

Armenian Schools in the Provinces of Azerbaijan and Kurdistan Historical Challenges the Constitutional Period to the Next

Mahvash Lotfi

External Supervision and Evaluation, Ministry of Science, Research and Technology,
Center of Supervision and Evaluation of Higher Education, Tehran, Iran

Abstract: Armenians among educated people and the culture of the major role in the dissemination of science and technology in the country and the authorities due to cultural and social developments and among the countries of their caliphate. After the constitutional revolution in Iran, the Armenian children the country has the primary challenges that especially in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan and of cause interruptions in teaching and religious rituals were Armenians. The problems continued until the end of the recording and confiscations Armenian schools and deliver them to the ministry of culture time for the establishment of public schools. At this point especially since the arrest of schools (1940) until the arrest and extradition of the Armenian population in the country (1945) is fraught with various problems. This study examines the problems and how to fix them caliphate Armenian council in Iran.

Key words: Armenian schools, Armenian language, Armenian council caliphate, Armenian population, Iran

INTRODUCTION

Armenian schools in different provinces of Iran with the several documents in which they are discussed below. Kurdistan Province, according to documents seen by the Armenian provinces have official relations closely with the government and in case of problems, the central government has much to learn and acquisition task. View the document number 101 which is one of the schools in which turpentine Armenian children to work because of a lack of official documents has been closed and cultural industries, representing the Kurdish branch of turpentine this command is announced. The document stated that the Armenian children >7 years Hebrew education and training to ensure that this is unlike other training manuals the respective ministry. The letter was issued on 28.06.1936. Following this action, the ministry of education, a group of Armenians in a letter. The ministry of education was asked to reopen the school. The letter states that head of education department has closed the school while the Armenians of turpentine by providing two hundred dollars to purchase chairs and couches and Persian and has hired teachers Persian and Arabic courses are taught at the institute. The letter can be seen that Armenian children before the age of 7 years and taught Hebrew and Persian. These classes are designed to prepare them for participation in the formal schools that where it is known in Persian as the language of instruction. Because of Armenian children to understand the contents of the Persian must therefore, inevitably get

ready to go to school before the age of 7. The following six Armenian scholars have signed this letter. This letter was written on 7/19/1936 (human rights watch, 1996) Armenian and Jewish holiday's document number 103 indicates schools. The Department of Education and Religious Affairs of the Armenian school holidays special sensitivity is shown. The document by the Department of Education, office of education and Kurdistan has been sent and it is a draft, the closure of schools, Jews and Christians of Kurdistan request has been examined. Finally, after many discussions with leaders of Armenians and Jews. In a letter dated 19.01.1936 of the ministry of education seems to holidays Saturday and Sunday for the Jews and Christians and this allows them to be justified (Vali, 1998).

Azerbaijan: Armenian schools function in Azerbaijan, there are also significant and caliphate Armenian council of Azerbaijan has great efforts for various facilities. In a document dated 20/12/1941 105 by Caliph of Armenians in Azerbaijan carried out Mr. Soheili prime minister wrote to the Department of Tabriz in execution Issue 33354/38405 dated 02.10.1320 of the ministry of culture of the Armenian language teaching hours without paying the teachers agree. In this letter, the caliph Armenian Azerbaijani request under the command of the state language and religious education classes for 2 h a day with pay teachers' salaries to be implemented in this document can be seen from the daily teaching time 2 h in Armenian and Christian education for the Armenians with salaries paid

to the teachers have been hired ratified. Government policies within enactment of this act, the document 106 is quite evident. In a letter to he has written to prime minister of culture minister Dr. Mossadegh's appointment. In connection with the investigation into Armenian schools in Tabriz and Isfahan, stated that:

Being dispersed by Armenians in various schools and religious teaching this class is for the Armenian language will gradually Armenian children in schools the collection and re-establish schools for their class. Therefore, the implementation of which is the ministry of culture is to prevent this problem, afternoon of the primary is closed, Armenian religious lessons to teach their language to their children. However, the issue of Armenians in the Azerbaijani language education in public schools there are still and in some national schools (non-profit that time) the work is done. Thus, on 09.29.1321, the council of the caliphate of Armenians in Azerbaijan during a question to inform the prime minister has called on the Armenian language and religious were in public schools. Also observed that the document 107 the head office of the Armenian king, alluding to a hierarch caliph called Nakba the study of this issue, the cabinet. Since, this is a posted on 09.06.1320 is therefore, likely that followed the caliphate of Armenians this is done on the other channels. Finally, on 13.11.1942 minister of culture time (doctor of political) in response to a letter from prime minister announced that the department of culture of Azerbaijan was ordered allow a few hours a week for children in primary schools in the Armenian language and read Armenian religious education and thus, eliminate anxiety is caliphate in document 110 Armenian council for the implementation of Armenian language in their demands for religious education in public schools Article VII of the constitution act of 1290 documented and stated that constitutional and legal language of the era of free and public schools this task is best carried out (18/08/1942).

HISTORY OF ARMENIAN SCHOOL IN IRAN

Armenian school founded in Tabriz: On 02/08/1321, the council of the Armenian-Azerbaijan caliph in a letter to the ministry of time to discover who founded the non-public schools and asked the manager to introduce them to the desired privilege to obtain them. The second important point is that it is a public school to implementation of Article VII of the constitution of the culture (language and religion to non-Muslims) do not apply. In response to this letter, the prime minister announced that Mr. Nersis Malik Tankian property: if all you want we can establish a national school in Tabriz, an

Iranian citizen who is qualified by the Department of Culture III (Azerbaijan) introduced the supreme council of the points urged schools to give their name. The school taught Armenian language and religious education to students of Armenian will stand outside the official hours on the basis of the above documents, the following results are obtained.

