

Women's Education in the Past – Part II

Persian transcript:

ناهید: اگر چه این هم جالب بود برای من برای این که همین طور که زمان می گذشت به مرور زمان این خیلی چیزهایی که تو بچگی مثلاً... به اصطلاح تفاوت بین دختر و پسر رو زیاد می دیدند خود پدر و مادر من هم تغییر می کردند با زمان خودشون با همین که تلویزیون اومده بود و به اصطلاح خودشون مسافرت بیشتر می کردند یا پدر من مثلاً فرض کنید [به] اروپا مسافرت می کرد تابستون ها و سعی می کرد ما رو با خودش ببره خود اونا هم خیلی تغییر می کردند مثلاً اگر شما الان نظر مامان من رو همین الان که به زن شصت و هفت ساله است بپرسید راجع به تحصیل زنان الان مامان من اتفاقاً تاکید خیلی بیشتر روی تحصیل خانمها می کنه چون به مرور زمان این فرقهای بین دختر و پسر رو بعضی موقعها تو خودش مشاهده می کرد و این ها براش یه سری چیزایی بود که بعداً که انگار هر چی وقت بیشتر داشت بیشتر اینها به نظرش بیشتر و بزرگتر می اومدند.

محسن: درسته پس یعنی اول بار تاکید بیشتر بود ولی فکر می کنید که مثلاً به مرور زمان

ناهید: به مرور زمان چون که نه تنها ما تغییر می کردیم اونها هم تغییر می کردند ما هم جواب داشتیم برای این تفاوتهایی که اینها می دیدند و تاکید می کردند ما هم برایشون جواب داشتیم اینها هم به اصطلاح آدماهی خیلی دگم و خیلی متعصبی نبودند پدرای من پدر و مادر من که نخواهند مثلاً یک منطقی را قبول نکنند.

محسن: حالا اگر مثلاً بخواهیم به طور کلی هم صحبت بکنیم یعنی فکر می کنید که حالا بگیم به جامعه... طبقه می متوسط ایران در اون زمان شما همه به این شکل بودند کم و بیش یعنی مثلاً این که همون جور که شما می گید تاکید بیشتر روی تحصیل پسر بود دخترها خوب بود فکر می کردند خوبه تحصیل بکنند ولی حالا اگه نکردند هم اشکالی نداره.

ناهید: من فکر می کنم تو زمان من واقعاً این به چیزیه جریان خودش کمتر خانواده هایی من فکر می کنم بودند که فرقی بین دختر و پسر نمی گذاشتند من فکر کنم که فرق بود روی تحصیل پسر [و دختر] برای این که اون زمان کلاً تو این فرهنگ ما اینی که پسر بایستی که... پسر بایستی که مثلاً فرض کنید نان آور خانواده باشه و این یک به اصطلاح نرم بود طبیعی تر خودش که به مرد بیاد نان آور خانواده باشه بنابراین این بیشتر باعث می شد که پدر و مادرا روی پسران تعصب بیشتری داشته باشند چون نگرانشون می شدند که پس فردا به عنوان یک نان آور خانواده این می تونه به خانواده را تامین کنه یا نه این وظیفه به عهده ی زنها نبود به عهده ی مردها خودش و این بیشتر نگرانشون می کرد و تاکید بیشتر روی این مساله می گذاشتند که...

محسن: یعنی تحصیل به عنوان یک راهی برای پیدا کردن یک شغل خوب در آینده برای پسران بود در صورتی که برای دخترا یه چیز اضافه بود.

ناهید: دقیقاً این حرفی که می زنی کاملاً همین طوره چون که اون زمانی که من به اصطلاح یک جوان نوجوان بودم مساله این خودش که احتمال خیلی زیاد وقتی دیپلم رو می گرفتم با یه خواستگار خوب ازدواج می کردم ولی اون خواستگار خوب اون مردی که قراره با من ازدواج کنه اون مهم بود که تحصیلاتش چقدره کارش چیه و درآمدش چی هستش که آیا اون می تونه من رو محافظت کنه آیا می تونه من و بچه های من رو به اصطلاح کمک بکنه که یه خانواده ی مرفه تری باشیم و فراهم تر برا ما باشه چون به عهده ی مرد بود پدر و مادر من بیشتر روی پسران حساسیت به خرج می دادند و غیر از این که به لحاظ فرهنگی این یک نرم و یک چیز طبیعی بود.

English translation:

Nahid: However, this was also interesting for me because as time went on, with the passing of time, most of the things for instance that in childhood... were seen as the differences between girls and boys by my father and mother [changed because] my parents were also changing according to their time. Due to television, or traveling more, as they called it themselves; or for instance take into account that my father was

travelling to Europe in summer and was trying to take us with him, they were also changing. For instance, right now if you ask my mother who is a sixty, seventy-year-old lady about women's education, my mom would put more emphasis on women's education because as time went on she saw some of these differences between boys and girls in herself. These were things that appeared to be larger and more significant for her later when she had more time [to think about them].

Mohsen: Right. So, you mean first the emphasis was more [on education for boys] but you think as time went on ...

Nahid: As time went by, because not only had we changed—they changed too. We had answers to the differences they were seeing and emphasizing, we had answers for them. They were also not very dogmatic people, my parents, who wouldn't want, let's say, not accept logic.

Mohsen: Now if we also want to talk generally, I mean do you think a society... was the Iranian middle class in your time more or less similar to this? I mean for instance, as you say, were they emphasizing education for boys more? In their opinion was it alright for girls to study but if they didn't there was no problem either?

Mohsen: I think, in my time, it was true that there were some exceptional families who were not discriminating between girls and boys. I think there was emphasis on the education of boys, because in that time in our culture generally it was the man who should be, the man should be for instance the breadwinner of the family. It was a norm and more natural that the man be the breadwinner of a family. Therefore, it was a reason for parents to be [more concerned] about their boys [education] because they were worried about whether or not as the breadwinner they could provide for a family. This was men's responsibility and not women's; it was making them [the parents] more worried and [because of this] they were putting more emphasis on it...

Mohsen: You mean education as a way for boys to find a good job in the future, whereas it was an extra thing for girls.

Nahid: It is exactly what you are saying, completely like this because during the time I was an adolescent, a teenager, the problem was when I got my diploma, [it was] highly probable I was going to get married to a good suitor. But [for] the good suitor, the man who I was supposed to marry, it was important what his education would be, what his job would be, how much his income would be, whether he could protect me, he could help me and my children to be a more prosperous family, more comfortable... because it was a man's responsibility. My father and mother were more concerned for the boys. Also it was culturally a norm and a natural/usual thing.

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