

**The Method of Increment and Improvement of Tribes' Education (Quantity and Quality)  
(Case Study on Arab Tribes in Jarghooyeh)**

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**Abstract**

According to increasingly importance of the role of education for promoting life level and developing tribal society for better future life, it is necessary to follow educational aims proportional with their needs. On the one hand, we should provide essential educational facilities to improve and modify tribal life (quantity) and on the other hand we should teach necessitous and useful aspects of their needs (quality). However present study has been done by the aim of investigating educational problem of Arab tribes at Jarghooyeh and giving practical solutions. Society studied is Arab tribes who are covered by organization of tribes' affairs in Isfahan. The technique of gathering information is questionnaire. Statistical operation has been done in both inductive and descriptive level. In the descriptive level, analysis and comparison of data have been done by using percent & average and in the inductive level; we used chi-square test and Cho proof agreement coefficient.

**Keyword:** education, promotion, Jarghooyeh Tribes, educational problems

**Introduction**

Immigrants sell dairy products as a type of traditional cooperative for better using human force that this activity enables them to do produce dairy products cooperatively and all such activity and converting the milk to the dairies have been done by tribal women( Farhadi, Morteza, 1991,p24) After extending the need and importing required goods and manufactures of immigrants from outside, the role of money is obvious for simplifying transactions and immigrants' productions like handicrafts and industrial production have effective role in their life. ( Torkaman, Manouchehr, 1985,p66) The immigrant population of country based on general census, migrants has been divided to 9 tribes and 547 races. The immigrant population of country has a very long structure, while 51 percent of immigrants in Iran are under 15 years old and average age of population is near to 14.5 years. The extent area of territory of tribes' transmittal in Jarghooyeh Includes 3 provinces Isfahan, Chahar Mahal & Bakhtiari and Fars by the population 4213 people. This territory with the area about geographical territory of these tribes is including 10 provinces and countries like Shahreza , Semirum, Isfahan, Boroogen, Lordegan, Eghlid, Abadeh, Marvdasht, Shiraz and tribal way are divided into three tribes Bakhtiari, Ghashghaiei and Khamseh. Main method of immigration among these tribes is totally a type of vertical immigration. Utility of this study causes to survey problems in tribal life and just attends to subjects which provide practical purposes.

**Research method**

Statistical societies studied are all Arab tribal families from Jarghooyeh. Statistical person in the study is sheikh of tribal family. Firstly for sampling the names of sheikhs of tribal families in Jarghooyeh from the list relating to booklets of economical group of tribe and races are extracted and they are arranged & after that 10 percent of statistical society are selected & studies by using the method of systematic-random sampling (table1)

Table (1) population of Arab Tribes in Jarghooyeh According to members of tribal family

total	Twelve persons	Eleven persons	Ten persons	Nine persons	Eight persons	Seven persons	Six persons	Five persons	Four persons	Three persons	Two persons	One person	Family member tribe
304	1	2	6	17	31	39	44	42	44	38	19	12	Arab Mokhtari
294	1	2	11	11	19	35	32	34	47	56	32	14	Arab Salehi
205	2	3	13	9	18	21	27	27	29	25	25	6	Arab Jafari
60	-	-	4	3	8	11	9	6	5	4	9	1	Arab Momoeni
29	-	1	1	6	2	2	6	4	2	1	4	-	Rezaiei
29	-	3	4	2	4	3	6	-	1	7	1	1	Mola Rezaiei

Source: estimation of census in Jarghooyeh Immigrating tribe, center of program management, Isfahan, 2001

The technique of gathering information is questionnaire in the study. The interview has been used for completing questions, questions are planned and presented in 2 separate fields immigration and settlement in the form of open answer and multi-choices and questionnaires are used to complete questions by using names of Sheikhs of sampling families in winter villages (Nasr Abad, Mohammad Abad, Hussein Abad & Ramsheh) It is necessary to mention that for being familiar with mentality of study society in the field of subjects and parameters, we should do a pre-research in the area before providing final questionnaire. The type of research is analytic descriptive and statistical operation in the study has been performed in the descriptive and inductive level. In the descriptive level, analysis and comparison have been done by using percent and average data and in the inductive level Chi-square test and Cho proof agreement coefficient(PC) have been done that is suitable with the research. It is necessary to mention that using  $X^2$  for certain cases, we use correction and umlaut of different levels of variables.

