Summary Report of the Fourth Week for Popularization of Science
Tehran, Iran

(7-12 November, 2015)

Iranian Association for Popularization of science

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Akram Ghadimi & Colleagues

Foreword

In 2015, Iranian Association for Popularization of Science with the aim of "Promotion of Scientific Vision in Community" announces the organization of "Popularization of Science week" from 6th to 11 November for the consecutive fourth year. The various programs are organized with the cooperation of some institutions and Scientific & Cultural Organizations towards the Popularization of Science as well as its generation as follow:

Saturday, 7 Nov 2015	**Opening Ceremony of Week of Popularization of Science & Popularization of Science and Media**
Sunday, 8 Nov 2015	**Popularization of Science and Next Generation**
Monday, 9 Nov 2015	**Popularization of Science and History of Science**
Tuesday, 10 Nov 2015	**World Day of Science for Peace & Development**
Wednesday, 11 Nov 2015	**Popularization of Science & Life**
Thursday, 12 Nov 2015	**Popularization of Science & Ethics of Science**

World Science Day for Peace and Sustainable Development is one of the beautiful achievements of the Cultural, Scientific and Training Organization of the United Nations (UNESCO) and its purpose is to study and analyze the different parts of role and scientific position in achieving the sustainable development and also assistance to the development of peace outlook. This day provides an opportunity that the public can being familiar with the significance of science in community and rendering of services to humanity and it is the integral part in their life.

Hence, the innovation for organizing of week as Popularization of Science by the Iranian Association for Popularization of Science has two valuable results: the registration of this international occasion in Iran National Calendar and planning the issue of the promotion of science in different levels of community.

We hope that this ceremony will be able to establish the integrated and systematic relationship between science and community. In recent report, the programs summary of Popularization of Science week is presented in 2015.

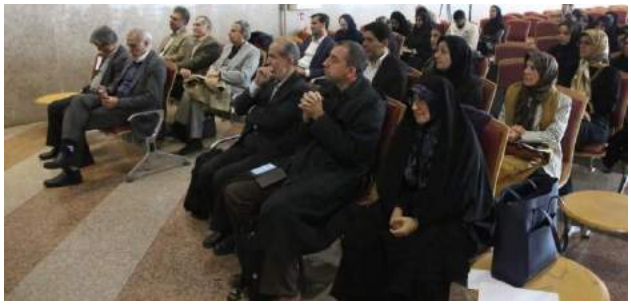
Finally, Iranian Association for Popularization of Science takes this opportunity to appreciate all who involved in organization of the program of this week.

The Fourth Year of the Week for Popularization of Science in Islamic Republic of Iran in a Glance November, 2015

The 10th November (19th Aban in Persian Calendar) was determined as "the Global Day of Science for Peace and Development" by UNESCO. The ceremony of "the Week for Popularization of Science" in Iran was commenced simultaneous with "the Global Day of Science for Peace and Development" on 7th November (16th Aban).

The Inaugural Ceremony of the Week for Popularization of Science Saturday, 7th November 2015

The inaugural ceremony of "the Week for Popularization of Science" was held with the participation of those interested in science and popularization of Science. The manager of the program was Mr. Alireza Khanjari.



Dr. Akram Ghadimi ; Director of Iranian Association for Popularization of Science:

Today, the world is faced with serious challenges and recognizing these challenges and use of the right tools can lead to overcome the barriers. So far, Iranian Association for Popularization of Science has tried to popularize science and address the challenges and problems in the field of popularization of Science. Popularization of Science is like obligatory charity (Zakat) and traditions can be found on this important issue. One of the goals of popularization of Science is coexistence and peace; also, another mission of popularization of Science is arousing curiosity among the public and to fight against superstition and ignorance.

It is over several decades that the Iranian Association for Popularization of Science was established and in all these years, the policy of Association for Popularization of Science has

been confidence creation in policies as well as in people on the basis of their ability to achieve the objectives outlined in the Charter of this Association.

Dr. Reza Mansouri; Director of the National Observatory Project

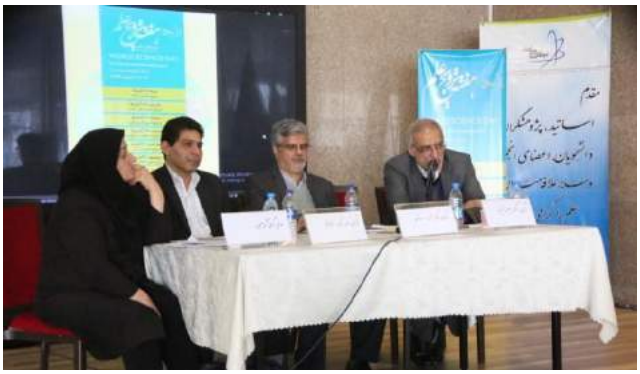
Dr. Mansouri, while addressing the question " what are the main tasks of scientific associations?" and outlining its response to those present at the event commented; it is important to realize that science provides the means to make new concepts that cannot be provided by verbal language.

Speaking of popularization of Science is done in our country, whereas the true meaning of science has not been clear to most people yet. In continuation, he criticized some of the activities which are done without the support of fundamental research. He said; the developed countries spend on scientific projects and besides they spend to introduce and justify these projects. Unfortunately, in our country the share of the first issue (spending on projects) is very low and the share of the second issue (the spending to introduce and explain the project to people) is zero. The true meaning of science is that science is a tool for thinking and we should know that science is different from technology. The two important components; education and science should not be equated and this is a great mistake that these two categories are known as one. And scientific associations that are representatives of science should give the society to understand; if we don't spend on science now, we will face with many problems.

Then the roundtable of "**the role of scientific associations in popularization of science"** was held.

The Roundtable of "The Role of Scientific Associations in Popularization of Science"

This roundtable was held with participation of Dr. Mahin Gazani, Dr. Jafar Tofighi, Dr. Babak Nakhoda and with the management of Dr. Mahmoud Sadeghi.



Dr. Mahmoud Sadeghi; The Secretary of the Commission on Scientific Associations:

Scientific associations in Iran are over 80 years old and are active in the fields of basic Science, technology and engineering, humanities, agriculture and interdisciplinary Science. He pointed to the important role of these associations in popularization of science and the necessity of establishing links between science and industry and the society and urged strengthening parent associations in order to obtain the necessary scientific authority. Scientific associations are registered in the "Office of Registration of Companies and Industrial Ownership" and Ministry of Science monitors the performance of scientific associations. Scientific associations are the links between civil society and the government.

Dr. Tofighi; Head of Iranian Association for Scientific Development:

He stressed on strengthening scientific development infrastructures, science and technology policies and the National Master Scientific Map. He mentioned; before understanding the popularization of Science, it is important to understand the concepts of science, education, technology and scientific thinking.

Talking about science, popularization of Science and science use is a continuous chain that formation of this chain is necessary to achieve sustainable development. Before popularization of Science, attention should be given to this topic, that how decisions of the country could be based on science. Science requires popularization and awareness and in this regard scientific associations can play an important role.

Dr. Mahin Gazani; Head of Science Department of Iranian National Commission for UNESCO

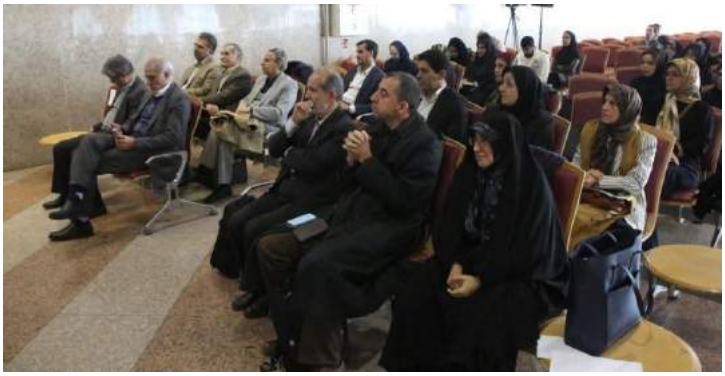
Dr. Gazani pointed out the programs of National Commission for UNESCO to use the capacities of scientific associations. Since its founding (1945), UNESCO has worked through science to create peace and eradicate poverty and in this regard has implemented programs such as establishment of oceanographic commission, international program of geological, Rio+20, environment, water and sustainable development. And it is active in this regard through five national committees in cooperation with Member States in particular non-governmental organizations. UNESCO presents awards and scholarships and works through geo-

parks network and trans-boundary stocks for peace, supports museums and trains science journalists for popularization of Science. UNESCO is in relationship with scientific associations including; marine and ocean associations, basic Science and environment associations.

Dr. Babak Nakhoda; Faculty Member of Agricultural Biotechnology Research Institute

He stressed on the important role of scientific associations in developing major upstream documents, projects, laws and regulations and executive regulations of the government and the Islamic Parliament by presenting a report on the measures of scientific associations for popularization of Science. He mentioned; the research community of the country is able to pursue this important issue and accelerate the realization of this issue.

The associations of agricultural Science play an important role in developing important laws including; National Bio safety Law of Islamic Republic of Iran and the related regulations as well as the reform bill of genetic resources.



