
Education System in Iran

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PREFACE

The Higher Education Advisory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Canada has been established to supervise the work of the Iranian students studying in Canada as well as provide Canadian universities with information they might need about the Iranian education system. In accordance with the second task, this profile is intended to give the readers important information about education system in Iran. It, furthermore, provides some evidence for the education system described in table and figure form. It should be mentioned that this is the first draft of the profile and thus all comments on it will be greatly appreciated. For further information, the Higher Education Advisory can be contacted at (613) 235-7608 and the address is:

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INTRODUCTION

Since the Islamic Revolution of 1979 in Iran, the educational system of the country has gone under qualitative and quantitative changes. As far as quantitative changes are concerned, this education profile provides an overview of the Iranian education system. A critical assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the Iranian education system requires an in-depth analysis of its structure, which goes beyond the scope of this profile. This profile, nevertheless, seeks to provide basic information about the education system in Iran for those who are interested in becoming familiar with this system, particularly those post-secondary institutions abroad, which have admitted many Iranian students in recent years. According to the Iranian Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, there are approximately 50,000 Iranian students currently studying abroad.

This profile, thus, describes the structure of the education system in Iran which is basically divided into five cycles namely, pre-school, primary, middle (or guidance), secondary and post-secondary. Three outstanding characteristics of the Iranian education system must be mentioned at this point. First, elementary education is mandatory under the Iranian constitution. Secondly, due to increasing number of applicants, admission to post-secondary institutions is through a nation-wide entrance examination and thus only the most talented students can enter universities. Finally, in general, education (in primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels) is free of charge though private schools and universities authorized by law are allowed to charge tuition fees.

Through a description of the structure of the Iranian education system, this profile first describes in detail the pre-school, primary, intermediate, and secondary cycles. Secondly, it focuses on post-secondary education and provides extensive amount of information about the Iranian universities and colleges, various fields of study at universities, and different courses which are currently offered. Finally, some data in the form of tables and graphs will be provided which demonstrate the number of students (male and female) currently studying at various post-secondary institutions as well as the distribution of students along fields of study and universities. Furthermore, by means of a graphic illustration, the number of students as well as education staff before and after the Islamic Revolution (1969 to 1990) are compared.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

The school system is under the jurisdiction of the **Ministry of Education and Training**. In addition to schools, this Ministry also has responsibility for some teacher training and some technical institutes. The Ministry of Education employs the highest number of civil servants -42 per cent of the total- and receives 21 per cent of the national budget. A total of 15,018,903 students were enrolled in 87,024 schools with 485,186 classes throughout the country in the academic year 1990-91. The breakdown was as follows: 509 schools for disabled children, 3,586 kindergartens, 59,280 elementary schools, 15,580 intermediate schools, 4,515 secondary schools, 380 technical schools, 405 business studies and vocational schools, 64 agriculture schools, 238 urban and 182 rural elementary school teachers' training colleges, seven vocational and professional teachers' training colleges and 19 institutes of technology. There are also 2,259 adult education schools.

The structure of the educational system under this Ministry is divided into the following cycles:

Pre-school Education cycle

A one-year program for children five years old in which they receive the basic notions needed to enter primary schools. There is no exam at the end of this cycle and children proceed automatically to the following cycle.

Primary Education cycle

The five-year primary cycle covers grades 1-5 for children 6 to 11 years old. This phase is both free and compulsory. Students take exams at the end of each year on which their promotion to the following grade is based. At the end of the grade 5, students take a nation-wide examination. Those who pass the exam are qualified to proceed to the next cycle.

Middle (Guidance) Cycle

This cycle covers grades 6 to 8 for children 11 to 13 years old. Like the preceding cycle, this cycle also provides students with general education. In this phase, the abilities as well as the interests of students are recognized, so they become prepared to decide which branch (academic or technical/vocational) they intend to choose in the next cycle. At the end of guidance cycle, students take a regional examination under the supervision of provincial boards of education. Those who pass the examination are eligible to proceed to the next cycle i.e., secondary cycle.

Secondary Education cycle

This is a four-year stage which covers grade 9 to Grade 12, from age 14 to 17. Secondary education is divided into two main branches namely, academic/general and technical/vocational. The choice of either branch is up to pupils themselves. The academic branch, also known as the "theoretical branch" is divided into four mainstreams namely, literature and culture, socio-economic, physics-mathematics, and finally experimental sciences. The technical/vocational branch is particularly designed to train technicians for the labor market. This branch covers three mainstreams namely, technical, business/vocational, and agriculture. There are specific subject and performance requirements for admission to some secondary programs. National examinations are conducted at the end of each grade during the secondary cycle. For the curricula and educational system see the diagrams in **appendix A**.

The Ministry of Education has been studying a new secondary education system for several years. The new plan which was approved in 1990 aims at upgrading the quality of secondary cycle by making use of latest educational developments. Having finished their guidance cycle, students can proceed to secondary cycle choosing either vocational/technical or academic branch. Accordingly, the secondary education cycle is reduced to three years during which students are required to complete 96 units in order to be awarded the High School Diploma. The secondary graduates who are interested in post-secondary education must complete one preparation year to be entitled for attending the university entrance examination known as KONKUR. This nation-wide examination serves as the general *National Entrance Examination* for admission to universities.

At the end, some points worth mentioning. First, English as a second language is introduced from grade 7. Second, private schools were permitted to re-open again in 1988 as "non-profit" institutions. Third, although education is free and compulsory for the first five years of schooling, there are differences between urban and rural areas as well as different regions in the country with respect to the availability of schools and various programs. Fourth, the Ministry of Education supervises some educational researches and curriculum development. Fifth, the Ministry of Education has jurisdiction over some post-secondary programs such as teacher training programs which will be mentioned later. It has also the responsibility for providing textbooks for all pre-university educational courses and prints 747 titles in 100 million copies a year. Finally, the Ministry of Education runs a number of schools outside Iran, mainly in the Persian Gulf countries as well as some European countries in which 13,703 students are enrolled.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The two Ministries responsible for most post-secondary education are the **Ministry of Culture and Higher Education (MCHE)** and **Ministry of Health and Medical Education**

(MHME). However, as indicated before, the **Ministry of Education** also has jurisdiction over some post-secondary programs such as primary and guidance teachers training colleges and Higher Institutes of Technical and Vocational Education. In what follows first some basic information about the teacher training programs will be provided and then other post-secondary programs will be described.

Teacher Education

The primary as well as guidance schoolteachers are trained in a number of various institutions under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. Secondary school teachers are trained in universities under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education. Teacher training centers affiliated with the Ministry of Education train primary and guidance schoolteachers. There are several centers, which perform this task as follows:

Rural Teacher Training Centers

Because of the shortage of teachers in rural areas, the Ministry has established specific institutions for training teachers who will be teaching at rural areas. After finishing the guidance cycle (grade 8), students will be trained in special institutions for the duration of four years. After graduation, they will teach in schools in rural areas. Furthermore, under a new plan, the Ministry will be sending conscripts as teachers in rural areas. One thousand conscripts started their work at rural areas in the academic year 1989-1990.

Primary school teacher training institution (grades 1-5)¹

After finishing grade 10 in the high school, some students who are interested in teaching will be admitted to this special teacher-training program which lasts only two years. The graduates of this program are entitled to teach in either rural or urban primary schools.

