



ENGLISH NEWSLETTER

Iranian Association for Sociology of Education

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A Note from Editor in Chief, Dr. Vida Rahiminejad ¹

Dear Colleagues,

This is my pleasure to say that this year has been a very productive one, since our association has achieved “B” level, but still there is much more to come in the next couple of months. The most important issues are:

- To expand its international communication with those interested in the same area
- To activate registration section in association site for those who want to be a member of Iranian Association for Sociology of Education (IASE)
- To held the first international conference

This edition of IASE newsletter includes a congratulation note to Dr. Seyed Zeia Hashemi, an interview with Dr. Abdolazim Karimi, a report regarding the publication of the first volume of School and Society Journal, a report on Series of Academic Meetings on Sociology of Education, an article entitled “The Reflection of Persian Gulf Subject in Iranian Social Science Textbooks”, and the table of winter events.

My last point is to encourage all researches and scholars interested to sociology of education area to share their findings with others through publishing their articles in this newsletter. The special aim of this newsletter is to minimize the gap between scholars and other sections of society that deal with education.

1- Head of international committee of Iranian Association for sociology of Education and assistant professor in Research Institute for Education in Iran



A Letter of Congratulation

Congratulations, Dr. Seyed Zia Hashemi on your promotion to the status of Cultural and Social Deputy of Science, Research and Technology Ministry. We strongly believe you are the best person for this job. May God guide you through out this duty.



Education and Conflict
An Interview with DR. Abdolázim
Karimi²,

Translated by Arezo Karimi and Shiva Razmara

Q: Would you please explain the relationship between education and conflict?

A: Education is one of the best tools of preventing and solving the conflicts. It is also one of the most important factors of creating and increasing conflict! Actually Education can help us overcome the conflict and it creates some conflicts as well.

There is a need to be aware of this subject and its hidden effects.

Q: Education is a process which is related by humans.

2. Assistant Professor in Psychology and National Research Coordinator of TIMSS & PIRLS, Iran.



We can improve ourselves and become an expert by interactions with other people.

Training is a sociological issue that parents can be involved in. Even a stimulus can cause the growth or prevent the growth and development in society.

On the other hand, a child may be treated by different values or believes at school or at home but in society or other places he/she may face different values and treated differently. This causes a conflict.

But there is a question that why and when and how education maybe misused.

For answering this question we can use a paradoxical statement for education and conflict. It means we can see and consider education as a weapon with two contradictory functions.

Psychologically, some conflicts and crisis are constructive for some children to cope life's problems and some of them may be harmful for other children.

Q: Since your field or study is psychology, please explain what the relationship/difference between conflict and education is by the use of psychological view?

A: According to Erikson's psychosocial development theory "life is a series of lessons and challenges which help people discover their talents and capacities for stringing and developing social skills."

Learning to deal with and overcoming conflict is what makes us who we are.

Every challenge and every difficulty we successfully confront in life serves to strengthen our will, **confidence** and ability to conquer future obstacles.

Erikson's psychosocial theory basically emphasizes that people during development stages, experience eight "psychosocial crisis stages" which significantly affect each person's personality.

This theory is based on conflict and crisis in the development process of children.



In fact according to Erikson, during psychosocial development, each stage involves a crisis of two opposing emotional forces such as trust versus mistrust or autonomy versus Shame & doubt.

In other words, if people can overcome life's problems and solve them during development stages, conflict and crisis would be useful and constructive for them.

For example when we face a negative event in our life such as failure we can discover our internal talents for improving our social skills to solve the problem, because failure is a signal that activates our talent to solve obstacles.

In fact, the existence of conflict and crisis in human being life are not only inevitable, but also are necessary to actualize our talents.

By the way, we should be aware that education and conflict can be considered as dual subjects. I mean education creates and increase conflicts in someone, and solve and decrease the conflict in someone else.

Therefore, hope and wishes in society may get confused.

At the end, as a result parents should treat their children according to the up-to-date and recent behaviors and deeds.



The Publication of the First Issue of School and Society Journal by IASE

Seyed Zia Hashemi, Ph.D.³

Translated by Farnoosh Farshchian



One of the common ways to produce and spread the scientific findings, is to publish journals. Regarding the improvement of new communication technologies and the drastic rise of its users, the publication of scientific journals in scientific environment has been increased dramatically.

That's why IASE decided to use this new capacity and to publish the electronic journal of School and Society.

Therefore, a group of young and enthusiastic researchers in the field of sociology of education graduated from Tehran universities, started their activities under the supervision of Dr. Seyed Zia Hashemi since 2012 and published the first issue of the journal in spring of 2013.

