CHAPTER II

RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter is mainly devoted to the description of the methodology which has been adopted for the present research work. As the main focus of the research is on industrialization and its impact on various important institutions of the society, we have included a brief discussion of the history and some important aspects of Iranian society in this chapter. We thought the historical perspective of Iran will provide a better appreciation of the central theme of the dissertation that is, industrialization in Iran.

This study is the 'Socio-Economic study of industrialization in Iran', which has been done from a social historical perspective. The material for this research is obtained from a variety of sources.
METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

We have obtained data from various sources. They are enlisted below. In this work we have relied on published books, articles, tables, etc., mostly in Persian; which have been translated by the researcher. For this dissertation we have mainly relied on library work. So an attempt was made to accumulate the latest fresh material which has helped us in for a better approach of the study. Different research articles, charts, statistical tables, and data from official records have also been consulted in different libraries both inside Iran and in India too. As I was not able to get sufficient material for my research in India, I had to embark for Iran very often and there had to approach various libraries, universities, offices in Tehran, Esfahan, Shiraz, and so on. This dissertation has taken four years to complete.

It may be added that the conventional sample survey through questionnaires or interview schedule was not employed to understand the social dimensions of the impact of industry on Iranian society. We have relied only on secondary data, and valuable documents such as Government's official bulletin, reports, published by different
ministries (Government of Iran) and numerous Persian and foreign authors, Iranian scholars, and references drawn from source material consulted in libraries as well as those gathered from newspapers, magazines in Persian and English, have been cited in support of our arguments.

To be still more clear, as the bibliography at the end of this thesis will disclose, I have made investigation of all the available material sources and sociological literature on the impact of industrialization on different institutions in Iranian society during the period under study.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT DISSERTATION:

This work is divided into eight chapters:

Chapter I:

The first chapter deals with the history of industrialization in Iran. For the better understanding of it, its history is discussed at length. It further contains the introduction of the various issues raised in the thesis. The social motives behind the development of industries in Iran and the role played by government in developing the
industries in Iran have also been described in this Chapter. A comprehensive study of different phases of industrialization in Iran is also included in it.

Chapter II:

This chapter, as usual with any research work, deals with the methodological procedures adopted for the present dissertation.

We have mostly relied on Secondary Sources. Instead of depending on the conventional empirical research, so much in vogue in sociology these days, we have made use of valuable documents. This chapter also contains the history of Iran and the geographical situation and condition of Iran with a few of its important aspects.

Chapter III:

Chapter three examines the nature of the Iranian family in the context of industrialization. Like all families in traditional societies, the Iranian family before industrialization was an extended cohesive unit, tied to the soil where the father was more or less a patriarch. With a large network of kinship ties, along with hierarchical social relations and religious sanction-
ing of a polygyn, the extended family lent support to the smaller families within it. The family exercised a strong control over the family members and helped in the continuation of traditional standards and values. The family was the unit of consumption as well as of production.

The advent of industrialization started undermining the authority and the hierarchical structure of the family and in turn posed various problems within family as well as outside.

In this chapter we are concerned with the different influences on different aspects of Iranian family.

We shall examine the following aspects of the family in relation to industrialization:

1. Changes in traditional family.
2. Status of women within family.

Chapter IV:

This chapter is devoted to the analysis of the impact of industrialization on the educational system. Industrialization requires new forms of knowledge and skills for
manning different industries. The old skills and knowledge become irrelevant in the new situation. So we examine the nature of movement from unskilled to skilled occupations. We also try to elaborate how a lag was created because of the excessive demand for skilled hands and at the same time the shortage of supply of the same. It is shown how this lag was resolved by the importing of Western technocrats and engineers to run the industries. We dwell on the augmentation of the Western influence on Iranian culture which later resulted in a movement, overthrowing the Western impact.

Chapter V:

The Fifth chapter is concerned with one of the important demographic changes which accompanies industrialization, i.e. migration. The chapter discloses the trends and processes of migration that were going on in Iran. It also discusses the nature of pull and push factors that were operating on the movements of the people from one place to another. We deal with the relationship between migration, industrialization and urbanization, by providing vital statistics.
Migration from the countryside to the cities had a close functional relation to the process of industrialization, technological advancement and other cultural changes.