Guidance cycle teacher training centers (grades 6-8)²

For the purpose of training qualified teachers for grades 6-8, the Ministry admits students who have already graduated from the high school and hold their diploma through a nation-wide examination. They are required to study for another 2 years in teacher training institutions. Both primary and guidance teacher training institutions offer wide range of courses which lead to the award of an Associate Diploma³. These institutions offer courses in 14 streams. Each student is supposed to specialize in only one stream. The major streams are as follows:

- Primary education
- Persian language
- English language
- French language
- Experimental sciences
- Social sciences
- Mathematics
- Vocational and technical training
- Islamic ethics and Arabic language
- Art

¹ DAANESH SARAAI MOGHADAMAATI (In Persian)

² DAANESH SARAAI RAAHNAMAAEI (In Persian)

³ FOGH-E DIPLOME or KAARDAANI (In Persian)

- Fostering affairs (Child development)
- Physical education
- Children with special needs:
 - The geniuses
 - blind and partly blind
 - deaf and partly deaf
 - mentally retarded, teachable
 - unsociable and physical defects

Secondary school teachers are trained at tertiary-level institutions, which are affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education. In order to qualify for teaching in high schools, teachers must have a Bachelor degree for both the academic and technical streams. There are two ways to qualify: One is that a holder of a Bachelor degree in a field other than education completes a one-year teacher-training program; The other is that a secondary school graduate completes a four-year program leading to a Bachelor of Education. The latter can be done in two stages in two years each. At the end of the first two years, a graduate may choose to receive the Associate Diploma, which qualifies him/her to teach at the guidance cycle level.

The main universities, which are devoted to the task of training secondary school teachers, are listed below. It should be remembered that only students with High School Diploma who pass the national entrance examination (KONKUR) are entitled to continue their post-secondary studies at these institutions:

- TARIAT-E MOALEM (Teacher Training) University, Tehran ⁴.
- Faculties of Education at major universities :
- Colleges of Education, Ministry of Education : (Vocational and technical teachers)
- The faculty of education at the University of Tehran trains educational specialists and not classroom teachers.
- Several major universities, e.g. Tabriz, Mashhad and Isfahan offer postgraduate degrees in education.

Other Post-Secondary Programs

Since the victory of the Islamic Revolution, new universities and colleges have been established, offering wide range of specializations. Moreover, since 1987, masters and doctorate courses have been offered in many different disciplines. In 1989 the MCHE reported that there were over 100 institutions of higher education of which 30 were universities, 14 were university complexes and colleges, 5 were non-governmental private colleges and 36 were higher education centers and government agencies⁵. The number of students standing at 175,675 in 1979, has increased to more than 344,045 in 1991-92, of which 96969 (28.18%) were women and 247,076 (71.82%) men. Full and part time, and hourly paid teaching staff numbered 14,160 and 9,216 people respectively, of whom 19,326 were men and 4,050 women. In addition, there are so many Iranian students who study abroad. The Iranian government has sent many top graduate students to foreign universities, since an important component of its educational strategy has involved foreign training for students in a variety of fields. Of almost 50,000 Iranian students who study abroad, there are approximately 4000 sponsored scholarship students, one fourth of which attend Canadian universities.

The main branches currently offered in the Iranian universities comprise Natural and Basic Sciences, Humanities, Medical and Health Sciences, Arts and Literature, Engineering, and Agriculture. The highest number of students, 25.5 per cent, was found in engineering branches. This figure is followed by 24.2 per cent for medical and health field of study, 13.4 per cent for pedagogic and teachers' training, and 8.2 per cent for literature,

⁴ *Teacher Training University*

⁵ *For the list of higher education institutions in Iran see appendix B.*

humanities and academic theology. The admission is based on the results of National Entrance Examination (*KONKUR*).

In order to be recognized as formal, higher education institutions, which are operated by either Ministries other than the MCHE/MHME, or by private groups should be accredited. Either the MCHE or MHME should also approve their programs. Recently, the MCHE has given permission to some non-profit post-secondary education institutes to operate providing that the Ministry approves their program.

One thing that has not changed since the Islamic Revolution is that admission to university remains extremely competitive and thus very difficult. Although all universities work with full capacity, demand for post-secondary education still far exceeds supply. For example, of the 752,343 applicants in the academic year 1989-90, only 61,000 or one-twelfth were admitted to various post-secondary institutions. In order to alleviate this problem at least partly and in order to enable all talented, interested individuals to pursue their higher education, two measures were taken. First, an Islamic Azad (open) University was established after the revolution in 1981. Its activities quickly expanded throughout the country, so that today thousands of students are benefiting from its high educational standards. Not relying on government funding, it charges students with tuition fees. About 180,000 students in 80 towns and cities were enrolled in this university in 1988-89, studying single subjects or taking full time day or evening courses. Applicants do not have to produce specific educational certificates to enter this university, but its entrance examinations match those of other universities. The certificates issued by this university should be recognized upon evaluation by the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education. The other way to alleviate this problem has been to establish correspondence universities. The PAYAAM-E NOOR University was set up in 1987. It, too, charges tuition fees and principally aims at providing teachers and civil servants the opportunity to continue their education. Courses are given through television and correspondence and students write exams at local university offices.

Courses and Awards

Associate Diploma

Admission Requirements: Students with high school diploma should take the nation-wide entrance examination in order to be admitted to this program.

Program

Some universities and higher education institutions as well as primary and guidance teachers' training centers award the associate degree. Students should complete 72-78 units, which normally takes two years.

Bachelor Degree

Admission Requirements: Admission is based on completion of secondary school, plus the "Konkur" university entrance examination.

Program

Full-time bachelor students will normally be expected to finish their degree in 4-5 years. No part-time programs are available and there are time limits on the completion of all degrees. The following standing must be held as a degree is being completed:

- (A) Registration for a minimum of 14 units, and depending on academic performance, registration up to a maximum of 21 units per semester.
- (B) The completion of a minimum of 153 units⁶.

⁶ One unit represents one hour of theory, or two hour of laboratory work, or three hours of research. The university year is based on a two semester schedule and each semester comprises 17 weeks of study including final examinations. Depending on student demand, with the exception of medical schools, summer courses may or may not be offered.

(C) An overall Grade Point Average of 12 out of 20.

Master Degree

Admission Requirements: The master program is intended for high achievement graduates from honors undergraduate programs. Students, who have completed a bachelor or an equivalent degree with an average of at least 14 out of 20 or above, may be admitted to the program. Bachelor holding students who want to be admitted must pass the entrance exam.

Program

Full-time master students will normally be expected to finish their degree in two years by choosing one of the following options depending on the field of study:

- (A) The completion of 38 units;
- (B) The completion of a minimum of 30 units, and a thesis;
- (C) The completion of a minimum of 22 units and a research-based thesis.

Continuous Master Degree

This degree is offered in the fields of dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and veterinary medicine as well as some other fields. Since this degree is taken up after high school graduation, it requires the completion of 210-290 units with a dissertation⁷.

Doctoral Degree

Admission Requirements: A master degree, or an equivalent degree, with at least high second class standing (overall average of 16 out of 20 or more) is required. Graduates with master degree must participate in the Ph.D. entrance examination in order to proceed to doctoral program.

Program

Full-time doctoral students will normally require a minimum of three years (and a maximum of 6 years) of study following a master degree. Since the whole master and Ph.D. programs comprise 60 units of course work altogether, the Ph.D. student is required to complete up to 60 units. Thus, if the Ph.D. candidate has already completed 30 units during his/her master studies, he/she is required to take the reminder, which is 30 units. If the Ph.D. candidate has completed 28 units during the master program, he/she is required to take 32 units during the Ph.D. program and so on. The Ph.D. student must successfully complete the required units with an overall average of 14 out of 20 in each semester.