The essays in this journal are compiled based on university theses and other researches, and include subjects such as history of education, school transformations in Iran, etc.

The second issue of the journal will be compiled and published the current year.

3. Cultural and Social Deputy of Science, Research and Technology Ministry, assistant professor of Sociology Department, Tehran University, Iran.



Series of Academic Meetings on Sociology of Education

Seyed Zia Hashemi, Ph.D.⁴

Translated by Farnoosh Farshchian, M. A.

In order to analyze sociology of education in Iran, two scientific meetings were held on 6th of November and 27th of November, in presence of researchers, teachers, and some concerned people in this field.

These meetings were held in the Association's office and in the first one these topics were studied:

1. Educational failure among School Students
By Meysam Mir-Mohammadi
2. Lack of Motivation among School Students
By Shahla Mir-Mohammadi
3. Lack of Motivation among School Students
By Fatemeh Baradaran
4. Violence in Schools
By Fahimeh Bahrami

4. Cultural and Social Deputy of Science, Research and Technology Ministry; assistant professor of Sociology Department, Tehran University, Iran.



The topics studied in the second meeting were the following:

1. Political Socialization of School Students
By Behnoosh Tarzan
2. Inefficiency of Education System in Teaching English
By Razieh Bahrami
3. Religious Identity in School Students
By Fatemeh Taheri
4. Changing the Field of Study among University Students
By Abas Alizade

In these meetings after each presentation, the participants asked their questions and different aspects of the topics were investigated more.

It's worth mentioning that the lecturers in this meeting were graduated from Sociology Department of Tehran University during 2012-2013.

Also, there is a plan to hold the third meeting on noted topics.



The Reflection of Persian Gulf Subject in Iranian Social Science Textbooks.

Dr. Shahnaz Hashemi⁵

Translated by Rosita Beidaghi



Today, as are shown by historical accounts, Persian Gulf is the main point of economy and the source of energy in Iran. Ghafarian (2010) has considered the Persian Gulf as the “Heartland of the World” by pointing to the great history of sailing in Persian Gulf, and in the same level of Suez Canal. All the geographical maps of Cairo University, Baghdad, and the *Oman* book written by Ghabous King, have pointed to this gulf as being Persian.

One of the main elements of educational system is curriculum which has a critical role in the achievement of quantitative and qualitative goals. As a matter of fact, curriculum has had an important role in the success or failure of the educational centers as Lanenburg and Ornstein noted (2004), since it answers the questions of educational system in terms of constant changing needs of education.

Above all, it is important to understand the way a subject enters textbooks, and simultaneously taking care of the concepts of values, national and religious identities. Persian Gulf, among these subjects, has a great sensitivity as a national value. Most countries, try to use stories, reports, films, and... in order to show their history to different age groups and create national pride in their students.

5- Assistant Professor of Research Institute for Education, Iran.
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The point that this article is taken into consideration is how to strengthen the national identity in terms of Persian Gulf in order to take care of Iranian heritage.

In 1958 Colonel Abdolkarim Qasem called Persian Gulf, Arab Gulf for the first time, and London Times Newspaper, called this gulf as the Arab Gulf in 1962 for the first time. This announcement was followed by the upheaval of Colonel Nasser's Pan Arabism in Egypt. Soon after this, Nasser benefited from this name. He had forgotten that he had defined the Arab World as "From Atlas Ocean to Persian Gulf" some time before. He, too had forgotten that Arab thinkers had called this sea as the Persian Gulf or the Persian sea or even Iranian Gulf for centuries, and some had good reasons for these callings(Mojtahezadeh, p.19-20).