**Tribes' education:** In recent decades particularly the decade after Islamic revolution, attempts and activities of personnel's national education system including literacy Movement & education is stable in the base that large numbers of exclusion literacy of reading and writing are been teaching and all of them are in tribal areas and according to extension and dispersal of tribes throughout the country we can understand difficulty of this responsibility and being great magnificence of this movement. However, the effort of this attempt in urban, rural and tribal societies is not similar and it is obvious that difference in economical - social structure of them make two different effects. In urban society, literacy and promoting the level of knowledge cause to enforce economical gut and giving better job, while in tribal society literacy leads to separate from social economical context; in the way that modern generation obligatorily decides to go to next villages/ cities after passing a couple of classes and by accustoming with urban atmosphere, they feel the sense of scorn and decide to leave their birthplace dourly because of life problems in the village.

He learnt these cases in childhood and primary school unconsciously as whatever he read in the book and heard from the teacher is disagree with problem of his country, as if all faults are not relating to concept subjects of books and lessons, it is necessary to distinguish between shape and frame and dimension of material within contexts in tribal, urban and rural societies and selection of topics and poems, fiction, proverbs in tribal books must be acclimates with originality of culture and traditions more than the past and we can judge with a glimpse that our education prescribe one prescription for all people in this country with extended tradition and customs. Conditions of literacy among Arab tribal families in Jarghooyeh Info relating to the condition Arab tribal family in Jarghooyeh Are divided to immigrating and inhabitant families and show n in the table. According to information About 355 of family are lettered & 65 percent of them are illiterate. By comparing condition of immigrating people with inhabitants it is obvious that the percent of literacy among in inhabitants is more than immigrants, as there is just 25percent lettered people among immigrants that this proportion among inhabitants increases to 65percent that show 45percent increment. Measured  $X^2$  in this case is equal to 10.5 that is more than  $X^2$  in the table with freedom degree unit and possibility 95percent (3.84) and is demonstrator of meaningful relationship between literacy and habitancy rate (immigrant and inhabitant). Measured PC is equal to 34percent that is demonstrator of poor correlation between two variables.

**Table (2)** distribution of sample family sheikh over condition of literacy divided into migrants and inhabitants (percent)

illiterate	lettered	total	description
64.8	35.2	100	total
75.0	25.2	100	migrant
34.8	65.2	100	inhabitant

**Table (3)** relation between type of settlement and condition of literacy

total	Condition of literacy		Type of settlement
	illiterate	lettered	
68	17	51	migrant
23	15	8	inhabitant
91	32	59	total

$x^2 = 0$                        $df = 1$     $\alpha = 0/05$                        $x^2 \geq 3/84$  Record level

**Level of literacy of family sheikh:**

Investigating level of literacy of family sheikh show that level of literacy of family sheikh is about 53.1 relating to reading and writing, 37.5percent to primary school and 9.5percent and upper is relating to guidance and high school education. Comparison the level of literacy's inhabitant and immigrants show that level of literacy's inhabitants is more than immigrations. As people who have literacy for reading writing are twice against inhabitants and about 20 percent of inhabitants have higher level education. Higher literacy in sixth grade of primary school ( high and guidance school) show that this proportion is zero among immigrants, but measured  $X^2$  in this case is equal to 3.07 that is lower  $x^2$  in table with freedom grade unit and possibility 95percent(3.84) and is demonstrator of lack of meaningful relationship between literacy level and type of settlement .

**Table (4)** distribution of sample family sheikh at level of literacy divided to inhabitant & immigrant

High school	Guidance school	Primary school	Writing and reading	total	description
6.3	3.1	37.5	53.1	100	total
-	-	29.4	70.6	100	migrant
13.3	6.7	46.7	33.3	100	inhabitant

**Table (5)** the relation between type of settlement and level of literacy

total	Condition of literacy		Type of settlement
	lettered	illiterate	
17	5	12	migrant
15	10	5	inhabitant
32	5	17	total

$x^2 = 0$        $df = 1$     $\alpha = 0/05$        $x^2 \geq 3/84$  Record level

**Condition of literacy:** (27.3percent) of people have literacy and 12.7 percent are illiterate .5 of literacy in the tribal population is 27.5 in comparison with tribal society throughout country. There is no dominant difference but by comparing with total rural society in Iran level of literacy are 98.6, 65.8 percent respectively. It is a demonstrator of decreasing percent littered population in the tribe and also all tribal society in Iran. Comparison of literacy at gender is demonstrator of decreasing percent literacy in woman population than men. 17.2percent of 866 lettered people in the tribe are relating to men and 29.8percent is relating to women. In other expression, 35.8percent men are lettered that this population of six year and more than 35.8percent men are lettered that this proportion in the female population decreases to 1/2 or 17.8 percent.