When all course work is done, the candidate sits for comprehensive examinations. Writing a dissertation is the final requirement to be fulfilled by the Ph.D. candidate in order to be awarded the degree.

THE GRADING SYSTEM

Promotion through the Iranian education system is based on end-of-year examinations at primary, intermediate, and secondary cycles, and end-of-term examinations (sometimes both middle- and end-of-term examinations) at post-secondary cycle. At primary, intermediate, and secondary schools, system of grading is based on a 0-20 scale. An average scale of at least 10 is required for promotion. At the post-secondary level a system of grading based on a 0-20 scale is used too. The letter grade equivalents are

- A = 17 – 20
- B = 14 - 16.9

⁷ For the list of medical colleges and universities see Appendix C.

➤ $C = 12 - 13.9$

➤ $D = 10 - 11.9$

The minimum grade for a subject credit in undergraduate programs is 10, in graduate programs is 12 and in PhD. programs is 14. The Grade Point Average (GPA) of 12 in undergraduate programs and 14 in graduate programs is required.

Students from institutions under the jurisdiction of MCHE or MHME should be able to obtain transcripts unless they owe to their university. Official transcripts are issued and translations sealed by either the related Ministry or the Justice Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some universities such as Amir Kabir University, Sharif University of Technology and Shiraz University issue transcripts *only* in English. This includes transcripts issued directly to students.

APPENDIX A

Figure 1: The Educational System of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

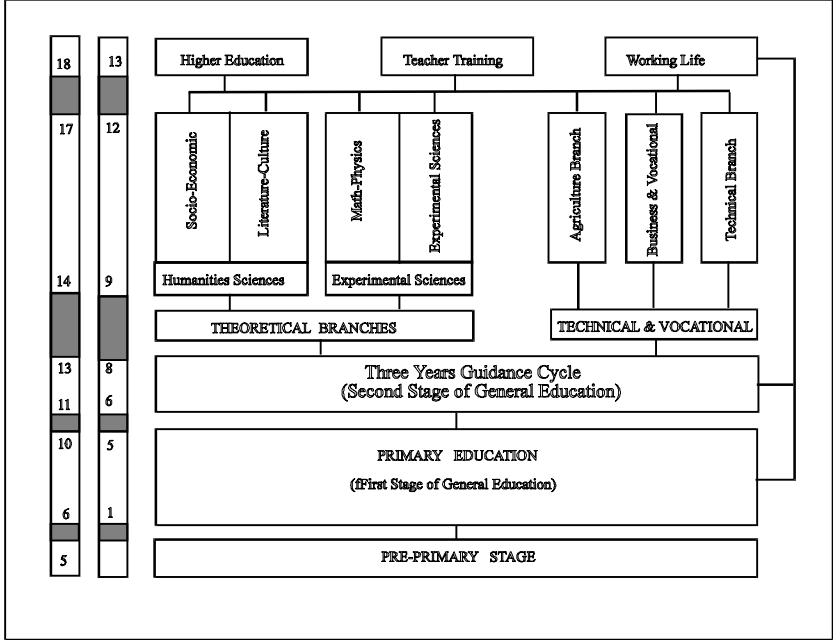


Table 2: The subjects of the 3-year Guidance Cycle.

3-year schedule by number of hours per week▼▼▼▼▼▼				
no	SUBJECTS	1st	2nd	3rd
1	Arabic Language	2	2	2
2	Art	1	1	1
3	Foreign Language	3	3	3
4	History and Geography	3	3	3
5	Mathematics	5	5	5
6	Natural Sciences	5	5	5
7	Persian Language and Literature	5	5	5
8	Quran	2	2	2
9	Religion and Ethics	3	3	3
10	Social Studies	1	1	1
11	Sports	2	2	2
12	Vocation and Technical Studies	4	4	4
TOTAL		36	36	36

**Table 3: The Subjects of Academic Secondary Education
(Mathematics and Physics Branch)**

4-year schedule by number of hours per week* in each grade✓✓					
no	SUBJECTS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	Algebra	3	3	3	4***
2	Arabic Language	2	2	2	-
3	Biology and Hygiene	2	-	-	-
4	Chemistry	2	3	3	4
5	Foreign Language	3	3	4	4
6	Geography	-	2	-	-
7	Geometry	2	2	3	3
8	History	-	-	2	-
9	Lab Work	2	1	2	2
10	Mechanics	-	-	-	2
11	Modern Mathematics	2	2	2	4
12	Persian Composition**	-	-	-	-
13	Persian Language and Literature	4	4	5	5
14	Physics	3	3	3	4
15	Religion and Ethics	3	3	3	3
16	Social Studies	2	-	-	-
17	Sports	2	2	2	2
18	Trigonometry	-	2	2	-
TOTAL ****		32	32	36	36

* The schedule is six hours per day.

** Taught along with Persian Language and Literature.

*** Taught along with Analysis.

**** First and second year grade students work one day per week outside schools.

Table 4: The subjects of Academic Secondary Education
(Experimental Science Branch)

4-year schedule by number of hours per week in each grade ♡♡					
no	SUBJECTS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	Algebra	3	2	3**	-
2	Arabic Language	2	2	2	-
3	Biology and Hygiene	2	4	4	6
4	Chemistry	2	3	3	4
5	Foreign Language	3	3	4	3
6	Geography	-	2	-	-
7	Geology	-	-	2	2
8	Geometry	2	2***	1	-
9	History	-	-	2	-
10	Lab Work	2	2	2	3
11	Mathematics	-	-	-	4
12	Modern Mathematics	2	-	-	-
13	Persian Composition*	-	-	-	-
14	Persian Language and Literature	4	4	5	5
15	Physics	3	3	3	4
16	Religion and Ethics	3	3	3	3
17	Social Sciences	2	-	-	-
18	Sports	2	2	2	2
TOTAL ****		32	32	36	36

* Taught along with Persian Language and Literature.

** Taught along with Trigonometry.

*** Taught along with Trigonometry.

**** First and second year grade students work one day per week outside schools.

Table 5 : The subjects of Academic Secondary Education
(Literature and Culture Branch)

4-year schedule by number of hours per week in each grade ♡♡					
no	SUBJECTS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	Arabic Language	4	4	4	4
2	Economy	2	-	-	-
3	Foreign Language	3	3	4	3
4	Geography	2	4	2	2
5	History	-	2	2	4
6	History of Literature	-	2	2	3
7	Logic	-	-	-	1
8	Mathematics	3	-	-	-
9	Natural Sciences	4	-	-	-
10	Persian Composition	*	1	2	2
11	Persian Language and Literature	4	6	6	5
12	Persian Language Grammar	-	1	2	1
13	Philosophy	-	-	-	3
14	Psychology	-	-	3	-
15	Religion and Ethics	3	3	3	3
16	Social Sciences	4	-	-	-
17	Sociology	-	2	2	-
18	Sports	2	2	2	2
19	Statistics	-	1	-	-
TOTAL **		31	31	34	35

* Taught along with Persian Language and Literature.