Day of Popularization of Science and Media
Saturday, 7th November 2015

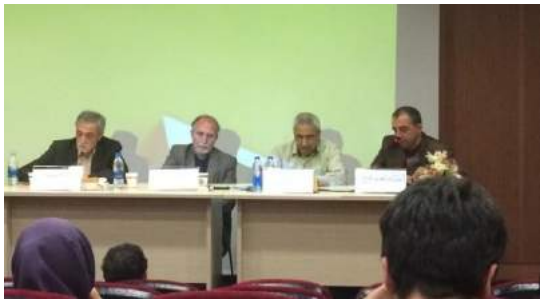
Three programs including; "Scientific Documentary Workshop", the meeting on "Scientific Media, Science Institution, and Popularization of Science" and "Info graphic Workshop" were held in the afternoon of the first day of "the Week for Popularization of Science".

Scientific Documentary Workshop

Mr. Siavash Safarianpour spoke about dos and don'ts of the production of scientific documentaries at this workshop.

The Meeting on "Scientific Media, Science Institution, Popularization of Science"

The program of popularization of Science and the media was held with participation of Dr. Mehdi Mohsenianrad, Dr. Mohammad Amin Ghaneirad, Dr. Mehdi Zare and the experts of popularization of Science, science journalists from different media and those interested in popularization of Science. The manager of the meeting was Dr. Hassan Namakdoust Tehrani, professor of communications and a member of the board of directors of" Iranian Association for Popularization of Science".



Dr. Mohammad Amin Ghaneirad; Faculty Member of National Research Institute for Science Policy:

The function of media is establishing relationship between science and society. The media is trying to spread out science so that to be available to the public that is meant popularization of Science.

Three waves with a convergence have occurred in science, in media and in the society and have influenced each other. In the first wave, the criteria is academic science, scientific language and scientific logic.

The second wave of science expands in the market and in the government, in this wave, the media plays the role of culture and knowledge and benefits from art and literature to win the trust of people towards science.

In the third wave, awareness is found about the ideological aspect of science and at this stage people are involved in introduction, evaluation and distribution of knowledge. Science journalists, on the one hand belong to the society and people and on the other hand work in a scientific field. Also, science journalism should contribute to the dialogue on science and help to science and convey the people's concerns to the scientists. We must achieve a symmetrical pattern of popularization of Science that one side of it is science and the other side of it is the society; on one side of this symmetrical pattern there should be a scientist and at the other side should be people in which science progresses and can be adapted to the needs and concerns of the people.

Dr. Mehdi Mohsenianrad; Professor of Communications, Imam Sadiq University:

The most important problem of science is its different language (jargon) with the language of people, even it has a language that differs from the language of its producers. Therefore, to solve this problem, the media comes into action. Today, our journalist play only the role of a microphone for officials and have little expertise.

Scientific writing is a new specialty through which journalists are going to write in a way that scientists that produce science also enjoy when reading it. To have journalists that can convert knowledge from language of scientists to language of people, and also convey the concerns of people to the ear of scientists, there are two ways; one expertise in science journalism that could simply transmit scientific content and the other is having freedom of expression and access to information to express the concerns of the people.

Dr. Mehdi Zare; Faculty Member of International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology:

Today, scientists and experts of media consider popularization and medialization of science and scientific achievements as an important challenge. Science is a testable and falsifiable experience in the world. As well as, science is driven based on natural laws and is explainable. So, attention should be paid in the time of its medicalization to comprehensibility and durability of knowledge and lack of a protector. For example, when an earthquake happens people are very curious about this incident for immediate information and also finding a response to their concerns.

Infographic Workshop

Mr. Mehdi Saremifar, science journalist held a workshop on production of infographic.

Day of Popularization of Science and the Next Generation

Programs for “Scientific Meeting for New Science and Technology” and “Workshop on Law in Simple Language” and meeting for "Popularization of Science and the Next Generation” were held in the morning and evening of the second day of” the Week for Popularization of Science”.

Scientific Meeting for “New Science and Technology”

Mr. Mostafa Amini; PhD Student in Knowledge and **Information Science:**

The issues related to societies and different groups and the effect of the data on the virtual and physical world, as well as the relations between them were discussed at this meeting. Analyses of the massive data including; descriptive, predictive and prescriptive analyses were presented.

Genetics of scientific paradigms including; the nature of experimental science, theoretical science, science push, explorative science and global experiences in the field of e-science with a focus on Britain, United States of America, EU were discussed at this meeting. In summing up, some features of the paradigm of data-based Science and the new development in the science and technology systems were expressed.

Workshop on Law in Simple Language

This workshop was held with participation of Ms. Nazanin Kianifard, Fariba Goudarzi and Elham Vahidi on the following topics:

Civil Law, The Family Protection Act adopted in 2014, Executive Regulation of the Family Support Act of 2015, Stipulations, Provisions in the deed of marriage, additional terms and wording, sign stipulation obstacles and ways to overcome it, remove or not remove dowry, custom and law, patriarchy: media, economy (women face of poverty and polygamy) and policy, right of imposition: matchmaking, marriage (Alimony, Dowry, Nehleh and Ojratolmesl), divorce, custody or guardian, allegiance, inheritance, age of criminal responsibility, temporary marriage, polygamy, marriage annulment.

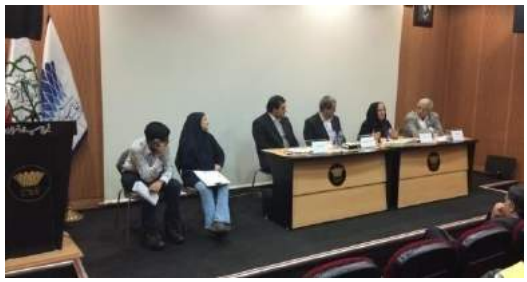
The Meeting on “Popularization of Science and the Next Generation”

This meeting was held with participation of Dr. Hassan Ashaiery, Dr, Mehdi Eslami, Ms. Noushafarin Ansari and two students with the management of Dr. Morteza Majdfar on 8th November 2015 at Tehran’s Milad Tower. The participants of this program were experts of education and communication and the general public that reviewed the issues related to the obstacles of popularization of Science in Iran’s next generation.

Dr. Morteza Majdfar; Senior Editor of Research and Scientific Journal of Shoghe Tagheer (Enthusiasm for Change)

Let's start the discussion with this question; what we should do for students to interest them in learning science with all the problems that exist?

Because of different scientific expertise at this meeting, the participants looked at it from different three angles. Dr. Ashaiery from the perspective of philosophy, neuroscience; Ms. Ansari from the perspective of library science development tools and Dr. Eslami from the perspective of application of science.



Ms. Noushafarin Ansari; The Secretary of Children's Book Council of Iran

She gave an introduction on the Iranian identity and local science and then pointed out the cultural backgrounds of its training to the next generation and expressed some issues.

Every nation is dependent on its geography and history. Despite clear geographical and cultural position of our country, why our country has grown a little science friendship in itself? Now, my question is that, fortunately the new generation loves science more than its predecessors and finds educational and cultural perceptions in science and then in practice. How can we offer it in the most beautiful shape, how and where? After consulting with the audience, she answered; family, local communities and NGOs, the mass media, educational environments and books are the most important factors in delivering cultural and scientific findings.

Then raised the major differences between micro and macro science. In the following, with some examples of active groups in this field, she pointed to the positive role of virtual groups of science exchange in cultural context and public awareness. Then she criticized fear of technology and stressed the need to embrace technology and take advantage of it properly.

Dr. Hassan Ashaieri; Neurologist

He expressed the concept of science and pseudo-science and false science and explained them with some examples and also referred to strong scientific historiography and its difference with that of Europe and America. Science may create culture, but culture alone cannot be the basis for production of knowledge. Due to various historical events in the country, especially in the last few centuries, the differences in approach to science are great. Iranian culture has oral mode and we should make our writings historical. Our management approaches are largely conflicts with thoughts that can be traced back to many factors. After talking about the answers of the students, Dr. Ashaiery gave comments about IQ and emotional intelligence and stated that the level of emotional intelligence in Iran has dropped dramatically. He described the effects of reading without purpose as dangerous and warned in the field of culture in relation to polluting mind by inaccurate and in efficient subjects.

Dr. Mehdi Eslami; Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University

He explained about the ways of education in universities and mentioned that most of our Science are transcriptions of developed countries. The relationships between needs and scientific priorities have not been clearly identified. In Switzerland and the UK laws children under 16 do not have the right to use smart phones.

Then, **two students** including a boy and a girl in grades7and 9 as a representative of the next generation were invited to respond to the questions. The first question was: what is the application of that kind of science that you learn in school in your life? The two students answered the questions and in relation to the answers, the experts of the program explained in detail.

Then, **Dr. Majdfar** explained in relation to various aspects of research and expanded it by some examples. Also, by referring to the books that are available in Association for Popularization of Science, he emphasized on applicability and comprehensibility of these books. He also reviewed recent works of publishers for non-academic environments, and considered new changes in scientific fields to be very useful.