**Table (6)** Condition of illiteracy & literacy 6 year population and upper among tribes of Jarghooyeh tribe at gender

Percent			Number			
illiterate	lettered	Total	illiterate	lettered	Total	
72.7	27.3	100	2301	866	2167	All man and woman
64.2	35.8	100	1090	608	1698	man
82.4	17.6	100	1211	258	1469	woman

Source: estimation of census in Jarghooyeh Immigrating tribe, center of program management, Isfahan, 2001

Level of literacy of women is more evident with men as level literacy 97percent women is the primary level and just 0.9 (5 persons) is in the guidance school and no one has literacy in high school. However, this proportion among lettered women is that a sign of enthusiasm of women to learn in the recent years. Conversely low percent (4.9percent) confirmed that men against women have low attitude to take part in literacy movement's classes.

**Table (7)** lettered population of tribes in Jarghooyeh At education periods and non-studying and studying population

percent			number			
illiterate	lettered	total	illiterate	lettered	total	
72.7	27.3	100	2301	866	2167	All man and woman
64.2	35.8	100	1090	608	1698	man
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Source: estimation of census in Jarghooyeh Immigrating tribe, center of program management, Isfahan, 2001

**Worker's literacy:** investigating level of worker literacy show that moreover the number of lettered workers is low, level of literacy is low, it is 90percent in the primary and literacy and informal education and the level of lettered people in guidance and high school and higher education is 7.6, 1.5, and 0.2percent respectively and totally is 9.3percent. Also comparison of level of female workers' literacy show that this level of female worker is lower than men and 70percentfemal workers have primary school literacy and in guidance school is three persons and there is no one in higher education

**Problems of studied sample education:**

The table is a demonstrator of immigrant tribes in this field. Based on information of the table families of summer area have more difficulties than winter area. The percent of families who have difficulties in winter and summer is 30.9 and 8.8percentrespectively.also the type of problems is different in summer and winter area. In the summer area most important or unique problem of tribes has children who should go to school, lack of school and tribal teacher and inaccessibility to their bases from pasture to should. For this reason families have to award their children to relatives settled in winter area. In some cases despite of affecting children and requesting parents they have to leave education. This problem is occurred in relation to daughters because families can not leave them in village and girls have to continue studying to fifth grade in primary school. Also in winter important problem is lack of educational space particularly in relating to girlie school and presenting suggestions for solving problem above is giving teacher and earlier presenting of examinations for graduated and providing the possibility of immigration.

**Table (8)** migrating family problems in the education field based on type of area of migration (percent)

Type of problem		Having problem			problem area
Lack of instructional space	Lack of tribal teacher and distance of school	No	Yes	Total	
-	30.9	69.1	30.9	100	summer
7.3	1.5	91.2	8.8	100	winter

Affairs relating to education have problems in other field that studied. According to this statistics 60.9percent families settled in the area have problem. Important school mentioned is lack of girlie guidance school that shows 34percent inhabitant families. Lack of class in primary school, unlauting rural and tribal school, expensive writing materials, lack of teacher and no class for men is scarce cases that have been considered as one problem. Also making girlie school, certain tribal school and priming schools with educational help are some suggestions which families above asked for solving their problem.

**Table (9)** problems of stable families in educational affairs based on the type of problem and families have problems

Type of problem			Having problem			problem area
other	Lack of class in primary school	Lack of girlie school	No	Yes	Total	
17.4	8.7	34.8	39.1	60.9	100	percent

**Table (10)** relation between literacy and interest to migrate or settle sheikhs of sample family (percent)

Total	Type of settlement		Interest to literacy
	habitanace	Migration	
17	6	11	Lettered
51	16	35	Illiterate
68	22	46	Total

$\chi^2 = 0$        $df = 1$        $0.5 = \alpha$        $\chi^2 \geq 3.84$  Record level

Level of education of migrating sheikhs families is lower that stable families. However, no of them studied in higher level than primary period. But in sample stable families, literacy is about 20percent. In this level of word possibility 90percent there is a meaningful relation between literacy and migration

**Suggestions**

Making fulltime classes for people who are prone to hold free booster classes in summer area;

Focus on teaching of ranching, agriculture;

More attention to teach general hygiene and medical information;

Teaching tribes has important role in developing tribal life;

It is necessary to consider life and also cause to educate them and make experts to be attracted in job market;

Educational people must help tribes to sense intangible or recognize their tangible problem via experience and analyze and find cause –effect relation.

They must contact continuously to tribes and try to enable them to know present resources and activate the m to take maximum profit from these resources.

Educational system must help tribe to find present practical solutions according to present resource and prone to their problems. Quality of educational methods must be proportional with system of tribes, all social regulations and traditions and tribal values are considered in performing programs.

Educational system must be based on culture, individual information level, economic situations (ranch) of tribes.

Common methods are acceptable and socially flexible and economically possible educational system must be based on effective, useful and precursor human force and in distributing this key, leaders are selected. Teaching must be along total aim to increase efficiency level of tribes via modern method of application.

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