** First and second year grade students work one day per week outside schools.

Table 6: The subjects of Academic Secondary Education
(Socio-economic Branch)

4-year schedule by number of hours per week in each grade ♡♡					
no	SUBJECTS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	Arabic Language	4	2	2	-
2	Commercial Affairs	-	-	2	-
3	Economic Development	-	-	-	2
4	Economy	2	2	2	-
5	Foreign Language	3	3	4	3
6	Geography	2	4	2	4
7	History	-	2	2	4
8	Islamic Economy	-	-	-	3
9	Logic	-	-	-	1
10	Mathematics	3	3	-	-
11	Natural Sciences	4	-	-	-
12	Persian Composition *	-	-	-	-
13	Persian Language and Literature	4	4	5	5
14	Philosophy	-	-	-	3
15	Psychology	-	-	3	-
16	Religion and Ethics	3	3	3	3
17	Social Sciences	4	4	2	2
18	Sociology	-	-	-	3
19	Sports	2	2	2	2
20	Statistics	-	2	3	-
TOTAL **		31	31	32	35

* Taught along with Persian Language and Literature.

** First and second year grade students work one day per week outside schools.

Table 7: The General Courses of Secondary Education
(Vocational and Technical Branch)

no	SUBJECTS
1	Foreign Language
2	Mathematics
3	Persian Language and Literature
4	Physics and Chemistry
5	Religion and Ethics
6	Social Studies
7	Specialized Courses *
8	Sports

* In addition to the above-mentioned general courses, there are various specialized courses which are taught at the three branches (Industrial, Agricultural, Business and Vocation) of technical and vocational secondary education.

Appendix B:

Appendix B lists the universities, university complexes and higher education centers and shows the previous names and institutions consolidated into these. However, this listing is not complete and some universities and institutions are not included. In this appendix higher education institutions are divided into three groups : Universities, university complexes and higher education centers and colleges. While this division, to some extent, reflects the relative status of these institutions, it should *not* be seen as an attempt to rank the institutions of higher education.

Universities¹ :

Al-Zahra University : Tehran, 1964 (Public-MCHE)

First established as a private institution under the title of Iran's Girls' College and renamed to Farah Pahlavi University in 1975. In 1981 it assumed a public status and its present name : Four faculties which offer associate diploma and bachelors degrees in 20 fields of study.

Amir Kabir University of Technology : Tehran, 1958 (Public-MCHE)

First established as an industrial college. In 1965 it was renamed the Tehran Polytechnic. Its present name dates back to 1983 : 12 faculties which offer bachelors, masters and Ph.D. degrees in 50 fields of study. The Shipbuilding College of Bandar Abbas and Research Center at Tafresh are affiliated institutions which offer bachelors and masters degrees.

Allameh Tabatabaei University : Tehran, 1984 (Public-MCHE)

In 1984, the Literature and Humanities University Complex and the Commerce and Administration University Complex were amalgamated to form this university. These two complexes had been formed as a result of amalgamation of a number of colleges of advanced education in 1979. The colleges which formed these complexes and now constitute this university are as follows :

Literature and Humanities University Complex : College of Social Services (1958), College of Social Communication (1966), College of Pars (1967), College of Damavand (1969), College of Translation (1969), Research Center for Iranian Culture (1970), College of Political and Social Sciences (1971), Teacher Training College (1973), and College of Shemiran (1973). University Complex of Commerce and Business Administration : Tehran College of Commerce (1958), College of Banking (1964), Tehran College of Insurance (1970), College of Iran Zamin (1969), Industrial Management Institute (1970), College of Tourism and Information (1972), Center for Public Management (1972), Iran Center for Management Studies (1971), College of Airpost Training (1974), Advanced School of Accounting and Finance, National Iranian Oil Company (1957), International College of Administrative and Commercial Services (1976).

¹ See also *MHME Universities*

Five faculties which offer bachelors and masters degree in 25 fields of study.

Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences : Ahvaz, 1988 (Public-MCHE)

Previously the Faculty of Medicine of Shahid Chamran University (Ahvaz), now independent.

Boo-Ali Sina University : Hamadan, 1974 (Public-MCHE)

Formerly Hamadan University. Hamadan College of Agriculture was amalgamated with this university in 1978 : four faculties which offer associate diploma and bachelors degrees in 13 fields of study.

Baakhtaran University of Medical Sciences : Baakhtaran, 1986 (Public-MHME)

Previously the Faculty of Medicine of Raazi University, now independent.

Boo-Ali Sina University of Medical Sciences : Hamadan, 1984 (Public-MHME)

Previously the Faculty of Medicine of Boo-Ali Sina University (Hamadan), now independent.

Defence Sciences and Technology University : Isfahan, 1986 (Public-Organization of Defence Industries) A new university : bachelors degree in five fields of study.

Isfahan University : Isfahan, 1949 (Public-MCHE)

Six faculties which offer bachelors, masters and Ph.D. degrees in 28 fields of study.

Imaam Hossein University : Tehran, 1986 (Public-Ministry of Pasdaran Militia and MCHE)

First established as the Imaam Hossein Education Center. Assumed university status in 1988. It is open to members of Pasdaran Militia. For non-members the maximum age of admission is 23. It has four faculties which offer associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in 28 fields of study.

Imaam Saadeh University : Tehran, 1981 (Private)

It offers a six-year combination program which leads to a master degree in five fields of study. These five fields of study are, 1) Islamic studies and communications, Islamic studies and economics, Islamic studies and political science, Islamic studies and law, and finally islamic studies and management.

Isfahan University of Technology : Isfahan, 1976 (Public-MCHE)

Originally established as a campus of Arya-Mehr University of Technology (now Sharif University of Technology, Tehran) and renamed in 1983. In 1980 the Isfahan College of

Work and Vocation was amalgamated with this university : 10 faculties and one affiliated college which offer associate diplomas, bachelors, and masters degree in 26 fields of study.

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences : Isfahan, 1986 (Public-MHME)

Previously Faculty of Medicine of Isfahan University.

Ferdowsi University : Mashhad, 1949 (Public-MCHE)

First founded as Raazi University. In 1958 renamed to Mashhad University and in 1974 to Ferdowsi University: seven faculties which offer associate diplomas, bachelors and masters degrees in 63 fields of study.

Gilan University : Rasht, 1974 (Public-MCHE)

Founded following an agreement between Iranian and West German governments. The agreement was repealed in 1979 and the University began independent operation. In 1983, Rasht College of Commerce and Gilan College of Management were amalgamated with this university: five faculties which offer bachelors and masters degrees in 19 fields of study : two affiliated colleges which offer associate diplomas only.

International Islamic University of Iran : Ghazvin, 1983 (Public-MCHE)

This university is still in the process of formation. It offers associate diplomas, bachelors, masters and Ph.D. degrees in Islamic studies only.

Iran University of Science and Technology : Tehran (Naarmak), 1930 (Public-MCHE)

First founded in 1930 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce, Vocation and Art. In 1954 it came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industries and Mines, and in 1960 the Ministry of Education assumed the responsibility. In 1971 was renamed as the College of Science and Technology, and assumed its present name in 1980 : nine faculties and an affiliated college, which offer associate diplomas, bachelors, masters and Ph.D. degrees.

Khaajeh Nasir-e Toosi University of Technology : Tehran, 1979 (Public-MCHE)

First founded as Engineering and Technical Group, following amalgamation of eight colleges in 1985 it was renamed Technical and Engineering University and in 1988 assumed its present name. The eight colleges which formed this university were as follows : College of Communications (1976), College of Cartography (1964), Water Institute of Tehran (1969), Technicon Institute of Tehran (1973), Technical College (1976), College of Construction (1972), University of Work and Vocation (1975), University of Technical Sciences (1977): four faculties which offer associate diplomas, bachelors, and masters degrees in 14 fields of study.