Then the guest students responded to another question: In your opinion, what kind of help software and information technology make to your enthusiasm to study? After raising the question, experts and audiences reviewed the students' answers. At the end of the program, **Dr. Ghadimi** while thanking the guests said; this year for the first time in the Week for Popularization of Science, a day was named "Popularization of Science and the next generation" and considered the meeting a starting point for discussions in this area. At the end of the program, while appreciating the experts and the two students for their participation promised to repeat these programs in the next years.

The day of "Popularization of Science and History of Science"

Monday, 9th November 2015

Monday, 9th November is named as the day of "Popularization of Science and History of Science". On this day, the program of "The Meeting of Knowledge-based Patterns and Intellectual Property Rights in Libraries" was held with participation of Dr. Mahmoud Sadeghi and Ms. Bahareh Hassanpour and the “Meeting on Popularization of Science and History of Science” was held with participation of Dr. Hanif Ghalandari and Dr. Mansour Vesali in the morning and in the afternoon.

“The Meeting of Knowledge-based Patterns and Intellectual Property Rights in Libraries”

First, Dr. Mahmoud Sadeghi spoke about "protecting the rights of authors in Iran, past, present and future" and then Mrs. Bahareh Hassanpour spoke about "digital library of Hosseinieh Ershad".

Dr. Mahmoud Sadeghi; Vice Chairman of Intellectual Property Associations and Secretary of the Commission on Scientific Associations of Iran

"Protecting the rights of authors in Iran, past, present and future"

He spoke about the steps of the history of intellectual property in the world and Iran and explained the laws that are related to the intellectual property rights of managers. In intellectual property, scientific and intellectual phenomena are considered as assets. Copyright has different meanings in different countries for example, in the french system, it is referred to the right of author, but in Iran is referred to the right of publication. The right of author is considered as spiritual and financial rights, but the right of publication is considered as financial and moral rights.

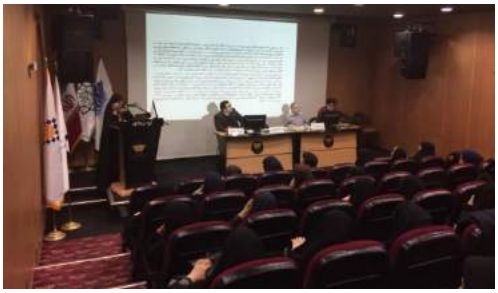
Ms. Bahareh Hassanpour; Expert, Library of Husseinieh Ershad

Digital Library of Husseinieh Ershad

The aim of Digital Library of Husseinieh Ershad is to make bibliographic information and full-text sources of invaluable resource of the library available to all Internet users around the world. She also commented on the available resources of the Library and library features including; membership, updating resources, etc.

The meeting of "Popularization of Science and History of Science"

The Meeting of “Science and History of Science" was held on the evening of Monday 9th November 2015 with the presence of Mrs. Soheila Pazry, Dr. Hanif Ghalandari, Dr. Mansour Vesali with the management of Dr. Sheikh Rezaee. Considering the International Year of Light, the topics of history of science were light and optics.



Dr. Hanif Ghalandari; Faculty Member of Museum of Science and Technology of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Ibn al-Haytham and seeing the light

Islamic scholars translated optics into "science of landscapes and visions" He pointed to the most famous theories of seeing in the past: the theory of emission of visual light and the theory of form. In the following, the great and well-known book "Almanazir" and other treatises of Ibn al-Haytham were introduced in which one can trace the problems related to the study of light.

Ibn al-Haytham believed that because seeing is conditional to light, the properties of light should be understood. From Ibn al-Haytham’s point of view, it can be said about seeing; light from the surface of each object affects the eyes. Similarly, if the light from the luminous object reaches the eyes, light and color both affect the eyes. From Ibn al-Haytham’s view, color is of intrinsic properties of the colored object and this is against the words of someone who knew color is recognized by light.

Ms. Soheila Pazari; Expert

Ibn al-Haytham, Kamal-aldinn Farsi and analysis of the phenomenon of reflection

She gave a brief look at the optics before Islam and the history of ancient optics. Then, he introduced the scientists of optics including; Euclid, Ptolemy, Isaac Kennedy, Abu Alaa Saadibn Sahl, Avicenna, al-Hassan ibn al-Haytham, Kamal al-Din Farsi.

Ibn al-Haytham commented about reflection in a part of the fourth article of “Almanzir”**.** Kamaloddin Farsi delivered the two following objections to his view:

1. The first objection: the dual function of a single event in dealing with a single level;
2. The second objection: the type of allegory used by Ibn al-Haytham and metaphor of light motion to objects motion.

Then, she raised the history of sound motion knowledge of Plato, Aristotle, al-Ferrari,Avicenna. Kamalaldin Farsi in writing "Maghale Alzv'" which is the appendix of the book "Tanghih Almanazir" knows spherical as Ibn al-Haytham the emission of light in transparent objects connected to the light source emitting. That is meant, he believed that the light from each point of luminous object is published along the straight lines and in the spherical surfaces in all directions.

There is no relationship between the opinions on optics and mechanical philosophy of the seventeenth century, and no compliance with a certain philosophical system is found in the views of Ibn al-Haythamand Kamaloddin Farsi. Ibn al-Haytham does not speak of "small bodies" as constituent particles of light in Almanazir or in his other works; instead, he speaks of "fine particles" of light or explanations like" the possible smallest component of light ".

Dr. Mansour Vesali; Faculty Member of Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training University

The history of science in science classroom

He began his discussion with the question "Why the nature of science should enter the curriculum?"Then he presented a few examples from the history of science and proposed a teaching model for teaching light. Also, he spoke of the nature of science in science teaching, and stressed on curiosity as the most important motivation in science. He added, there are different levels in asking questions; asking ourselves, asking yourself, asking scientists, asking the person next to you. Today, students are not capable of visualization and modeling and consider scientific issues as evident (they don't dispute) because they enter the class room without a question. Then, he pointed out to the history of science misunderstandings by the students and raised the theories related to optics from scientists point of view and pointed out how do we see objects luminous.

"Culture of Science & Peace" Conference
10th November, 2015

Conference on Culture of Science & Peace was held on November 10, 2015 in Milad Tower, Sa'adi Hall. After the inauguration ceremony, three professional sessions of "Culture, Politics & Peace", "Media, Culture & Peace", and "Science and Culture of Peace" were held. Inauguration ceremony was managed by Mr. Alireza Khanjari.

Inauguration

Dr. Akram Ghadimi; Director of Iranian Association for Popularization of Science

In the twentieth and twenty first centuries, more than ever the need to avoid war and conflict between human beings are revealed. The concept of peace beyond the definition of being free from war, is a phenomenon that human beings perceive it not as a desire but as a goal.

There is no doubt that establishment of scientific institutions, pursuing any goal or objective, create or will create a change in the functioning of the government. Scientific institutions will be cultural founders where they utilize science and technology to serve another culture that would be the culture of peace. In politics, peace is interpreted as freedom from war; but in the world of science and technology it means love. The culture of love is the culture of considering another equal to oneself, the culture of coexistence and respect; all of which are indicators of a phenomenon called peace. In fact, while discussing the culture of science and the culture of peace we express our concern on lacking these two factors.

This week was a cause for us to remind our community and the world once again that our world would be a better place, if we employ science and technology towards peace and once again to

remind that still peace is an idealistic concept for many people in the world; however science and technology serving peace might bring about promising indications of peace.

Mr. T. Akbarlou who is Representative of the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office (UTCO) read the message of Director-General of UNESCO.

Message from Ms. Irina Bokova; Director-General of UNESCO on the occasion of the World Science Day for Peace and Development
Science for a Sustainable Future
10 November 2015

This World Science Day for Peace and Development comes two months after agreement on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This new agenda embodies a new vision for humanity, for the planet, for peace, for the next 15 years – science stands at its heart as a force for positive transformation and a development multiplier.

All Governments recognize today the power of science to provide key answers for the better management of water, for the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean, for the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity, to tackle climate change and disasters, to foster innovation and to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality. To make the most of this power, we need to understand more clearly the global landscape of science and we need better tools to monitor progress.

This is the importance of the UNESCO Science Report, issued every five years, to identify trends in science, technology and innovation, across every region.

We launch this new edition on World Science Day for Peace and Development, to highlight the rising focus on science, technology and innovation by countries at all levels of development. Growing concerns with recurrent drought, flooding, hurricanes and other natural phenomena have led Governments to adopt strategies at both national and regional levels to protect agriculture, reduce disaster risks and diversify national energy mixes. Rising investment in the sciences reflects greater recognition of the need to build green societies along with green economies, bringing together changes in policy and legislation as well as values and behaviors.

These questions will be addressed in the forthcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) to be held in Paris, when leaders from across the world will gather to adopt a new agreement on international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of climate change. Science, technology and innovation is essential here, and we must do everything to support societies across the world, on every continent, to create and share knowledge. The 2030 Agenda, with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, calls for new efforts to build robust national science, technology and innovation policies and systems, to facilitate the transfer of technology and solutions, to which UNESCO is fully committed.

