of Iran can determine the course of social change and the role of actors and other co-founders, the pattern of social change in Iran can be extracted. The important factors in social changes before the Islamic Revolution are affected by the type of external relations particularly with the United States of America.

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The influence of this relationship is mainly considered in political and military related services and other critical areas such as economy and culture has been ignored. Generally out of all the projects have been presented in this regard, Design Harry Truman, President of America has named the four who was executed in Iran for 17 years. Iran's history of authoritarian governments that lack the background and social status also prescribed the necessity of formation of the authoritarian government to realize modernization in countries like Iran that it had nothing in common with culture and social history, In practice, structural identity and affiliation of the modern state in Iran while strengthening colonial powers that America's long-term programs, to create a comprehensive and profound transformation in the structure of Iranian society was organized. Change the terms of reference governing the fundamental changes in Iran's villages and rural culture and Truman's Point Four was called. Ms. Vida Hamraz research intimates as «The Truman's Point Four goals and performance» and the subtitle (economic faculty of America in Iran) in 1381 and consists of 238 pages and 1000 copies in four seasons, by the Ministry of documents and diplomatic history State publications. . Limitations and weaknesses in scientific production in this area, spread a sign of politicization in the field of social science research in Iran. «The review objectives and performance Principle four of Truman» analysis of the Point Four program is the only book that can be used in the design of social change in Iran.

2. Methods

In this article, content analysis is used as a method of evaluation and criticism.

3. Objective

Book review: «review objectives and performance Truman's Point Four»

4. Results

This study suggests furthering researches in this field. Thus far, this research has been accomplished utilizing variety of sources and documents, regardless of their distribution. According to the intertwining of cultural relations and economic ties with providing deep analysis research-based knowledge from the field of cultural and economic connections with each other and Its role in the plans of the imperialists on the one hand and the other is social change. The interesting point is that despite her intimate attention and sensitivity to the colonial na-

ture of Truman's Point Four and according to the main orientation of macro planning at the time, Have evaluated the performance of four unsuccessful and the application conflicts and differences in tastes and heated debate American decision-makers As a sign of lack of coordination in the implementation of the program have been successful. In her view, the complexity of administrative organization leading financial center as well as frequent changes in policy assistance of four foreign aid of America as the result of global politics reduces the effectiveness of most projects. While it should be noted that Truman's immediate plans and short-term plans and long-term aid Eisenhower they are a sign of growth in the design and implementation of programs, because the fundamental question never did the Persians in the national interest: The key research question is whether the aid in such a way that those countries [Iran] were calling for help to America's national security or not? Explains McLeod, executive director of the Harvard Advisory Group is illuminating in this regard: Foreign technical advice of those things that it is real success will probably in the long run. Foreign technical advice followed is essentially physical facilities or even the current literature on foreign aid, «Institution-building» is. If there is no suitable environment these two objectives none of them can be beneficial not survive. Transfer of ideas and new perspectives to the host society's most fundamental and most difficult aspect of technical advice. The last thing to mention about the content of the work, the project reflects the presence of four in Iran is very quick and intensive lack of segmentation ups and downs of dealing with the four Iranians and non-Iranians in this era of political participation, the applicability of this chapter is greatly reduced.