Maazandaran University : Baabolsar, 1977 (Public-MCHE)

First established as Reza Shah Kabir University. It offered only Ph.D. degrees in anthropology and Chemistry. In 1983, it was renamed and four colleges were amalgamated with this university: College of Agriculture, Saari (1972), College of

Economic and Social Sciences, Baabolsar (1970), College of Forestry, Gorgan (1974), Technical College, Baabol (1974) : five faculties which offer bachelors and masters degrees in 19 fields of study and an affiliated college which offers associate diplomas only.

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences : Mashhad, 1986 (Public-MHME)

Previously, Faculty of Medicine of Mashhad University.

Payaam-e Noor University : Tehran, 1987 (Public-MCHE)

In 1980-81, the two universities providing distance education in Iran, Aburayhan Biruni and Azd were amalgamated with Literature and Humanities University Complex. After the formation of Allameh Tabatabaei University in 1984, and the amalgamation of Literature and Humanities University Complex with this University, Payaam-e Noor University was established in 1987 providing distance education only. It began admitting students in 1988. Its central campus is located in Tehran, and it has 29 campuses throughout Iran. It offers associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in 10 fields of study.

Police University : Tehran, 1953 (Public-MCHE)

It assumed its university status in 1979: bachelors degree of three-and-a-half years duration.

Raazi University : Baakhtaran, 1972 (Public-MCHE)

Three faculties which offer bachelors degrees in 10 fields of study. Two affiliated colleges offering associate diplomas only.

Sahand University of Technology : Tabriz, 1987 (Public-MCHE)

Sistan and Baluchistan University : Zahedan, 1975 (Public-MCHE)

Four faculties which offer bachelors degrees in 11 fields of study, and one affiliated college offers associate diplomas only.

Shahid Baa-Honar University : Kerman, 1975 (Public-MCHE)

First established as University of Kerman and renamed in 1983. College of Commerce and Business Administration, Kerman, was amalgamated with this university : six faculties which offer associate diplomas, bachelors and masters degrees in 26 fields of study, and an affiliated college which offers associate diplomas only.

Shahid Beheshti University : Tehran, 1960 (Public-MCHE)

First founded as National (MELLI) University of Iran which remained private institution until 1979. It was renamed in 1983 : 12 faculties which offer associate diplomas, bachelors and masters in 49 fields of study.

Shiraz University : Shiraz, 1949 (Public-MCHE)

12 faculties, 6 affiliated colleges and 4 research centers : it offers associate diplomas, bachelors, masters, and Ph.D. degrees in 48 fields of study.

Sharif University of Technology : Tehran, 1965 (Public-MCHE)

First founded as Arya Mehr University of Technology and renamed in 1983 : 10 faculties and offers associate diplomas, bachelors, masters, and Ph.D. degrees in 38 fields of study.

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences : Tehran, 1983 (Public-MHME)

Previously Faculty of Medicine of Shahid Beheshti University.

Shahid Chamran University : Ahvaz, 1955 (Public-MCHE)

First established as Jondi Shahpur University, renamed in 1983 : 10 faculties, two colleges and five affiliated research centers which offer associate diplomas, bachelors, masters and Ph.D. degrees in 53 fields of study.

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences : Shiraz, 1984 (Public-MHME)

Previously Faculty of Medicine of Shiraz University.

Tabriz University : Tabriz, 1947 (Public-MCHE)

In 1977 it was renamed Azarbaadegan University then Tabriz University again after the revolution : six faculties offering bachelors and masters degrees in 43 fields of study. There are also three affiliated colleges offering associate diplomas in animal husbandry and agriculture.

Tarbiat Moalem University (Teacher Training University for secondary school teachers) Tehran, 1919 (Public-MCHE)

First established as a teacher training center, 1933, it offered tertiary degrees. When it was named as Advanced Training Institution for Teachers Training². In 1975 it assumed university status, and in 1980 a number of colleges were amalgamated with this university, including Arak College, Kaashan College, Pars College, Karaj College (Mathematics branch only) and College of Physical Education. Some of these colleges were later amalgamated with other institutions : five faculties and six provincial affiliated colleges, offering bachelors, masters and Ph.D. degrees in 35 fields of study.

Tarbiat Modaress University (Teachers Training, tertiary-level teachers only) : Tehran, 1982 (Public-MCHE)

First established as a college and renamed as a university in 1986: six faculties which offer masters degrees in 73 fields and Ph.D. degrees in 25 fields of study.

² DAANESH SARAAI AALI (In Persian)

Tehran University : Tehran, 1934 (Public-MCHE)

14 faculties which offer associate diplomas, bachelors, masters, and Ph.D. degrees in 204 fields of study. It also has a number of affiliated education, teaching and research centers.

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences : Tabriz, 1984 (Public-MHME)

Previously Faculty of Medicine of Tabriz University.

Uroomieh University : Uroomieh, West Azarbaijan, 1965 (Public-MCHE)

First established as a college of agriculture and animal husbandry. Until 1977 it was known as Rezaieh University : four faculties offering associate diplomas, bachelors and doctorate (veterinary medicine) in 16 fields of study.

Uroomieh University of Medical Sciences : Uroomieh, 1983 (Public-MHME)

Formerly Faculty of Medicine of Uroomieh University.

Yazd University : Yazd, 1987 (Public-MCHE)

A new University, offering bachelors degrees in the field of Civil Engineering.

Complexes and Higher Education Centers³ :

Art University Complex : Tehran, 1980 (Public-MCHE)

Established following the amalgamation of the following six colleges : College of Decorative Art (1964), College of Dramatic Arts (1964), Advanced School of Music (1960), National Music Art Center (1956), Farabi University (1975), Pardis College, Isfahan (a branch of Farabi University) : Consists of six divisions and an affiliated college in Isfahan. It offers bachelors degrees in 14 fields of study.

Higher Education Complex of Birjand : Birjand, 1975 (Public-MCHE)

First established as College of Shokatieh, renamed in 1976 : offers associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in 10 fields of study.

Higher Education Complex of Zanjan : Zanjan, 1974 (Public-MCHE)

First established as Zanjan Agricultural College, renamed in 1977 : offers associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in three fields of study.

³ In the attached graphs some of these institutions are named only "institute"s.

Higher Education Complex of Deh-khoda : Ghazvin, 1975 (Public-MCHE)

Established following the amalgamation of the College of Economic and Social Sciences and College of Ghazali under the title of Ghazvin Higher Education Complex. Until 1978 it was affiliated with Tehran University. In 1979 it became independent and assumed its present name: two divisions and offers associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in five fields of study.

Higher Education Complex of Shahrood : Shahrood, 1974 (Public-MCHE)

First established as Shahrood College of Mining, offering associate diplomas only. In 1987 it assumed its present name when it began to offer bachelors degrees. It offers associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in six fields of study.

Higher Education Center of Lorestan : Khoram-aabad, 1979 (Public-MCHE)

First established as part of the University of Shahid Chamran, became independent in 1983. It offers associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in six fields of study.

Higher Education Center of Economic and Financial Services : Tehran, 1988 (Public-Ministry of Economics and Financial Affairs)

A new institution. It offers associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in six fields of study.

Higher Education Center for Ideological-Political Training : Qom, 1987 (Public-Pasdaran Militia)

A new institution. It offers bachelors degrees.