This is the message of the UNESCO Science Report and this World Science Day for Peace and Development, and I invite everyone to join us in taking this across the world, to build a better future for all.

Dr. Mehdi Elyasi; Deputy of Policy Making and Strategic Assessment for Vice-presidency of Science and Technology

He started his speech by stating that we open three windows.

1- Window of capacity; there is a huge capsule of potential capacities in the country along with many scientific centers and educated individuals;

2- The second window is a little disturbing with regard to peace and security; we are the sixth country producing greenhouse gases, our use of energy and water is uncontrolled and unscientific;

3- The third window is the window of future. We have to fill the gaps of the rate of unemployed educated people.

In the third window, the question is "what can we do?" What are the opportunities which might be a solution and improve this process? We have to accept some facts; we have rigid structure of thought at all levels and in governmental and economic structures. We carry frozen structure of tradition with us which are not traditions to be proud of but it is a collection of false traditions which have become habit and exist at all governmental levels.

What can be done in this rigid structure? What is the origin of change towards peace and development? Since today this rigid structure roots in the general culture of the people, is culture merely, the source of change? Which indicator of culture has to be targeted? It is the culture of technologic entrepreneurship which can be the source of change. We have to create opportunities for this 4.5 million capacity to become small parcels of initiative. Knowledge-based economy is nothing but the knowledge of expressing how these capacities are formed into small parcels of innovative firms and how they fit in the society; society means the industrial society and living area.

Dr. Siamak Khademi; Executive Deputy of Science Department of Iranian National Commission for UNESCO

Today, we are faced with two types of war. The first war is based on tribal disputes, economic benefits, oil, etc. which occurs among communities and countries. These conflicts kill human beings and destroy industries and social structures.

The other war happens quietly and it is the war that human race has started with the nature; pollution of the environment, degradation of water, air, soil resources, national and global

capitals. While discussing peace, we have to consider these two wars. We have to focus on cultural aspects and we have to respect the culture of different communities. This very fact requires cultural interaction with local communities in the country on one hand and external communities on the other hand.

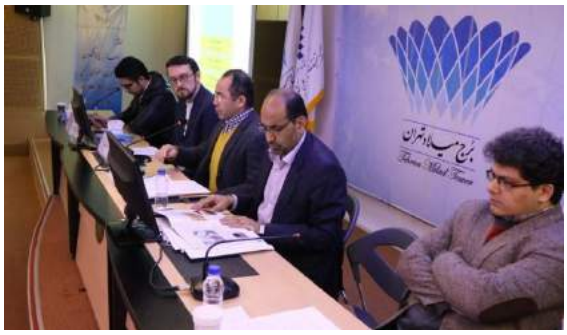
The next step is to develop our network and communication with scholars, scientists and cultural activists in various communities. Such communications fade the borders of cultural conflicts and create a better understanding of the culture of other communities. Enhanced cultural and scientific interactions with neighboring countries reduce cultural tensions. We should strengthen this scientific responsibility in ourselves and teach it to the children with ethics of science to employ science for achieving peace and sustainable development which is useful for our generation and the future generations.

Dr. Abdolrasoul Khalili; Representative of the Secretariat of Supreme Council of Iran's Free Trade, Industrial and Special Economic Zones

Always, we speak of culture of science in campuses and spaces of science production instead of considering it as a source of income generation. We consider science as a form of culture and not an opportunity of financial gain; the latter is something that our society desperately needs.

Our approach is cultural but the issues our society to deal with are not cultural because our people are culturally educated. We have to employ existing capacities and turn them into economic opportunities; we have to invite economic firms, and free trade zones create opportunities as well. Modernity has two wings; one is scientific development and the other is science production; production is innovation and development. However, these two are realized when we transform ideas into projects through economic foundations and bring them into economic areas. We have gaps in discussions over commercialization of science in the country. There is gap between the number of engineers and workers and it is not possible to link technician and working forces to engineers. Hence, they are not linked. Free trade zones are opportunities for commercialization of science.

Session One: Culture, peace and politics
Chairman: Dr. Hossein Sheikh Rezaie



Dr. Gholamreza Karimi; Faculty Member of Kharazmi University

The Role of Culture in Achieving Peace

Cultural relations are tools to provide peace for nations. Culture of peace forms the concept of peace in the minds of human beings through cultural activities. Undesirable cultural and perceived concepts create opposition and conflicts with different countries. Cultural relations may support diplomacy and create opportunities to establish formal relations between governments.

Role of international institutions is crucial in realizing peace. Implementation of cultural interaction projects from elementary school to university, change perceptions and is a measure which might be employed to achieve peace. Role of social movements and non-governmental organizations in changing perceptions of a nation are crucial. International immigrations shall not be perceived as a threat or brain drain but it might be a capacity and a capital. Development of peace through media and new communication technologies might establish networks and new structures in relations among countries.

In general, the process of achieving peace through positive cultural communications among nations and countries might be realized by focusing on the values such as respecting human rights, preserving the environment, reinforcement of cultural relations and preventing violence.

Dr. Arsalan Ghorbani Sheikhneshin; Faculty Member of Kharazmi University

Transformation of the Culture of Peace in International Relations

There are two importance aspects in peace. Many social structures, nations' interactions, cultural communications, etc. are intertwined. The second issue is that the evolution and transformation process of concepts shall be observed. Under current circumstances, pluralist and community-based approaches to peace are focused on which are intertwined with a range of human, social and cultural structures.

Evolution of the concepts of peace in theories are analyzed by four approaches: fundamental, constructive and responsive, social constructivism and religious approach.

Fundamental approach; focuses on why and existence and non-existence. Concept of peace originates from the mentality that is should be achieved within the frame work of government-nations and continuity of the rule of government-nations.

Constructive and responsive approaches that developed by the end of cold war are based on the assumption of a government-nations framework. Globalization enhanced social movements and in this approach positivism went under question. Human being is important and in building peace values and norms, dos and don'ts and why should be taken into consideration. Social constructivism approach challenges government-nations framework. Religious approach; the above approaches supported revival of religious approach. The challenge of this approach is its normative threats. In the third approach we witness three evolutions; substantive, touchstone, incentive. Pluralistic peace includes a set of social and human systems.

Dr. Ali Shahidi; Faculty Member of Tehran University

The Term and Concept of Peace in Iranian languages

The origin of the term "reconciliation" was reviewed in Middle Persian or Pahlavi Sasanid. Reconciliation, represents the term "peace" as used today. In ancient Iranian texts, expressions of reconciliation (peace) include: in reconciliation with which means in conciliation or towards peace; reconciliation plan; as wars had plans and roadmaps there was plan and programming for peace; sign of reconciliation, which meant the will to establish peace; washing the face of reconciliation which is meant pacifism and is referred to in many occasions in Shahnameh; to refresh reconciliation means conciliation; wolf reconciliation; which is meant pretended reconciliation; late reconciliation, which is referred to someone spiteful in war who hardly reconciles. Each expression is defined in details.

Dr. Kobra Roshanfekr Faculty Member of Tarbiyat Modares University

Ms. Nassrin Kazemzadeh; PhD Student of Arabic Language and Literature

Peace & its Features in Poems of Abdel Muti Hejazi

Peace means salute, friendship, reconciliation and tolerance which is as opposed to conflict and animosity. In the past it was applied in a more limited scope; however, it is developed now and refers to a situation which is calm, free from war, with no tension and struggle.

Peace is not an absolute concept hence its features originate from the view of human towards the world. Main features of peace in literature include: love and friendship, understanding and agreement, tolerance and patience, solidarity, freedom and justice, human rights and conflict resolution and nuclear weapons.

There are human and idealistic manifestations of peace in Hejazi's poems where he thinks of peace far beyond his country; a peace which dominates all Arab territories and above that surpasses the whole world.

Features of peace in Abdel Muti Hejazi's poems include: love and friendship, solidarity, justice and freedom, security and agreement and prevention of violence. Love and friendship are focus of his poems.

Mr. Ali Sabaghian; PhD Student of Tarbiyat Modares University

Reviewing the Concept of Peace in Memoires of the Flesh Novel from Ahlam Mostaghanemi

Ahlam Mostaghanemi, who is an elite of the Arab world expresses his concern of peace in his novel "Memoirs of the Flesh". Definition of peace is understood within his anti-war literature. He criticizes the society for nurturing terrorism and considers the governments as the main cause of war and demonstrates his humanistic approach.

As a female author who has endured difficulties including displacement and loss of loved ones and has witnessed destruction, made an effort to denounce war and offers peace to the reader. She wishes peace not only for herself but also for the whole Arab world. In her novel she discusses the situation in Palestine.

Session Two: Media & Culture of Peace
Chairman: Dr. Hadi Khanaki

Dr. Hadi Khanaki; Faculty Member of Allameh Tabatabaei University

Peace Journalism & Its News Values in Iran; the way of reflecting the news on invasion of coalition forces to Iraq in 6 national newspapers (Keyhan, Resalat, Etela'at, Hamshahri, Etemad and Yas-e Noe)

The rate of using peace journalism components in the period of study in 6 selected newspapers is low and use of positive and peaceful values reflected in the news is so rare that it is to say that the author has not knowingly applied them. In other words, lack of awareness of such values, consciously or sub-consciously leads towards war. The ambiance dominating to defend the oppressed in Iranian media is a shared normative and value component in people-orientation and supporting the oppressed.