The issue of the Armenian language and religion constantly in different provinces of the country during the next constitutional as the main concern caliphate Armenian council of provinces and their methods and through various channels, especially, the ministry of culture and these activities were directed towards the implementation of the prime minister.

The government has a favorable response to this request but it deliberately implementing the principles in public schools is possible only in the constitutional and then break it down.

Armenians established their own schools begin to implement these cases were successful but were required to follow the rules of formal education and additional hours are paid to teach language and religion (Furman, 2000).

Assignment of property and Armenian schools after a seizure stage: The documents in the archives of the national library of documents relating to the return of the property and Armenian schools are observed. These records indicate the places of detention have been teaching. On 21 April 1945 the document 113 can be seen that Mr. Vahan Kestandayan, the caliph of Armenians in Iran and India in the presence of the king then asked for a refund movable and immovable property belonging to the Armenian church and the Armenian language is taught religious principles prime minister in a letter to the ministry of culture has been called to investigate the matter (5/20/24). In a meeting in this regard was mentioned 11 August 1945 in this regard there has been registered another document (Tamadonfar, 2001) including those raised by Mr. Kestandayan Armenian language has been raised to 12 h a week. In this letter which is set by the minister of culture. It was announced that almost 10 h a week teaching is carried out and 2 h will be added to the language. The restitution of property belonging to Armenian church of the clauses of the ministry of culture has been determined that: it shall be determined after the return of the goods, the Armenians who will use them. In the event of withdrawal of Armenian schools in all school expenses will be borne by the Armenians. Because of the non-Armenian children studying in these schools if these schools for the Armenians, non-Armenians for children to be forced to rent new places.

If Thyvl buildings and schools run by the Armenians themselves must commit to program and all rules and regulations to implement the ministry of culture the relationship eventually agreed on 04/12/1324 king of the court in this case, the time and buildings, schools, churches, local representatives with any furniture to be refunded. In relation to the above, it can be seen that the period of time (before 1945) a number of Armenian schools and churches were there when the property was seized by the office of the Armenians in Iran and India it caliph foot end and finally, the school with its assets were transferred to the Armenians. The exact date of the removal of the 117 schools in 1940, according to the document. These schools are public schools were made after this date. In 1941, after repeated requests Armenians were only agreed property and buildings school Armenian delegation to remain in the ownership and management of public schools but the same is not so, schools will be refunded. But finally, this incident occurred and the king agreed to this property these schools will be refunded. The above documents are available on the relationship of document 118 (a prime minister), 119 to urge the prime minister of Armenian schools for free as the nation's public schools), 120 (a ministry in response to the prime minister the public schools are being recorded), respectively. Document No. 121 (emphasis ministry of public schools being recorded on 02/10/1941) document 122 (professor hakupian complaint in relation to postpone the extradition of Armenian schools), document 123 (a prime minister of the court) 124 document (ministry of culture), document 125 (a special representative of the pope entire Armenian nation professor Abrahamian in the complaint to the prime minister, Mr. Saed and remove interference extradition schools Arak, Tabriz, Isfahan 15/02/1944) document 126 and 127 (letter to the prime minister of the ministry of culture) document 128 (proof of ownership of a caliphate Armenian Azerbaijani Armenians schools).

CONCLUSION

Problems of Armenians in the context of school education into two parts; holiday time, the Armenian language and religious rituals and the acquisition of sites and they are run by the church divided in this study can be seen that in 1936, the ministry of culture of Kurdistan, Armenian language and pre-school education Persian and Armenian religious rituals were banned. This is contrary to government interpretation of the regulations of the country and this was to prevent the execution of this program. Council caliphate and negotiations with various attempts at direct correspondence of this the authorities explained that these programs are more familiar Armenian

children Farsi done to children after school entry level sufficient to Materials that are provided to understand the language (Khalilzad, 1984).

In connection with the closing weeks of ethnic Armenian and Jewish schools in the country have had many problems. Since, the closure Sunday of the fundamental law of the universe is Armenian. It is also negotiating with different according to the country's constitution. Freedom of religion and rituals were authorized official. Another point mentioned caliphate Armenian council the truth about the Armenian language Armenian children on the principle of the constitution 1910 has been approved. With the approval of the Armenian language was not much attention sometimes in some public schools for the education of children of wealthy Armenians were presented. Finally, the involvement of the authorities and the Armenian cultural and social council of the caliphate and wisdom. After correspondence decided to gradually solve this problem, but ultimately successful caliphate council license for the establishment of Armenian schools in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan and other provinces and where schools are free to pay the Armenian language and religious rites associated with the ministry of culture at the time when the non-credit courses approved by the ministry of culture Armenian schools are permitted and must abide by the laws of the country was the same as other schools. Another problem is banned in schools Armenian schools in the provinces of post 1319. The school record is related to a variety of reasons and were delivered to the ministry of time. Despite the financial assistance of the Armenian churches and schools were founded abroad this was not a concern for the government and for 6 years. Finally, the direct negotiation council chairman caliphate of Armenians in Iran and India, the problem was solved and they were returned to their local churches, schools property provided that the laws of the country the above facts show, shall be determined at this point in the history of the Armenian nation continue the education of their children in Iran.

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