Chapter VI:

The sixth chapter discusses the process of urbanization as the resultant phenomenon of industrialization. It emphasizes the relation between urbanization and Economic growth. It also tries to show how large cities are growing at the cost of small towns, which of course is the general trend in the Third World countries. It also brings to light the changes in the sociological aspects of urban life due to industrialization. It also attempts to unfold the complex relationship between urbanization, industrialization and the kinship structure in Iran.

Chapter VII:

In this chapter an attempt is made to highlight the process of modernization in Iran. We discuss the entire saga of the urge of modernizing the country after the World War Second and its effect on the type of industrialization which took shape in Iran. Modernization in Iran was the outcome of the five development plans which took
place in Iran from the year 1948 onwards. It traces Iran's process of transition from tradition to modernity.

Chapter VIII:

Finally the last chapter summarizes the major findings and draws conclusion on industrialization in Iran from the sociological stand-point. It examines industrialization in Iran in the light of Rostow's different stages of economic growth. It also tries to test the validity of Immanuel Wallerstein's though of course in humble way notion of World - Capital - System.

HISTORY OF IRAN:

It is shown in 'Iran Almanac and book of facts' that man has lived on the Iranian plateau for at least 15000 years. The earliest inhabitants were nomadic hunters. These hunters gradually adopted agriculture as a source of living and formed settlements. Wild wheat and barely were first cultivated in Iran and later they were introduced into Egypt and Europe. Several animals were also domesticated. Progress was made in the use of metals, particularly copper.¹
Hinckley regarding the primitive inhabitants of Iran states that: "Before history began, Aryan people moved south and west from the territory south of the Aral Sea to a Sun-swept, Wind-swept plateau south of the Caspian. These people called the plateau Iran, home of the Aryans."² In the same vein we obtain from 'Iran Alamanac (1967), that the Aryans, a branch of the Indo-European race, came to this part of the world about 2,000 years B.C. from the Caucasus. They included several distinct tribes such as the Persian, the Medes and the Parthians.

The Persians settled north of the Persian Gulf, the Medes in what is now north-western Iran, and the Parthians in the northeast. The land of the Persians was called Persia, as the Sea was called the Persian Gulf.³

Pam (1986) quotes from Saeed Nafisi and states: "Since the time when Iranian Aryan tribes came to Iran they gave their racial name to this area. The word Iran is derived from the word 'Airya' .... and then this word has assumed different forms as 'Airyan', and Eiran' and 'Iran'.⁴

Ferdousi, the great epic poet, writing in the eleventh century A.D., spoke of Iranzamin, which means
land of Iran or country of Iran.

"When the Medes and the Persians combined to sweep into the Mesopotamia Valley to the West, the whole region was given the name of the dominant people—Persia." It is pointed out that," historically, Persia applies only to the province that has always been called 'Fars' by the Iranians whose language though is Persian. Iran thus covers a much wider area and includes other people than the original tribes of Persians, or the present inhabitants of Fars."

H. Hinckley and Iran Almanac (1967), unanimously agreed upon that the name Persia was spread to the West and Europe by Greek historians because the Greeks were mostly in touch with the Persian Empire under Achaemenians, with its capital at Perspolis (now near Shiraz in Fars). In the same way, the Persians (Iranians) called the Greeks 'Yunani' after Ionia or the Asia Minor Greece.

Two names for the same country can be confusing. We speak of the Persian language, Persian art, Persian Poetry, Persian architecture, Persian carpets, Persian customs and traditions, Persian people. But when we speak of the great oil industry or of the modern state, we speak
of Iran. "But in 1935 the government adopted Iran as the official name and asked all foreign nations to use it." However the Iranian post office even returned mail addressed to 'Persia' but after the Second World War, this attitude was relaxed.

"As is gathered from the Assyrian Inscriptions of 9th century B.C. Medec and Pars were the two tribes who entered Iran from the northern side of the Caspian Sea and by way of the Caucasus.

In 836 B.C. the Assyrian King had managed to reach the vicinity of lake Urumiyeh (Chaechast) and forced them to pay tribute to him."  

A number of dynasties have ruled Iran since the Aryans entered into Iran. "The first rulers were the Medes, who in 708 B.C. founded the Median Empire and first government in Iranian history with their capital at the present Hamadan".

Under Cyrus, the Persians overthrew the Median Kingdom in 550 B.C. and established their rule over the entire plateau.
The founder of the Iranian monarchy and creator of the first world empire Achaemenian was Cyrus.