The newspapers didn't have correspondents present in the war areas and the news was collected from news agencies, especially developed from foreign agencies. Domestic news agencies quoted foreign agencies with less coverage on what was happening to the people of Iraq. It seems therefore, that fewer newspapers published descriptive reports and instead of analytical reports have preferred to focus on conflicts between the two sides. What other major global media did as well and Iranian newspapers in reflecting the news and to preventing confrontation failed to take initiative. An important part of the trend in war journalism in national newspapers arises from ignorance and lack of proper training of journalists. In other words, it seems that journalists are yet unaware of their role in reflecting the outside world and construction of virtual reality for the people. Legal rules and ethical codes are not properly internalized in the approach of journalists.

Dr. Nassrin Mosaffa; Faculty Member of Tehran University

Repetition and Expression of Violence Through Mass Media and its Impact on the Culture of Peace

If you look at world history, the history of the wars are documented and taught. The media also plays an important role in social relations, public culture and culture of peace. Under current international circumstance and at the end of the Cold War, we are witnessing ethnic conflicts, and due to armed conflict arising from ethnic conflicts, we witness increased hostilities in the public sphere.

Media does not reflect peaceful life among people and tribes, but violent and hostile behavior is reflected in all media which advocates continued violence. Repeated violence is internalized in the life of human beings. Narration on violence has faded its evil feature. Should there not be restrictions on narrating and reflecting violence? Do people have the right to avoid reading and watching violence? Is this a human rights issue? Focus on limited repetition of violence in mass media shall result in fewer advocacies towards war.

Dr. Mohammad Mansournejad; PhD of Political Science, Tehran University

Internet and Culture of Peace

To advocate the culture of peace through mass media and in particular in cyberspace, one of the issues to bear in mind is the very fact that young people are more prone to accept values. The role of mass media such as internet to establish or strengthen the culture of peace shall not be perceived as absolute.

Several factors influence the culture impact of media, and more precisely, the effect varies from nation to nation and group to group, as well as person to person.

It requires for the sites with a holistic approach towards the culture of peace to link, but above that, officials of sites and blogs active in the field of solidarity and more specifically peace to arrange regular quarterly meetings or they shall meet every six months and by sharing responsibilities act deliberately towards developing culture of peace in their internet activities. Some smaller approaches towards building the culture of peace through the internet include: campaign of peace advocates, forming social groups and internet sites and blogs focusing on culture of peace, convergent reflection of issues (sports, art, etc.) and so on.

Mr. Amir Yazdian; PhD Student, Communication Science

Mr. Ali Shaker; PhD Student, Communication Science

Critical Media Literacy; Essentials of Peace and Citizen Journalism

Citizen journalists need access to media messages and messages have to be fully understood and comprehended; then, with a critical analysis, figure its implicit and explicit aspects; and eventually she/he shall be able to express her/his own idea using potential and existing media capacities. The end result of this process is an informed citizen, responsible and active in social issues.

Peace has become an effective player in international relations. In understanding violence, attention should be paid to its physical explicit manifestation (war, beating, torture, bombing or killing), verbal and psychological aspects, highlighting the concepts of structural violence and cultural violence.

Peace journalism components are: solution-oriented, process-oriented, truth-seeking and people-oriented. Critical media literacy, supporting training of social issues and socio- cultural differences, supporting wise exploitation of media, recognition and valuation of media content, critical analysis of media formats, reviewing the applications and media works and creation of alternative media. Then the Five Principles of Critical Media Literacy were reviewed. At the end "citizen journalist harbinger of peace in society" was introduced.

Dr. Zarrin Zardar; Faculty Member of Allameh Tabatabaei University

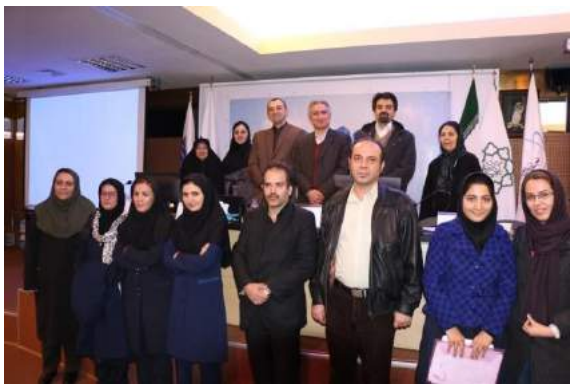
Media Representation of Science and Technology in Iran in Connection with the Concept of Peace; Case study of Manifestation of Biotechnology on Iran TV

Biotechnology representation on Iranian television is ideological and based on the concept of conflict. Ideological and conflict-oriented representation of science and technology blocks the way for developing communications based on peaceful concepts such as dialogue, conflict resolution and people-orientation.

Iran's scientific development requires dialogue and synergies on an international scale and discussion on risks and benefits of science and technology on a national scale.

Media representation of science and technology in Iran contradicts the objectives of sustainable development of the country. Therefore, media policies compatible to the needs of the society shall be revised so that the public can play its role in supporting scientific development and monitor the scientific direction of their country.

Session Three: Science & Culture of Peace
Chairman: Dr. Mojtaba Maghsoudi



Dr. Mehdi Nasr; Faculty Member of Payam Noor University, Shahre Kord

Dialogue in the Public Domain as a Key Element of the Culture of Peace

The main obstacles in realization of peace and dialogue in the public domain are avarice attitude of the states and enchantment of nations and recoil from public activities so that society in the form of hedonic particles and atoms is replaced by a population of human beings who are unaware of their social identity. Another obstacle to achieve peace is mass society because mass society equalize and repress perspectives of human thinking. While in the public domain there should be numerous aspects and perspectives and can never design a common scale or denominator for them.

Ms. Mahshid Dowlat Madali; Researcher of Electronic Publishing for Children and Adolescents

Ms. Marjan Foroughi; Researcher of Electronic Publishing for Children and Adolescents

Application of E-books in Popularization of Peace

The role of technology in providing new opportunities for compiling books is crucial. It is better to share concerns using stories, in an interactive sphere. The need to activities on literature development in electronic domain including training on Microsoft products at schools is felt. Teaching different angles of peace to adolescents is necessary. The role of technology in popularization and motivating to read is critical. Proper use of technology based on its positive

aspects shall be taught. Daily issues published by domestic and foreign media influence the minds of children.

Dr. Mehdi Zare; Faculty Member of International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology

Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Migration

Human beings help increasing the effect of greenhouse cases through deforestation, rangeland degradation and increased use of fossil fuels. Of the consequences of global warming and climate change in Iran and the Middle East and the Mediterranean are; drought, loss of inland lakes such as Orumiyeh and Maharloo Lakes and shortage of water (drought stress in many regions).

Assessment of maps released for Middle East region by NASA show that during 2003 and 2010, the region between Iraq, Syria and Turkey have been the heart of drought. Evaluation of average precipitation in 1963 to 2003 shows that the average precipitation in Iran during this period decreased by about half a millimeter per year.

According to the report of National Meteorological Agency and based on the assessment of annual rainfall during 1951 to 2011, only three provinces of Gilan, Mazandaran Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari had annual precipitation more than 750 mm per year.

Evaluation of the average daily temperature during 1951 to 2011 indicate 2.5 to 3 degree increase in temperature during this period that was recorded in most meteorological stations in Iran. In ten years, it seems that during 2006 to 2015, almost 1.2 million people in Iran have migrated internally. About 70% of migration in Iran was towards cities, especially big cities. Climate Change in the Persian Gulf has brought warming and storms, dust and air pollution.

Dr. Mojtaba Maghsoudi; Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University Tehran Central Branch

Popularization the Culture of Reading, a Prerequisite for the Development of Culture of Peace; Case Study of the Middle East

Over decades, the Middle East region has witnessed and experienced war, conflict, and disputes. Indeed many geopolitical, strategic, geo-economic factors along with a number of domestic, regional and trans-regional actors have been effective in manifestation, continuity and complexity of this equation. Common causes and continued violence and conflict in aforementioned aspects have been the core of discussions in dozens of books, articles and lectures; the significant separation of Middle Eastern societies with the concept of reading, disgust from books and lack of knowledge shall be taken into consideration with regards to

misconceptions and socio-political and cultural malfunctioning at domestic, local and national relations, as well as relations with neighboring countries in the Middle East.

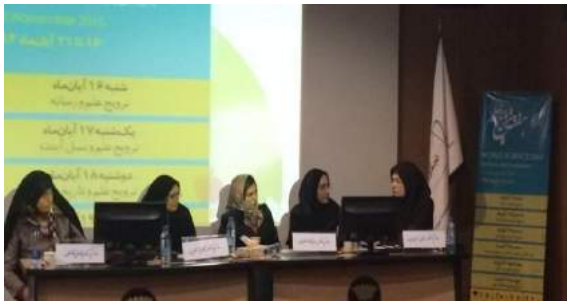
If we accept that logic, essence, nature, function and outcome of book reading culture is popularization awareness, interaction and peace, and the fact that societies unfamiliar with reading are away from knowledge, conciliation, dialogue and interaction, how close is Middle East to books as the ambassador of peace and reconciliation and dialogue and how far is it from war and conflict?

