

Students of Sistan and Baluchestan and challenges they face

Social Desk

The vast southeastern province of Sistan and Baluchestan, despite having immense capacity for growth and development, remains one of the most underdeveloped provinces in Iran.

It's a widely recognized fact that education plays a key role in encouraging development. The children of today are the leaders of tomorrow, and with a well-rounded education and adequate preparation for the challenges they may encounter, there is no limit to what they can achieve. Unfortunately, one of the primary reasons for the lack of progress and development in Sistan and Baluchestan is the inadequate facilities and shortage of human resources in the education sector. It is evident that without proper educational opportunities for local communities, social mobility, and overall progress for the entire province would be curtailed.

On January 13, 2022, the then-governor of Sistan and Baluchestan, Hossein Modarres Khiabani, announced that the province is facing a shortage of 18,000 classrooms, which is a significant number by any measure.

The existing education infrastructure in Sistan and Baluchestan includes *kapari* (tent) schools, where students typically study between the ages of 7 and

12. These schools are constructed using local materials, but they do not provide suitable learning environments. The interior tends to become excessively hot, and there are safety concerns due to the presence of insects and dangerous animals such as scorpions and snakes.

Another consequential educational challenge in most villages and towns in Sistan and Baluchestan Province is the lack of educational opportunities beyond primary school, specifically from seventh grade onwards. In most villages and towns, schools only offer classes up to the sixth grade, and the teachers who come to these villages can only teach up to this level. As a result, students must travel to schools located mainly in the district center or city to continue their education. These journeys are long and taxing, making it impractical for students to commute on a daily basis. Due to some of the ethnic and tribal considerations, girls of the province can only attend coeducational schools until the completion of primary education. After that, they require separate schools. While this issue also affects boys, they have more flexibility in attending other schools located further away. On the contrary, girls are not granted the same freedom.

Furthermore, the distance between villages necessitates

the construction of boarding schools or dormitories in these areas, which, again, due to the underdeveloped nature of the province, faces many challenges. Another critical issue across the schools in these regions is the presence of teachers who are assigned to teach there as their military service duty. They often arrive in Sistan and Baluchestan without financial or even professional motivation, resulting in limited effort to enhance students' academic growth.

All of these factors severely affect the quality of education that students receive, limiting their opportunities for progress. It is truly disheartening to see students who should excel academically being forced to engage in dangerous activities like fuel smuggling on treacherous dirt roads, risking their lives in the process.

The vastness of the province and the presence of difficult-to-cross paths pose logistical challenges in providing educational facilities in Sistan and Baluchestan. Additionally, underdevelopment is a significant contributing factor, which gives rise to socio-economic factors which also come into play. Sistan and Baluchestan is among the poorest provinces in Iran, with a majority of its population facing economic hardships. In such circumstances, many families prioritize having their children



assist with overcoming financial hurdles rather than ensuring their continued education.

Fortunately, the current administration recognizes the importance of educational spaces in less developed and underprivileged areas, with a particular focus on Sistan and Baluchestan. They have made it a priority to allocate resources for the provision of educational

facilities, aiming to eliminate deprivation in the region. Additionally, various charity organizations and generous individuals have taken up the responsibility of constructing schools throughout the province. However, despite these efforts, there are still deficiencies in facilities and shortages of human resources that need to be promptly addressed.



Although the government and various charity organizations have prioritized school construction in Sistan and Baluchestan Province, many students across the province study within *kapari* (tent) schools, shown in the photo above.

● TASNIM

Iran ready to set up blood transfusion center in Palestine

An official with the Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization (IBTO) has said that the organization is prepared to set up a standard blood transfusion center in Palestine in cooperation with the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS).

IBTO spokesman Bashir Haji Beigi also condemned the Israeli regime's attacks on the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, declaring that the organization has

received many requests from the Iranian people, who are keen on donating blood for the war-stricken nation of Palestine, according to IRNA.

Pointing to the fact that the process of shipping blood to Gaza would be time-consuming due to the need for international permissions, Haji Beigi said that the IBTO in coordination with the head of IRCS announced its readiness to set up a blood transfusion

center in Palestine with a daily blood donation capacity of 200 units.