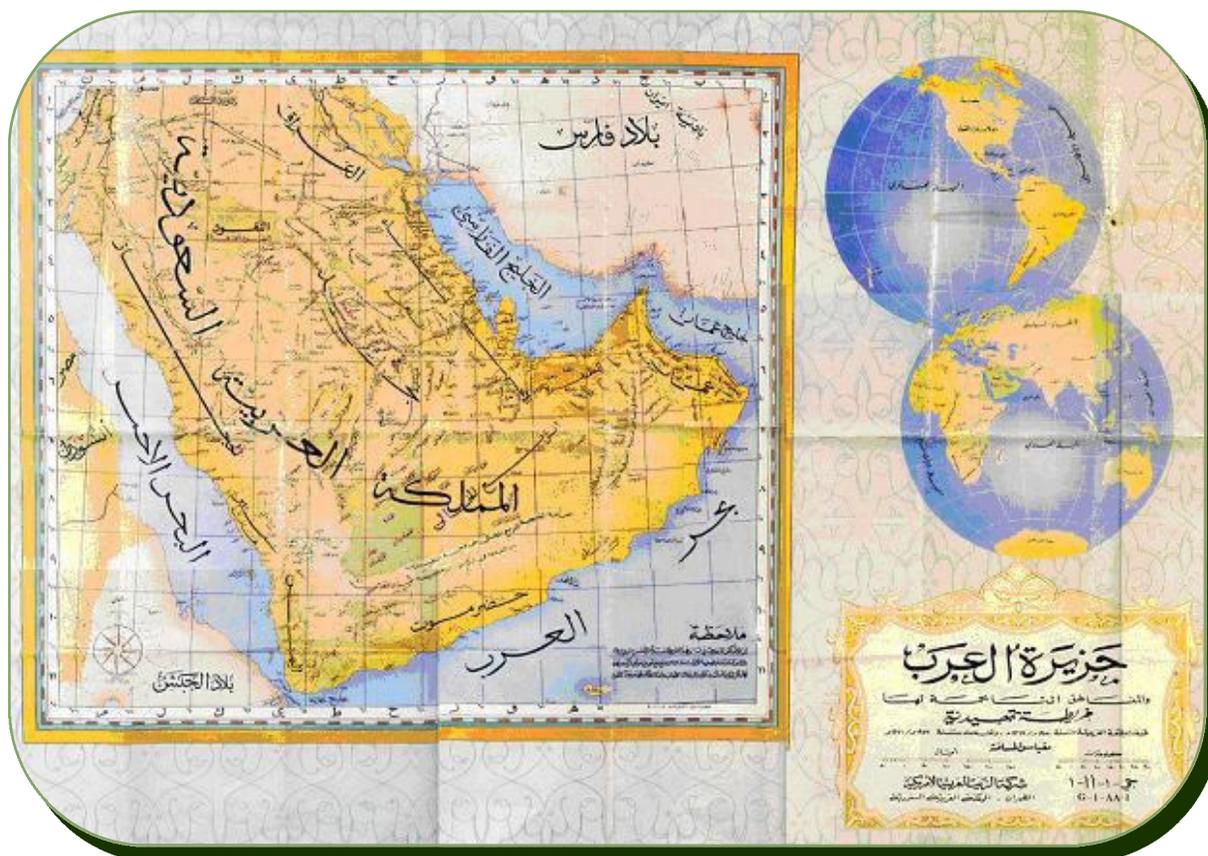
Arab Sea

From historical point of view, Arab sea historically exists. Arab sea is Red Sea and Aden Gulf. In past history and Geography, they would call it as the Red Sea. Herodotus⁶, the famous Greek Historicist, had written the word Arab Gulf in his writings in 425 B.C. and this title has been brought in the book "World, From East to West"⁷.

In the old maps the title can be seen such as the one below:

6. Khademol hosseini, Khayambashi and Sharifi, 2008, p. 353.

7. حدودالعالم من المشرق الى المغرب.



Having Examined Iranian social science textbooks shown that Persian Gulf is repeated 54 times in elementary level, 97 times in secondary social science textbooks directly and indirectly, and 35 times in high school social science textbooks. It should be noted that through all three levels Persian Gulf introduced via terms such as oil production, importation and exportation, fish and shrimp,... as well.

To take care of national Identity, it is very important to keep in the mind that implicit and explicit curriculum in parallel, and entering the issue of Persian Gulf in elementary level by the use simple and interesting texts, colorful pictures with high quality papers, and introducing the beauties of Persian Gulf and its history in social science textbooks for higher levels are helpful.



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www.nationalgeographic.com/maps/gulfhistory.html/ Atlas Uldates: Persian Gulf, National Geographic



Winter Events Table:

Workshop: Cultural Aspects in Education and Training

Lecturer: Rokhsareh Fazli, Ph.D., Educational assistant's advisor

Date: Jan. 8, 2014, 03:00 pm. To 05:00 pm

Place: Second floor, Azodi St., Karimkhan Ave.

Scientific meeting: Cultural Intelligence

Lecturer: Zahra Shabani, Ph.D., Faculty member of Studies Research Institute

Date: Feb. 5, 2014, 03:00 pm. to 05:00 pm

Place: Second floor, Azodi St., Karimkhan Ave.

Thesis Presentation: Study of Joy Experience in Students' Everyday Life

By: Sepideh Akbar Pooran, M.A. Student of Sociology Department in Tehran University

Date: March 5, 2014, 03:00 pm. to 05:00 pm.

Place: Second floor, Azodi St., Karimkhan Ave.