Science & Life Day
Wednesday, November 11, 2015

Wednesday, 11th November, 2015 was named "Science and Life Day". Three sessions on "Science, Life and Health", "Women, Science and Development", and "Climate Change and Water Crisis in Iran" were held in this day.

Science, Life and Health Session

The participants of the session were Dr. Shoa Kazemi, Dr. Ranjbar, Dr. Taghavi and Dr. Ghadimi and chaired by Dr. Elaheh Hejazi.



Dr. Karina Ghadimi; General and Breast Surgeon

Cancer is the second cause of death in women and the most common type of this illness in women is breast cancer. The age range of developing breast cancer in our country is 10 to 15 years younger compared to other countries of the world. Early diagnosis of cancer increases a patient's lifetime. In most cases, upper and outer quarter of breast is affected by cancer, but it can occur in any part.

Nowadays, major evolution has occurred in the treatment of this disease by screening methods and early detection of the disease and therapeutic advances. Unfortunately, because in our country, screening methods are not taken seriously and breast cancer is often diagnosed when it has reached to a critical point and its mortality rate is higher than developed countries. According to the statistics since 2008 the prevalence rate of breast cancer has increased from 17 per

thousand to 28 per cent thousand. Raising awareness among women and their attention to the serious threat that breast cancer poses are key factors in controlling the disease.

The best weapon against breast cancer is early diagnosis. Mammography is the main component of breast cancer screening.

Dr. Fereshteh Taghavi; Research Assistant, Tarbiat Modares University

Industrial development has brought relative prosperity to our society. But some its advantages like urban life, water pollution, lack of consumption of healthy food, change of lifestyle and moving away from spiritual values have caused prevalence of numerous diseases, including diabetes, fatty liver disease, Alzheimer, Parkinson, cancer and so on. Nowadays, lifestyle changes are the main societies' problem which has brought about unpleasant consequences. Bad nutritional habit is the most important one, which lead to the high usage of industrial foods such as fast foods, industrial beverages and so on instead of healthy food consumption. The results of this change in public are blood sugar, blood fat and body unbalanced hemostasis especially oxidative stress. This phenomenon is the origin of many diseases. To avoid these events, people familiar with the traditional lifestyles includes healthy and traditional foods, plants, fruits and *etc*. are crucial. Pomegranate, Rosa Damascene, sumac, olives, fenugreek, turmeric, ginger, Cinnamon, mushrooms are the best examples of this matter.

Dr. Mehrangiz Shoa Kazemi; Faculty Member of Alzahra University

The first aspect of mental health is physical health. The other aspects include sexual and social aspects. One of the issues in mental health is marriage. For people who intend to get married, mental health test is performed.

One of the reasons of failure in marriage is being unaware of oneself. At three levels: family and social status; nutrition and sleep; and the types of dangerous diseases are assessed. Incorrect labeling should be avoided. Digital addiction is common among people. Iranian families, have incomplete knowledge of mental health, this very fact exposes families to problems.

Dr. Farokh Hagh Ranjbar; Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University

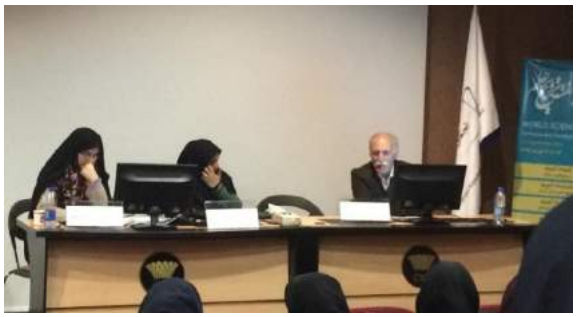
Hurting women as mothers affects the whole family. The balance between self, environment and society is associated with mental health. Life priorities are: a healthy lifestyle (proper nutrition and sleep) and individual, family, community and educational opportunities.

Important issues in mental health include: decent jobs (in line with education), female head of families who have lost their economic support and have numerous responsibilities, infertility, to interfere in the marriage and infertility, cope with the working environment, colleagues and

friends, coping with problems. Do women with decent jobs and good marriage enjoy better mental health? In different periods of life, various factors have influence which are: as a teenager, friendships, choosing field of study and university admission exam; as young individuals choosing a spouse, social friend and housemate; in middle ages, midlife crisis and diseases such as cancer; in old age, osteoporosis, menopause.

"Women, Science and Development" Session

This session was held with participation of Dr. Abdolreza Rokneddin Eftekhari and Dr. Leyal Falahati and it was chaired by Dr. Kobra Roshanfekr.



Dr. Abdolreza Rokneddin Eftekhari; Faculty Member of Tarbiat Modarress University

Women and Development in Scientific Approach of Development

Considering women's human development model that focuses on creating an environment in which women can develop their potential, in this model, women are key assets. In this model, development of relative potentials and advantages of a society are to improve the quality of life and assists countries to realize their hopes and dreams in an easier manner and consider women's rights development model, which implies responsibility and accountability of politicians and policymakers against half of its population.

Considering women's right to development which is an inalienable human rights and through it women are entitled to participate in economic, social (cultural and political) and territorial development and should enjoy the benefits of it, so that all their human rights and fundamental and territorial freedoms are met. Prerequisites of responsibility and successful accountability of women, and recognizing their holistic participation shall be considered.

Dr. Leyla Falahati; Faculty Member of Cultural and Social Study Research Center

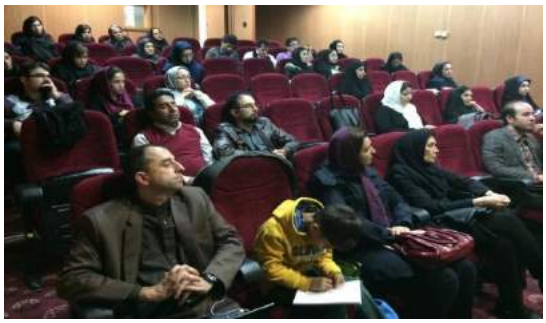
Women, Science and Development

In recent decades gender dimension has been seriously considered in science and technology at global level. Over the last thirty years, the UN General Assembly has emphasized on gender gap in accessing education and limited access of women to technical and vocational training opportunities tailored to market needs. From 1975 to 1985 that was recognized by UN as the Decade of Women, Equality, Peace and Development particularly focused on women's role in development of science and technology. In 2000, gender equality was recognized as one of the Millennium Development Goals and it was one of the seventeenth goals of sustainable development and gender dimension in science and technology that took a more serious role in 2015.

One of the most important effects of lack of gender approach in technology is the provision of products which are not compatible to the needs of the target group. The most important effect of women lack of participation in science and technology is their lack of awareness of new Science and technologies, which leads to reduced efficiency. Presence of women in science and technology provides the opportunity for further development of innovations and partnership of the creative potential of the other half of the population. Increasing number of women specializing in science and technology and engineering, results in easier and simpler communication with women in the production sectors such as agriculture, rangeland management and forestry, entrepreneurship, health and health services.

"Climate Change and water crisis in Iran" Session

Dr. Shahrokh Fateh, Dr. Mehdi Zare, Dr. Ovis Torabi, Dr. Mehri Akbari and Dr. Shahla Kazemi-pour participated in the session and Dr. Mehdi Zare was the chairman**.**



Dr. Shahrokh Fateh; Director of National Drought and Warning Center of Meteorological Organization

Drought in Iran

Palmer says, drought is continuous and abnormal lack of humidity. In his definition, the term "continuous" represents the period covering the beginning and end of drought or its duration, and the term abnormal refers to deviation or negative volatility compared to average natural condition. According to World Meteorological Organization variables used in definition of drought (in order of priority) are: precipitation and mean temperature, soil moisture and yield variables, climate indicators and estimates of evaporation transpiration and definitions and general statements.

Assessment of precipitations in the country shows that total annual rainfall in the country has decreased by 1.2 mm. The country has experienced average temperature increase of 0.3 degrees Celsius per decade with a total annual potential evaporation transpiration increase of about 10 mm. Drought index is a numerical index used to arid climate in a specific geographical area defined by the United Nations Environment Program, in which potential evaporation transpiration and precipitation values are considered as input for estimations. During most years, drought dominates the country and since 70s, there have been few years when the country has been in semi-arid position.

Major challenges of drought in Iran include lack of information and awareness pertaining drought, lack of adequate organization and coordination for drought management and lack of a comprehensive drought plan in the country. At the end, strategies to build resilience against drought and limited water resources in agriculture, natural resources, urban, industrial and potable water and cultural sectors were presented.