It is worth mentioning that the Palestinian Ministry of Health in Gaza declared on Monday that the number of Palestinian martyrs exceeded 8,300 people, 70 percent of them children and women, who lost their lives as a result of the Zionist regime's relentless attacks on the Gaza Strip over the past 23 days of bombardments. The



number of the wounded is also estimated more than 20,000 people, plus 2,000 still missing.

● IRNA

IRCS reopens clinic in Afghanistan

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The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) has recently announced the reopening of its clinic in Zaranj, a city located in southwestern Afghanistan. This development comes as a result of a collaborative effort between key stakeholders, including the head of the IRCS, the representative of the president for Afghanistan affairs, and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kabul. Peyman

Namdar, the head of the Afghan Red Crescent, revealed on Tuesday that the clinic's reactivation was meticulously coordinated among these parties, IRNA reported. Namdar further elaborated that preliminary measures are currently underway to prepare for the imminent reopening of the health center. Once operational, the clinic will provide specialized examinations and conduct general surgeries, catering to the healthcare needs of the local community.

Iran, Afghanistan engage in productive talks over Hamun water share

Social Desk

Iran's VP and the head of the country's Department of the Environment has announced that Tehran and Kabul have recently engaged in fruitful talks concerning Iran's International Hamun Wetland and its water share. Ali Salajeghe revealed that Afghan officials have made a commitment to release the water share of the Hamun Wetland once Afghanistan receives sufficient precipitation, according to IRNA.

These discussions between Tehran and Kabul are still ongoing, with both parties working towards a resolution.

Emphasizing the Iranian government's commitment to ensuring the well-being of its citizens and meeting their water needs, Salajeghe stated that even if precipitation conditions worsen in the Sistan and Baluchestan Province, there is no cause for concern. The official assured that the government will not tolerate any hardships faced by the people in accessing water resources.



AUCTION SJSCO. 140208

Hereby Sirjan Jahan Steel Complex announces selling and export 10,000 STEEL BILLET (Size 150 x 150 mm) with the possibility of increasing the contract amount to 20,000 tons on basis of FOB, Interested bidders are invited to get documents with send an email to sjsco.sales.info@gmail.com

All the documents will be sent VIA email. All bids on conformity to tender instruction should be submitted no later than Sunday, Nov. 12th, 2023(2023-11-12)

For more information, please contact us at:

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SIRJAN JAHAN STEEL COMPLEX

Second Announcement


NATIONAL IRANIAN SOUTH OILFIELDS COMPANY
AHVAZ-IRAN

TENDER NO.: 08-21-0140021

National Iranian South Oilfields Company (NISOC) intends to purchase the following goods

Items	Material Description	Quantity
01	CASING 5-1/2 IN. API GRADE CRA-110 SUPER, "VAM TOP" THREAD, RANGE 3 (MAX. LENGTH 40.5 FT), 26 PPF	2,000LE
02	COUPLING, CASING, 5-1/2 IN. API GRADE CRA-110 SUPER, 13% CR, UNS41426 SEAMLESS, ALL WEIGHTS VAM TOP	30 NO

Vendors who intend to participate in aforesaid tenders are requested to send their "Intention To Participate" letter via fax to the following number along with their resume according to Qualitative Assessment Form no. 1, available at: www.nisoc.ir, not later than 14 days after the second announcement, otherwise, their requests for participation in the tender will be disregarded.

The applicants should have relevant background in supplying the required goods and capability to provide and submit a bid bond of 212,584/47 EURO or 84,669,630,325 RIAL, in favor of NISOC. Tender documents including the materials through technical specifications and Qualitative Assessment Forms can be accessed via: www.nisoc.ir-material-procurement-management-tab. ONLY ACCEPTABLE DELIVERY TERM IS D.D.P., NISOC'S WAREHOUSE, AGHAJARI, IRAN. PAYMENT TERM IS C.O.D., SUBSEQUENT TO NISOC'S MATERIAL APPROVAL.

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