Higher Education Center for Accounting : Tehran, 1988 (Public Ministry of Petroleum)

A new institution. It offers bachelors degrees in accounting.

Higher Education Center For International Relations : Tehran, 1983(Public-Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

A new institution. It offers bachelors degrees in international relations.

Higher Education Center for Navigation : Noshahr, 1980 (Public-IRI Army)

A new institution. It offers bachelors degrees in three fields of study.

Higher Education Center for Air Forces : Tehran, 1987 (Public-IRI Army)

A new institution. It offers bachelors degrees in four fields of study.

Colleges⁴ :

College of Officers Corps (Ground Forces) : Tehran, 1921 (Public-IRI Military)

First established as a post-secondary school offering two-year courses. It assumed its present status in 1983 when it began to offer tertiary-level courses: bachelors degrees in two fields of study.

College of Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting Institute) : Tehran, 1983 (Public-MCHE)

First established as College of Television and Cinema offering associate diplomas only. In 1973, it began offering bachelors and masters degrees. It was renamed in 1983: associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in two fields of study.

Abadan College of Petroleum : Ahvaz, 1939 (Public-Ministry of Petroleum)

First established as a technical college offering associate diplomas and bachelors degrees. In 1959 it was renamed to Abadan Institute of Technology and resumed its original name after the revolution. With the outbreak of the war in 1980, it was closed for a time. It is now located in Ahvaz and recently expanded and now operates as University of Petroleum Technology: Bachelors and masters degrees in seven fields of study.

College of Judicial Law of Qom : Qom, 1979 (Public-MCHE)

A new institution. It offers bachelors degrees, four and a half years in duration, in the field of Islamic Judicial Law.

Semnan College of Technology : Semnan, 1973 (Public-MCHE)

It offers associate diplomas and bachelors degrees in nine fields of study.

College of Shahid Motahari : Tehran, 1969.

First established as Sepahsalar College offering bachelors degrees in Islamic studies, renamed in 1980: it offers bachelors degrees in two fields of Islamic study.

⁴ Some of these colleges are referred to as institutes in the graphs.

Appendix C:

The Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MHME) is responsible for higher education in medical and related programs. The Ministry has jurisdiction over 21 universities as well as 12 Colleges of Medical Sciences as follows:

Universities of Medical Sciences authorized by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education:

- Tehran University of Medical Sciences
- Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences *
- Shiraz University of Medical Sciences *
- Isfahan University of Medical Sciences *
- Mashhad University of Medical Sciences *
- Tabriz University of Medical Sciences *
- Shahid Baabaa-ei (Ghazvin) University of Medical Sciences
- Shahid Sadooghi (Yazd) University of Medical Sciences
- Iran University of Medical Sciences
- Baakhtaran University of Medical Sciences *
- Zahedan University of Medical Sciences
- Kerman University of Medical Sciences
- Uroomieh University of Medical Sciences *
- Boo-Ali Sina University of Medical Sciences *
- Bandar Abbass University of Medical Sciences
- Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences *
- Gilan University of Medical Sciences
- Maazandaran University of Medical Sciences
- Zanjan University of Medical Sciences

- Semnan University of Medical Sciences
- Arak University of Medical Sciences

* These universities are listed in appendix A.

Colleges of Medical Sciences :

- Eilaam College of Medical Sciences
- Birjand College of Medical Sciences
- Yaasooj College of Medical Sciences
- Sabzevar College of Medical Sciences
- Jahrom College of Medical Sciences
- Baabol College of Medical Sciences
- Booshehr College of Medical Sciences
- Sanandaj College of Medical Sciences
- Fasa College of Medical Sciences
- Kaashan College of Medical Sciences
- Lorestan College of Medical Sciences
- Gonaabad College of Medical Sciences

Admission to all programs is based on the results of the *KONKUR*. Each university is assigned a community practice area which consists of a district health network up to 100 km from the university. Although degree and diploma programs are offered on full-time basis, these may be either "continuous" or "discontinuous". There are minimum and maximum time periods for the completion of all programs. The Ministry awards Associate Diplomas as well as B.Sc., M.Sc., and Ph.D. degrees and provides training in at least 68 medical specialties. These programs and specialties are listed as follows:

Associate Diploma (A.D.) : 2 years

- Dental Prothesis Technician
- Dental Nursing
- Oral Health Technician

- Speech Therapy *
- Prosthetics *
- Medical Documentation *
- Audiometry *

Associate Diploma (A.D.) : 2.5 years

- Nursing
- Midwifery
- Nutrition
- Anaesthesia Technician
- Occupational Health
- Environmental Health
- Public Health
- Radiology
- Radiotherapy

*Graduates of these programs and graduates of *all* 2.5 year programs may go on to a further 2 year program leading to a B.Sc. (Discontinuous) or a 5 year M.Sc. (Discontinuous).

Bachelors of Science (B.Sc.) : 4 years

- Nursing
- Nutrition
- Food Sciences and Technology
- Physiotherapy
- Ergotherapy
- Hospital Administration
- Midwifery
- Prosthetics
- Optometry

- Audiometry
- Speech Therapy

Graduates may go on to two year program leading to an M.Sc.

Professional Doctorate : 7-8 years

- General Medical Doctorate (M.D.)
- General Dentistry Doctorate
- General Pharmacy Doctorate

Specialization following these degrees is 3-5 years in Medicine, 3-4 years in Dentistry, and 3-4.5 years in Pharmacy.

Distribution of Students and Education Staff in the first term of 1991-92.

EDUCATION CENTER	STUDENTS			EDUCATION STAFF			STU /STAFF
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	
Administration and Justice Institute	0	2640	2640	0	85	85	31.06
Ahvaz Technical College	0	286	286	0	30	30	9.53
Ahvaz Med. Sc. Univ.	1379	1930	3309	106	273	379	8.73
Air Force Nursery Institute	158	37	195	41	21	62	3.15
Allameh Tabatabaei University	2892	6281	9173	73	345	418	21.94
Amir Kabir University of Tech.	688	5719	6407	25	267	292	21.94
Araak Medical Sciences Univ.	265	244	509	16	48	64	7.95
Araak Teachers' Training U.	724	1050	1774	12	76	88	20.16
Ardebil Higher Educations Ins.	0	634	634	0	35	35	18.11
Art College	90	26	116	6	24	30	3.87
Art University	329	1371	1700	22	204	226	7.52
Aviation Higher Educations Institute	0	286	286	0	105	105	2.72
Aviation Sc. and Tech. Univ.	0	833	833	0	254	254	3.28
A-zahraa University	4593	0	4593	187	175	362	12.69
Baakhtaran College of Technology and Administration	0	1014	1014	0	74	74	13.70
Baakhtaran Med. Sc. Univ.	630	849	1479	35	117	152	9.73
Bank Melli Iran Nursery Inst.	140	0	140	27	26	53	2.64
Banking Higher Educations Center	43	666	709	2	53	55	12.89
Birjand Higher Educations Ins.	363	1209	1572	10	92	102	15.41
Boo-Ali Sina University	412	1709	2121	16	159	175	12.12
Booshehr Med. Sc. Inst.	183	111	294	17	41	58	5.07
Cultural Heritage Higher Education Center	155	195	350	2	39	41	8.54
Defense Sc. and Tech. Univ.	0	1342	1342	2	79	81	16.57
Eilaam Med. Sc. Inst.	32	42	74	9	10	19	3.89
Eilaam University	0	82	82	0	21	21	3.9
Ferdosi University	2919	7535	10454	53	497	550	19.01
Ghazvin Med. Sc. Inst.	563	632	1195	37	79	116	10.30
Gilan Med. Sc. Univ.	857	850	1707	95	144	239	7.14
Gilan University	815	3719	4534	17	188	205	22.12
Gorgan Agricultural Sciences University	5	629	634	0	70	70	9.06
Ground Force Nursery Institute	245	0	245	26	18	44	5.57