Muhammad Iqbal writes: "Cyrus rebelled against king Astages of Media, whom he defeated and whose kingdom he annexed. This happened in the epoch-making year 550 B.C. which marks the beginning of the history of the Persians as an independent people." 11 Cyrus united two branches of the Iranian people - the Medes and the Persians.

The empire which Cyrus built stretched from "the River Seyhoon (Jaxartes) in the north to the Persian Gulf in the South, and from the River Sind in the East to the Mediterranean Sea in the West." 12 The Achaemenian Empire lasted about two centuries" from 550 to 320 B.C., under such great kings as Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes and Artaxerxes. 13

Alexander of Macedonia invaded Iran in 330 B.C. and conquered its capital Perspolis. 14

After the Achaemenians, another Iranian group, the Parthians, established their rule over the plateau, they ruled from "320 B.C. to 150 A.D." 15
The Parthians whose dynasty was called the Arsacid were overthrown by the Sassanians, who aimed at the revival of the Achaeminian empire. Under the Sassanians, Persian philosophy and religious thought reached its peak, while the empire's victorious armies extended the frontiers of Iran in all directions.\textsuperscript{16}

The Sassanians ruled from 150 A.D. to the Arab invasion of 633 A.D.

Mirdehqhan (1982), quotes from Zaven N. Gavidian that "though with the Arab invasion, Iranians actually lost their independence for many centuries, but they did not lose their spirit of national independence. Islam came to Iran, but it was never the same again, Iran became Muslim but not an Arab state."\textsuperscript{17}

The most significant change during the rule of the Arabs was the introduction of Islam, replacing Zoroastrianism.

Nevertheless, Yazdegard's defeat at the hands of the Arabs plunged Iran into an age of darkness. With the destruction of the Iranian Empire, Iran gradually became divided into regions, each of which was ruled by
a family under the influence and control of the Arab Caliphate.

We may obtain from Ziaie - Taher that the first dynasties in Iran after the Arab invasion were the Taherides (820-872) who made Neishapoor their capital and ruled over Khorassan, the Saffarids (867-902) who ruled over Khorassan, a part of present day Afghanistan, and the area which included Kerman, Fars and Isfahan, the Samanids (874-999) who made Bekhara their capital and ruled over north Khorassan and parts of present day areas in southern Russia, the Ziyarids (928-1042) who ruled over Tabarestan (now called Mazandaran), the Daylamites (932-1055) who controlled the central and western areas of modern Iran, and the Ghaznavis (962-1030) who came to control not only most of Iran but also Afghanistan and Transexania. The Samanids (999-1037) claimed descent from the ancient Iranian kings and concentrated much effort in reviving Iranian customs and traditions.

The first Iranian leader to challenge and revolt against the Arab Caliphate after the destruction of the Iranian Empire was Yaghub Lais Saffari who came from
Sistan and occupied the latter region together with Khorassan, Zabulestan, Kerman, Fars, Isfahan and Khuzestan. He was succeeded by his brother Amr.

"Iran entered the blackest period of its history in the 13th century when Genghiz Khan, a Monghol invaded Iran and plundered the main cities including Bekhara, Balkh, Toos, Nishapoor, Rey, Ghazvin, Ghom, Kashan, Zanjan, Maragheh, Hamadan and Ardebil, among others." 19

"The dark ages of the Mongol and Tartar rule in Iran lasted for three centuries. People saw great hardship and Iranian thinkers and poets sought refuge in mysticism." 20

Shah Esmail Saffavi took the Iranian throne and established the Saffavi dynasty (1502-1722) 21

In 1722, however, the last Saffavi king Shah Hossein was overthrown when Mahmaud of Afghanistan attacked the country. Mahmaud was succeeded by his relative Ashraf, Ashraf was killed by Nader Gholi Afshar (1727) 22, a famous Iranian tribal chief, who thus put an end to Afghan rule in Iran.
The country was threatened by the Ottomans and Russians who had taken advantage of Iran's temporary internal weakness. Indeed, at one stage the Ottomans reached Hamadan, the Russians advanced to the northern Iranian ports and Uzbeks entered north Khorassan. After defeating the Afghan forces, however, Nader (otherwise called Thamasseb Gholi Khan) expelled the Ottomans from Iran and put such fear into the Russians that they left Iran and signed a peace treaty with him. 23

Nader Shah's death was followed by a struggle for power between two tribal families, the Zands and the Qajars. For almost thirty years after 1750, Karim Khan-e-Zand ruled supreme in Fars and Isfahan. He was succeeded by Lotf Ali Khan-e-Zand. Zands ruled from 1750-1794. 24 Lotf Ali Khan was captured, blinded and murdered by the Qajars. This paved the way for the establishment of the Qajar dynasty in 1796.