Dr. Ovis Torabi; Faculty Member of Sharif University of Technology

Risk of Flooding in Iran: Overview of Recent Floods in Tehran Area

Climatic is iterative. There is wisdom behind every natural phenomenon, including water regimes. Wet and dry cycles are arranged each year. History of droughts and floods of Sistan were reviewed and history of Tehran with regards to water and settlement based on access to water was explained.

Dr. Mehri Akbari; Faculty Member of Kharazmi University

Climate Change and its Consequences (with a focus on Tehran City)

It is true that Iran and other developing countries has had less greenhouse gas emissions in the past century compared to developed countries, but today "the danger of global warming" and its effects are spread to every country in the world (Maldives & ...). Today it is our responsibility to be prepared to face the "danger of global warming". Spatial planning supports resilience and mitigation of climate change impacts. New policies are required to reduce energy consumption. Development of green areas resilient to climate change is essential.

Changes in street planning with the aim of natural air ventilation and natural sunlight exposure of buildings and adaptation with the climate are needed. Development of public transport is essential in Tehran.

Dr. Shahla Kazemipour; Faculty Member of Tehran University

Water Crisis and Migration in Iran

Migration is a type of movement in which a population moves from one region to another. Migration is a major factor in population change and due to its nature, in addition to long-term changes; it has rapid and short-term effects on the number and structure of the population and cause balance or imbalance in the target populations.

Maybe a few decades ago, the incidence of drought in a given area, would force a large number of people in the region to migrate.

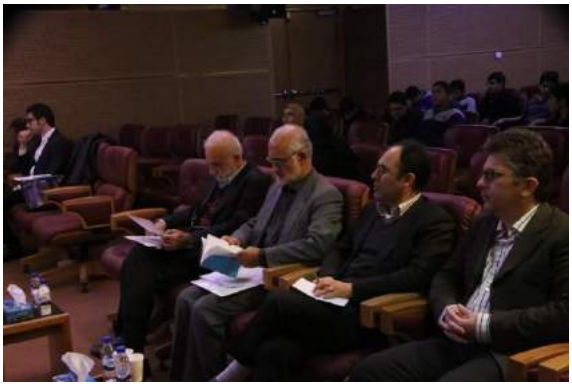
Migration within countries might stimulate development, understanding, and coexistence and support the interests of the whole society, reduce inequality of development in different regions or lead to overpopulation in large cities or certain areas of the earth and thereby cause problems in efficient arrangement of affairs and especially required services.

Sustainable development is a king of growing and balanced development along with enhanced equality and social equality in light of environmental sustainability. A dynamic and futuristic development is based on the principle that we the environment to survive and advance our goals and its main strategy is to associate economic growth with social justice.

Eliminating urban village inequalities and ravages shall be feasible through endogenous development, based on local resources, use of potential and active resources and directing resources and talents to the right direction to create balance between the villages.

Conference on “Popularization of Science and Scientific Ethics”
Thursday, November 12, 2015

On November 12, 2015 conference on "Popularization of Science and Scientific Ethics" was held and attended by scholars active in the field of popularization and ethics of science in Saadi hall in Milad Tower of Tehran. The aim of this conference was to popularize ethics in the scientific community of the country. The program began with recitation of the Holy Quran and the Anthem of Islamic Republic of Iran.



Dr. Mohammad Taghi Shamekhi; Member of Iranian Association of Ethics in Science and Technology

Popularization of Science and ethics together will bring positive messages and also he expressed the hope that scientific activities shall be along with ethics. Language of produced science shall be made compatible to the language of consumers and this process is science popularization which shall be associated with ethics.

Dr. Mustafa Moein; Professor, Tehran University of Medical Science

He began his lecture with "Ethics and Social Responsibility". In the beginning he explained the basics of religious, national and global obligations and responsibilities of scholars and their missions regarding popularization of Science. Along with expressing the aims of popularization of Science and relationship between ethics and science popularization, he defined essential measures at national and international level as well as challenges of popularization of Science and technology and methods of developing empowered citizens and capable social capital.

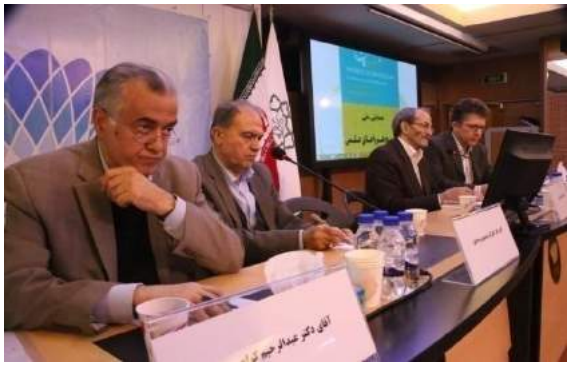
Dr. Seyyed Mehdi Sajjadifar; Research Deputy of National Research Institute for Science Policy (NRISP)

He discussed the capacities of NRISP in popularization of Science and ethics of science. He also introduced the National Research Institute for Science Policy and the groups active in this Research Center and defined the strategic plan, vision, core values and strategies of the Center.

The conference was followed by two sessions. In both sessions articles relevant to ethics of science and popularization of Science were presented which are briefly outlined below.

Session One: Popularization of Science and Scientific Ethics

Chaired By: Dr. Arash Mousavi



Dr. Najafgholi Habibi; Vice President of Iranian Association of Ethic in Science and Technology

Examples of Avicenna's Scientific Moral Policy

He discussed some examples of Avicenna's scientific ethics policy. In his view, ethical rules are fixed, but depending on the behavior of the scholar, scientific ethics would be different. If a professor acts insufficiently in his teaching or takes advantage of someone else's work or quotes a book or article without stating the reference has acted in an immoral way. He explained why humans commit scientific fraud? And the fact that Avicenna didn't need to cheat, because there was no one in his level. Avicenna has quoted by stating the name of the individuals and in cases where he didn't know who has said the statement he has used the phrase "Someone has said". Dr. Habibi introduced Avicenna's book,

and considered “The Book of Healing” as the greatest book on the philosophy and the fact that Avicenna wrote Mantegh (Logic) where he has used Aristotle's method.

Avicenna says: "There is a knowledge base that is certain. On the contrary Sophists say, "If they say that fire could burn you, one might perceive that we should throw them in fire to burn." Some have excommunicated Avicenna for his literary essays because they argue that he wanted to write the same way the Qur’an is written. While Avicenna says: "These essays are in praise of God and the Prophet and have rhyme and rhythm." Avicenna teaches us that silence in the face of immoral behavior is unacceptable. Journal of criticism must be reasonable, evidence based and consistent in their criticism and follow ethical rules. Criticism shall be taken seriously into consideration in the country and the focus shall be on scientific fraud.

Dr. AliAkbar Mousavi Movahedi; Prominent Professor of Tehran University

Science, Wisdom and Life Style

He spoke of science, wisdom and life style. He began his speech by mentioning names of prominent features of our history whose books are bestsellers in USA and Khayyam's calendar which is the best in the world and picture of Avicenna, one of the top four scholars of the world hanging on UN's building. Some say Ibn al-Haytham was the first to define light; he is from Ahvaz and has Iranian descent. Today Iranians should tell the UN that light has metaphysics, too. If God does not bless someone with light, no one else can do.

What is the relationship between physical light and light of truth? When considering light as physical, then it is science; if we look at it as metaphysics, it is wisdom. Today, we need more knowledge and wisdom. Human achievements are very rough and result from uncontrolled industrial activities which put a lot of pressure on earth. Human development has resulted in climate change. In 98.3 percent of climate change consequences, we need research which means there is only 1.7 percent available knowledge. When we damage earth then ethics raises. Why have we caused this damage?

Because we’ve not taken our model from the being. While the sixth generation of technology trends towards biotech model today. We should plan for our society based on physical, psychological, social … Health. Dr. Mousavi Movahedi considered Alzheimer as brain’s diabetes and the fact that diabetes is due to stress and tension. He defined it to be a psychological and mental disease. Then he stated that a new institute has been recently established in University of Tehran namely, Life Style Studies Institute.

Dr. Abdolrahim Gavahi; Head of Iranian Association for Futures Studies

Considerations in Science and Scientific Ethics

His speech was on considerations of science and scientific ethics. First he provided a definition of science and its status in the new world and difference of new and old science with regards to their objectives and methodology and requirements of emergence of new science in traditional and almost non-scientific old communities. In the second part, he discussed ethics and morality in the modern era, especially in the field of communications; and at the end he covered the issue of science and ethics, especially scientific ethics in the Third World or underdeveloped world and analyzed the status of science and scientific ethics in Islamic countries and Iran to employ some teachings of Islam as ways to reform and improve the state of science and ethics in Iranian society.

Dr. Maghsoud Farasatkhah; Faculty Member of the Institute for Research and Higher Education Planning

Social Responsibility of Universities in Democratizing of Science

He spoke of social responsibility of universities in democratization of science. First, he reviewed the developments of higher education and universities in Iran and the social responsibility issue and described the philosophy of higher education and universities and the meaning of social responsibility; traps of twenty-first century, four dimensions of social responsibility of higher education and universities and effect of these four aspects including; the impact of the organization and the environment, effects of education, research impacts, social impacts over moral responsibility of universities and ultimately discussed generalization and democratization of teaching science.