Hamedan Med. Sc. Univ.	290	333	623	42	52	94	6.63
Hamedan Technical College	0	443	443	0	37	37	11.97
Holy Qoran teachers' College	281	61	343	4	21	25	13.68
Ideology Training Higher Education Center	0	489	489	0	46	46	10.63
Imaam Hossein University	91	1892	1983	9	283	292	6.79
Imaam Khomeini International University	333	736	1069	2	47	49	21.82
Imaam Saadegh University	79	1073	1152	19	126	145	7.94
Institute of Water and Electricity Industry in Tehran	0	372	372	0	144	144	2.58
International communications Institute of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0	372	372	0	62	62	6.00
Iran Khodro Technical College	0	61	61	0	10	10	6.10
Iran Med. Sc. Univ.	3862	4139	8001	417	639	1056	7.58
Iran University of Science and Technology	552	5295	5847	12	393	405	14.44
Isfahan Med. Sc. Univ.	3055	4055	7110	152	342	494	14.39
Isfahan Technical College	0	1810	1810	0	117	117	15.47
Isfahan University	4184	8565	12749	30	297	327	38.99
Isfahan University of Tech.	668	5477	6145	17	288	305	20.15
Islamic Republic Of Iran Broadcasting Institute	112	329	441	11	66	77	5.73
Islamic Revolution Technical Higher Education Center	12	4291	4303	5	325	330	13.04
Jahad-e Sazandegi Technical College in Isfahan	0	62	62	0	21	21	2.95
Jahad-e Sazandegi Technical College in Mashad	0	262	262	1	42	43	6.09
Jahad-e Sazandegi Technical College in Tabriz	0	17	17	0	39	39	0.44
Kaashan Teachers' Training U.	556	1206	1762	6	80	86	20.49
Kashan Med. Sc. Inst.	309	468	777	13	82	95	8.18
Kashan Technical College	0	779	779	0	27	27	28.85
Kerman College of Technology and Administration	0	2885	2885	0	116	116	24.87
Kerman Med. Sc. Univ.	1206	1301	2507	114	100	214	11.71
Khaajeh Nasir-e Toosi University of Technology	288	3006	3294	18	284	302	10.91
Kordestaan Med. Sc. Inst.	203	155	358	8	37	45	7.96
Kordestan University	210	393	603	2	33	35	17.23
Lorestaan Med. Sc. Inst.	124	86	210	18	42	60	3.50
Lorestan Higher Educations Institute	164	504	668	3	38	41	16.29
Maazandaran Med. Sc. Univ.	562	484	1046	32	122	154	6.79
Maazandaran Universtiy	228	2551	2779	8	191	199	13.96
Mail services College	0	58	58	0	10	10	5.80
Mashad Med. Sc. Univ.	2340	3668	6008	156	664	820	7.33

Mashad Technical College	0	1415	1415	0	134	134	10.56
Noshahr Navy Institute	0	593	593	0	65	65	9.12
Oil Industry University	202	2045	2247	23	266	289	7.78
Payamm-e Noor University	1660 4	30999	47063	124	1567	1691	27.83
Physical Education College	97	86	183	14	22	36	5.08
Police University	0	1407	1407	0	77	77	18.27
Protection and Health in Jobs Institute	48	407	455	4	38	42	10.83
Qom Scholars Justice and Training Institute	298	791	1089	0	67	67	16.25
Qom Scholars Justice and Training Institute	298	791	1089	0	67	67	16.25
Raazi University	511	1223	1734	14	126	140	12.39
Rafsanjan Med. Sc. Inst.	520	638	1158	12	40	52	22.27
Rasht Technical College	0	422	422	0	88	88	4.80
Saari Technical College	0	744	744	0	71	71	10.48
Sabzevaar Teachers' Training U	345	715	1060	3	40	43	24.65
Sahand University of Tech. in Tabriz	11	126	137	0	46	46	2.98
Sanandaj Technical College	0	293	293	0	22	22	13.32
Semnan Higher Educations Ins.	60	901	961	3	54	57	16.86
Semnan Med. Sc. Univ.	510	413	923	64	119	183	5.04
Shaahrood Higher Educations Institute	20	669	689	2	40	42	16.40
Shahid Baa-Honar University	967	4204	5171	48	299	347	14.90
Shahid Beheshti Med. Sc. Univ.	4805	6100	10905	484	634	1118	9.75
Shahid Beheshti University	3858	9215	13073	136	590	726	18.01
Shahid Chamran Inst. in Tehran	151	126	277	5	32	37	7.49
Shahid Chamran University	1643	5172	6815	29	354	383	17.79
Shahid Mottahari Ins. in Mashad	38	0	38	4	10	14	2.71
Shahid Mottahari Ins. in Tehran	38	0	38	4	10	14	2.71
Shahr-e Kord Med. Sc. Univ.	459	426	885	20	73	93	9.52
Shahr-e Kord Technical College	0	425	425	0	40	40	10.62
Shahr-e Kord University	3	747	750	1	40	41	18.29
Sharif University of Tech.	878	5201	6079	24	293	317	19.18
Shiraz Med. Sc. Univ.	2723	3861	6584	192	345	537	12.26
Shiraz Technical College	0	1467	1467	0	140	140	10.48
Shiraz University	2224	9313	11537	65	521	586	19.69
Sistan and Baloochestan Univ.	216	2404	2620	5	157	162	16.17
Surveying Tech. Clg. of Army	0	22	22	0	12	12	1.83

Surveying Technical College	54	134	188	8	34	42	4.48
Tabriz Med. Sc. Univ.	1715	2776	4491	73	212	285	15.76
Tabriz Teachers' Training U.	147	306	453	3	56	59	7.68
Tabriz Technical College	0	1216	1216	0	94	94	12.94
Tabriz University	1704	7415	9119	30	412	443	20.63
Tarbiat-e Modaress University	289	1526	1815	76	700	776	2.34
Technical College of Ministry of Heavy Industry in Araak	0	127	127	1	69	70	1.81
Technical College of Ministry of Industry in Karaj	38	39	77	0	15	15	5.13
Technical college of Ministry of Power in Baakhtaran	0	89	89	0	36	36	2.47
Technical College of Ministry of Power in Isfahan	0	97	97	1	40	41	2.37
Technical College of Ministry of Power in Mashad	0	178	178	0	48	48	3.71
Tehran Med. Sc. Univ.	4009	6895	10904	377	928	1305	8.36
Tehran Teachers' Training U.	3403	4146	7549	92	342	434	17.39
Tehran Technical College for women	1321	0	1321	65	34	89	14.84
Tehran Technical College No. 2	0	787	787	2	52	54	14.57
Tehran University	6006	19760	25766	235	1710	1945	13.25
Tohid Technical College in Isfahan	0	147	147	0	65	65	2.26
Uroomieh Med. Sc. Univ.	873	899	1772	10	38	48	36.92
Uroomieh Technical College	0	322	322	0	34	34	13.43
Uroomieh University	465	2336	2801	17	164	181	15.48
Vali-e Asr Univ. in Rafsanjan	22	44	66	4	14	18	3.67
Yaasooj Med. Sc. Inst.	46	10	56	2	16	18	3.11
Yazd Med. Sc. Univ.	675	956	1631	44	133	177	9.21
Yazd Teachers' Training U.	365	791	1156	9	39	48	24.08
Yazd Technical College	0	1169	1169	0	71	71	16.46
Yazd University	52	587	639	2	58	60	10.65
Zahedan Teachers' Training U.	607	1206	1813	9	76	85	21.33
Zahedan Technical College	0	306	306	0	39	39	7.85
Zanjan Med. Sc. Univ.	267	315	582	6	47	53	10.98
Zanjan University	71	328	399	8	69	77	5.18