Agha Mohammad was the first and Ahmad Shah was the last rulers of the Qajar dynasty. This dynasty reigned from 1795-1924. The Qajar reign marked another black era in Iran's history. "The country was twice defeated by the Russians and forced to sign the two humiliating
treaties of Golestan and Turkmanchay, ceding vast areas in the north in Azerbaijan and the Caucasus, and being obliged to grant various trade and extra territorial privileges to the enemy."25

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE PAHLAVI DYNASTY IN A NUTSHELL:

By 1921 the internal situation of Iran had become intolerable. "Reza Khan, an officer of the Cossack, and a political leader Ziauddin Tabatabai, who was also a journalist",26 with the help of Britain and Russia27, "overthrew the rotten government of the Shah on 17 February 1921 after a successful coup."28

Ziauddin became the Prime Minister of Iran while Reza Khan was Commander-in-Chief of the army. "The Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief could not sail together on many issues. The Prime Minister was compelled to resign. Reza Khan held both, the offices of the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief in 1923".29

The last ruler of Qajar dynasty (Shah Ahmad) was forced to leave Iran.

During the absence of the Shah from Iran, Reza Khan
forced Majlis* in 1925, in the name of so called national welfare, to depose the absent monarch, and he was deposed by the Majlis on 31 October "1925".  

On 12 December 1925 Reza Khan was made Shah instead of president. He was proclaimed the first of the then dynasty of Pahlavi.

Reza Khan was in power till the year 1941, when he was sent into exile by the joint decision of British and Russia, because of his favourable leanings towards Germany in the early years of the Second World War.

"Reza Shah (was forced) abdicated the throne on 9 September 1941 in favour of his 21 year old son Mohammad Reza. The British took charge of him and he was taken to Mauritius, from there to South Africa. He died at Johannesburg on 26 July 1944."  

Reza Shah's son Mohammad Reza, succeeded his father on 16th September 1941.

Mohammad Reza, popularly known as the Shah of Iran was brought to power in 1941 with the help of Britian

and Russia. Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh expelled the Shah, from Iran on 16th August 1953. But this time, on 19th August 1953, a coup was organized against him and he was arrested. Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh was a great Iranian nationalist who was endeared to the masses because of his efforts to nationalise the oil industry of Iran.

Shah had an absolute rule from 1953 to 1979—only those political parties which supported the Shah were allowed to function, elections were rigged, cabinets were totally bound and loyal to him. He had an strict control over the press and educational system was so stream-lined to glorify the Shah.

Throughout his reign, arbitrary arrests, torture and inhuman treatment of prisoners were common which included mysterious deaths. But near the end of his sovereignty, he permitted some limited degree of democracy to creep into society. However, small this element of democracy was, the Shah very soon found it to be dangerous for his authority, so he tried again to control society through non-democratic policies, i.e. through dictatorial and absolutistic policies. He wanted to channelize national resources into the direction
of economic development and social reform in order to make it forcibly a technocratic state.

In 1956, on the advice of American administration and their help Shah strengthened his powers by establishing the state organization for intelligence and security better known according to its Persian acroym 'SAVAK' - 'Sazeman-e-Ettelaat Va Amneeyat-e-Keshwer', to find out what people thought and did for his government.

Dr. P. Sharan in his writings mentions that there was another agency which was least known and unconventional. He states that: "There was one more agency of repression. The least known and the most unconventional of the agencies, created by Muhammed Reza Shah was the Imperial Inspectorate. Created in 1958, one year after SAVAK, its functions gradually expanded as the complexity of the Shah's own needs grew. It was answerable neither to the Majlis, the Cabinet, the Police, SAVAK nor the armed forces, but only to the Shah. Its competence extended over and above SAVAK. As its name suggests, the Inspectorate was primarily investigative-probing into political, economic and social matters. With a small and select staff, the Inspectorate had a published budget of
$8 million in 1976-77, but its size bore no relationship to its importance. Every organization in Iran was under orders to co-operate with it and it was empowered to carry out regular, but unannounced, inspections in every sphere of government. Its prime concern was monitoring how ministers and individuals carried out the Shah's policies and investigating sensitive cases of misconduct or suspected disloyalty among high officials."

All the powers the Shah had during his reign which he used to terrorise people and keep his rule going, but he did not succeed. His rule came to an end when he was thrown out of power in 1979 by the people of Iran for the second time. He was forced to leave the country which meant the end of his Pahlavi dynasty.

DESCRIPTION OF IRANIAN SOCIETY IN BRIEF

1. Religion:

The vast majority of Iranians are Muslims of the Shia sect.

Regarding the figure given by the 'Middle East Year
Book 1977' the percentage of different religion in Iran is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Group</th>
<th>in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assyrians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoroastrian and other</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faiths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. Population:

The first census in Iran's history was taken in 1956 and the latest census in 1986. Table 2.2 reveals the population of Iran during all the four census:
Table 2.2: POPULATION CENSUS RESULTS FROM 1956 TO 1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census (year)</th>
<th>Population (in million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Population density 14.5 per sq km.

3. Language:

Table 2.3: LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN IRAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iranian Languages</th>
<th>(estimated) Percentage of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persian (Farsi)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Persian language and dialects</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish languages and dialects</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 100

4. **Geography of Iran:**

Iran is a large country with a total area of 628,000$^{34}$ square miles (1,648,000 square kilometre). The distance from north to south is about 875 miles, from extreme southeast about 1,450 miles and from northeast to southwest about 830 miles. The total length of the frontiers measures about 2,750 miles, about half of which is seacoast.

"It is five times the size of Italy",$^{35}$ or "equivalent to the combined area of Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Holland and Austria,"$^{36}$ or "the total areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California in the United States."$^{37}$

Iran is located in the south-east of Asia and is included in the Middle East region.

"Iran is a part of Iranian plateau which consists of Iran, Afghanistan and West Pakistan. It is situated in the north temperature zone, between 44° and 63° longitude and 25° and 40° latitude."$^{38}$

The country can roughly be divided into three areas: one-third consists of mountains, one-third of desert, and one-third of forests and wooded lands"$^{39}$
Iran possesses two large deserts, the Dasht-e-lut, and Dasht-e-Kavir, "the two salt deserts in the centre of the country, effectively divide it into an eastern and a western part."  

Five countries and two seas, border Iran. It is bounded on the north by Soviet Union and the Caspian Sea with a borderline of land 1,740 kms (1,090 miles) and Sea 630 kms (394 miles), on the east Afghanistan and Pakistan with 850 kms (532 miles), and 830 (519 miles), on the South by the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman with 1,880 kms (1,175 miles), and on the West by Iraq and Turkey with 1,280 kms (800 miles), and 470 kms (293 miles). (See Map No. 2).

"In pre-historic times the whole of Iranian territory was under the sea. Today, there are three seas which wash Iranian shores." 

In the North there is a large lake or inland sea, between Iran and Russia, having Iran on the South. It is the largest landlocked body of water in the world.
"To the outside world it is best known because of expensive delicacy it produces, the roe of the Sturgeon fish, called Caviar."\(^48\)

In the South, the Persian Gulf stretches from the Hormoz Straits up to as far as the Karoon River separating Iran and Iraq.\(^49\) This is a 'real' Sea, unlike the Caspian, and it is linked to other seas by the Indian Ocean and its gulfs. The Gulf is dotted with small but important islands such as Kharq, Larak, Kish, Qeshm, and the Great and lesser Tonb.

"Also in the South, there is the Gulf of Oman which is really an extension of the Indian Ocean and joins the Persian Gulf at the straits of Hormoz."\(^50\)

Vast mountain ranges surround the central Iranian plateau. The Zagros range extends nearly 1,000 kilometres from north-west to south-east, rising in parts to over 4,000 metres. In the north of the country there is the Alborz range where Iran's highest peak, mount Damavand rises to about 6,000 metres. There is also a Southern Chain of mountains called Mokran where Iran's only active Volcano, Mount Taftan is situated. This range, unlike the other two is almost totally barren.\(^51\)
Map No. 1 Physical distribution of Iran

Source: Djamchid A. Momeni, 'The Population of Iran', 1975, P 2
Map No. 2 Provinces and cities of Iran.
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