	STUDENTS			GRADUATED			EDUCATION STAFF		
Year	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
1969-70	16949	50319	67268	3051	8718	11769	673	5430	6103
1970-71	19027	55681	74708	4798	12452	17250	797	5677	6474
1971-72	28869	68469	97338	5913	12036	17949	992	7774	8766
1972-73	34530	80781	115311	9847	16481	26328	1126	8764	9890
1973-74	36112	87002	123114	10663	19967	30630	1289	9176	10465
1974-75	38634	96720	135354	10396	21180	31576	1682	10628	12310
1675-76	42789	109116	151905	11488	26058	37546	1831	11661	13492
1976-77	46019	108196	154215	12884	32163	45047	2058	11894	13952
1977-78	49510	110798	160308	12367	27241	39608	2372	13081	15453
1978-79	54248	121427	175675	10233	25326	35559	2214	14008	16222
1979-80	53571	120646	174217	12507	30714	43221	2455	14422	16877
1982-83	36356	80792	117148	2280	3513	5793	1424	7618	9042
1983-84	38643	82405	121048	3750	9081	12831	1822	9672	11494
1984-85	45216	100593	145809	6714	13230	19944	2141	11557	13698
1985-86	45402	106093	151495	9325	19543	28868	2281	12409	14690
1986-87	49085	118886	167971	8439	18488	26927	2293	12048	14341
1987-88	58929	145933	204862	9706	18931	28637	2654	13926	15950
1988-89	71822	178887	250709	10220	22790	33010	2937	14510	17447
1989-90	78572	202816	281388	10734	26650	37384	3493	16918	20411
1990-91	85328	226751	312079	11704	31153	42857	4050	19326	23376
1991-92	96969	247076	344045	-----	-----	-----	4285	20923	25208

Study Levels :	T O T A L			TECHNICIANS			BACHELORS (B.S.)			MASTERS(M.S.)			MED.D.			Ph.D.		
Field of Study	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Entered in 1991-92																		
Agriculture	165	4047	4212	11	1245	1256	134	2284	2418	3	286	289	17	213	230	0	19	19
Art & Architecture	438	711	1149	132	113	245	237	285	522	69	313	382	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic Sciences	3911	6401	10312	123	378	501	3755	5856	9611	25	139	164	0	0	0	8	28	36
Engineering	818	12457	13275	230	5389	5619	577	6611	7188	9	439	448	0	0	0	2	18	20
Administration	8708	19391	28099	252	502	754	8379	18223	26602	73	627	700	0	0	0	4	39	43
Medical Sciences	6628	7758	14386	1543	1958	3501	3467	1612	5079	139	144	283	1119	3499	4618	360	545	905
Total	20668	50765	71433	2291	9585	11876	16549	34871	51420	318	1948	2266	1136	3712	4848	374	649	1023
Graduated in 1990-91																		
Agriculture	82	3340	3430	1	1161	1162	71	1892	1963	3	135	138	6	156	162	1	4	5
Art & Architecture	203	320	523	84	92	176	108	164	272	11	64	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic Sciences	1709	3161	4870	75	296	371	1558	2601	4159	75	253	328	0	0	0	1	11	12
Engineering	322	10520	10842	103	6004	6107	202	4137	4339	17	379	396	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	3913	7452	11365	178	979	1157	3598	5941	9539	137	524	661	0	0	0	0	8	8
Medical Sciences	5475	6352	11827	1600	2714	4314	2673	1431	4104	104	181	285	1014	1766	2780	84	260	344
Total	11704	31153	42857	2041	11246	13287	8210	16166	24376	347	1536	1883	1020	1922	2942	86	283	369
Students studying in 1991-92																		
Agriculture	706	15834	16530	18	3417	3435	597	10219	10816	37	818	855	49	1295	1344	5	75	80
Art & Architecture	2628	4953	7581	513	482	995	1704	2535	4239	411	1936	2347	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic Sciences	18850	34604	53454	514	1223	1737	18049	32041	50090	264	1219	1483	0	0	0	23	121	144
Engineering	3392	68443	71835	692	23654	24346	2624	42280	44904	71	2439	2510	0	0	0	5	70	75
Administration	37794	79188	116982	673	1916	2589	36349	72411	108760	730	4429	5159	0	0	0	42	433	474
Medical Sciences	33599	44064	77663	4061	5978	10039	16163	7863	24026	843	873	1716	11262	26913	38175	1270	2437	3707
Total	96969	247076	344045	6471	36670	43141	75486	167349	242835	2356	11714	14070	11311	28208	39519	1345	3135	4480

The distribution of students that entered the universities and higher education centers in 1991-92 , graduated from universities and higher education centers in 1990-91, and studying in universities and higher education centers in 1991-92.

Distribution of students in 1991-92 , graduated students in 1990-91 and education staff in

P R O V I N C E	STUDENTS IN 1991-92			GRADUATED IN 1990-91			EDUCATION STAFF IN 1991-92		
	Fem.	Male	Total	Fem.	Male	Total	Fem.	Male	Total
Baakhtaran	1514	4207	5721	215	498	713	51	410	461
BooShehr	238	257	495	2	9	11	17	46	63
Chehaar-Mahal and Bakhtiari	947	2573	3520	78	95	173	23	207	230
East Azarbayjan	4281	14592	18873	701	2262	2963	110	978	1088
Eilaam	77	310	387	0	70	70	9	36	45
Fars	5891	16207	22098	907	2369	3276	273	1065	1338
Gilan	2105	5897	8002	199	666	865	117	482	599
Hamedan	1040	3223	4263	88	422	510	59	270	329
Hormozgan	436	565	1001	0	38	38	0	36	36
Isfahan	11681	28343	40024	1016	3023	4039	241	1720	1961
Kerman	3575	9910	13485	395	1081	1476	184	625	809
Khoozestan	3854	9993	13847	556	1544	2100	163	884	1047
Khoraasan	8114	19479	27593	988	2155	3143	257	1791	2048
Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad	46	174	220	0	51	51	2	31	33
Kordestan	436	966	1402	32	101	133	10	98	108
Lorestan	596	1464	2060	50	83	133	21	128	149
Maazandaran	2131	9227	11358	94	1101	1195	52	794	846
Markazi (Central)	1223	2212	3435	106	173	279	31	253	284
Semnan	876	2450	3326	78	431	509	69	237	306
Sistan and Baloochestan	1210	4481	5691	146	531	677	15	314	329
Tehran	40584	96881	137465	5455	13056	18511	2433	9521	11954
West Azarbayjan	2816	6381	9197	182	521	703	30	353	383
Yazd	1306	3970	5276	201	650	851	56	352	408
Zanjan	1992	3314	5306	215	223	438	62	292	354
T O T A L	96969	247076	344045	11704	31153	42857	4285	20923	25208