Session Two: Popularization of Science and Science Ethics

Chaired By: Dr. Sheykh Rezaee

Dr. Hossein Sheykh Rezaee; Faculty Member of Iranian Institute of Philosophy

Scientific Literacy and Technology Ethics

He gave speech on "Scientific Literacy and IT Ethics". In his speech he explained the dominant perspective (engineering) on subjects of technology neutrality; instrumentalism of artifacts; irrelevance of ethics and technology; norms and values versus existence and efficacy and the fact that intention is employer that defines

element of moral status. Then he defined some of the main domains of ethics and technology interaction that include:

A) Ethics shaping the technology; B) Technology shaping the ethics; C) Ttechnology as a tool of social regulation and its compatibility / incompatibility with the stated value systems. Then he defined the Project 2061 and Scientific Literacy Project with a focus on its topics and also technology ethics in Project 2061.

Dr. Arash Mousavi; Faculty Member of National Research Institute for Science Policy

Academic Culture and Requirements of Knowledge Commercialization Era

He started his speech on "Academic Culture and Requirements of Knowledge Commercialization". In his speech, he defined the features of knowledge commercialization era; academic customs; cultural support of science, economic support of science and concluded by saying that integrated approach is the best solution to achieve development.

Dr. Alireza Saghatoleslami; Faculty Member of Science and IT Technology Research Center of Iran

A Conceptual Framework for IT Technology Ethics

First, he explained the ethics of information technology with an overview of the historical development of IT ethics; then he defined the relation between technology (information) and the community; then he defined IT technology ethics from technology philosophy perspective and responded to the question; whether the technology artifacts are significant? Then he defined causality of technology based on the teachings of technological determinism and social change. After that, he gave a full description on IT ethics based on James Moore and Deborah Johnson.

The Ceremony of Sixteenth Iran's Popularization of Science Award and Closing Ceremony of the Week for Popularization of Science

Sixteenth Iran's Popularization of Science Award and closing ceremony of the Week for Popularization of Science were held with the participation of activists and those interested in science and research, managed by Mr. Milad Eslamzadeh. First Dr. Ghadimi, President of Iranian Association for Popularization of Science introduced the Association and its objectives and acknowledged all the stakeholders who had supported the Association during the Science Week.

Dr. Ghadimi, invited officials of major scientific centers to have closer observation on scientific institutions, which in her view are mediums of science and science popularization and mentioned that science and popularization shall be perceived as an opportunity. Then Dr. Nasrin Mosaffa, Chairman of Iranian Research Association of the United Nations gave her speech as the guest lecturer at the Sixteenth Iran's Popularization of Science Award ceremony. She pointed out UNESCO's World Science Report which was published on the occasion of this day.

Then Dr. Mosaffa, Mr. Islamzzadeh, read the Statement of Sixteenth Iran's Popularization of Science Award and announced winners as follows:

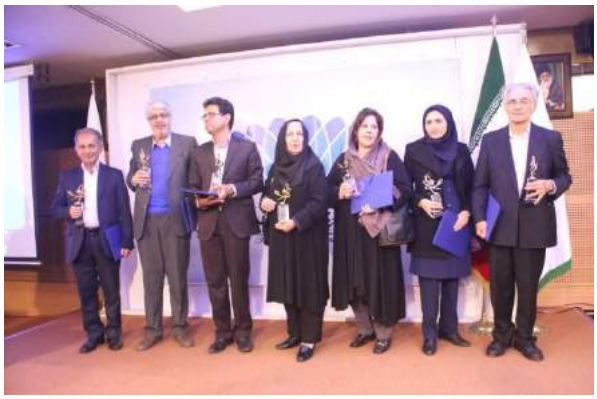
- Ms. Nooshafarin Ansari, for her persistent efforts and activities in science popularization;
- Dr. Abdolhossein Vahabzadeh for his forty years of teaching and research and translation in the field of biological science;
- Mr. Abdolhossein Azerang for his academic activities especially in librarianship;
- Mr. Babak Amin Tafreshi for his innovative popularization activities especially in astronomy;

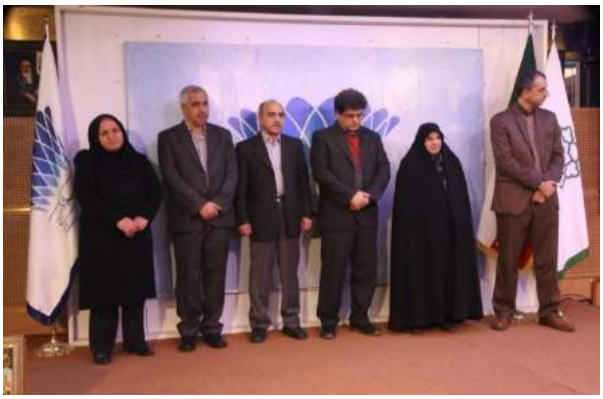
- Mr. Mehrdad Kazemzadeh (Mazyar Publication) for forty years of activity in publication and especially publication of general – scientific books;
- Mr. Ismail Shahbazi for his academic and popularization activities and teaching and popularization of agriculture;
- Mehr Bushehr Observatory for popularization and training activities in astronomy and as a science popularization institution;
- Zarin Zardar for academic research in communication, science and technology;
- Mr. Ali Asghar Farhadpour, winner of deprived area teachers award (Bahmanbeigi) for his forty years of effort in educating nomad students.

Upon announcement of winners, Dr. Dabaghyan, Executive Secretary of the Mustafa (Peace be upon him) Scientific Award gave a brief description of the great Prize of science and technology. Then each winner also gave a short speech.

In conclusion, Dr. Akram Ghadimi stated we spent Science Popularization Week with popularizers and supporters of science. In this week, we generally reviewed concepts of science, culture of science, culture of peace popularization, role of the scientific institutions in popularization of Science, media, science, future generation, history of science, life and science, ethics of science, health and… .While, science popularization was highlighted more than previous years; however, popularization of Science still remains one of the missed opportunities of macro level policy.

We conclude this week with the hope of future prospects. A prospect where we hope popularization of Science, culture, science, generalization of Science and culture of peace could be seen from a new perspective in politics, media, educational, scientific and industrial institutions and in general public.





Report of “the Week for Popularization of Science Exhibition”

November 7 – 12, 2015

In recent years, one day in the Week for Popularization of Science was named "Science Centers, University and people (open day)". In the current years, due to change of attitude and policy of the members of board of directors of Association for Popularization of Science, it was agreed to organize the program differently and if possible to focus on scientific capacity and capabilities in “Popularization of Science Exhibition" which was held on November 7 – 12 in Milad Tower. In light of this, a call was submitted to organizations and institutions to participate in the Exhibition.

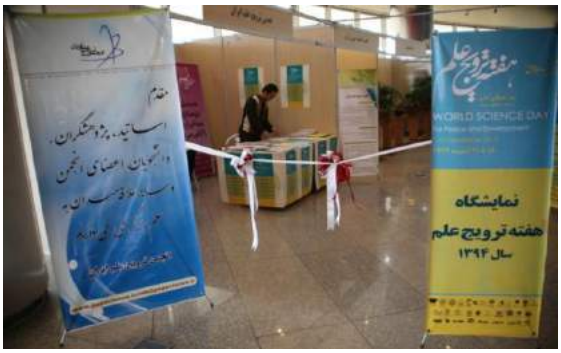
Astronomy Association, Technology Parks, Department of Biology, Tehran University, environmental groups, including Najvaye Zamin Institute, and Wild Life Association of Iran, Darbon Green Voice Institute, Library of Hosseynie Ershad, Fatemi Cultural Institute, Allameh Tabatabaei University, Royan Research Institute, Kentia Flower and Plant Institute, Health House of 4th district of Tehran Municipality, Incubator and Technology Park of Yazd (Milad Saynay Isatis), Museum of Science and Technology and Electronics Journal of Saros Astronomical and so on.

Then the above-mentioned organizations and institutions declared their training and executive programs in a letter to the forum. 74 schools from different regions of Tehran in a letter, specified the date and time and interest to visit the Exhibition of the Week for Popularization of Science.

The total number of students visiting the exhibition was 4,200 students (3,000 girls and 1,200 boys) which means that an average 700 students visited the exhibition every day from 9 a.m. to 13 p.m. during 6 days; in addition, there was public visit till 18 p.m..

It is worth noting that according to the carried out survey; visitors expressed their complete satisfaction with the content of the Exhibition program.

Due to the good reception of the Exhibition of the Week for Popularization of Science, one of the successful programs of the Week was the Exhibition in 2015; it is recommended that considering the need and interest of schools, such programs to be repeated throughout the year.



انجمن ترویج علم ایران

فروردین
Mar/Apr
جمادی الثانی/رجب
۱۴۳۷ / 2017

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶
۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳
۱۴	۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰
۲۱	۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷
۲۸	۲۹	۳۰	۳۱			

۱-۲-۳-۴ آغاز نوروز (العطل) ۴ - عید نوروز (العطل) ۱۱- ولادت حضرت زهرا(س) و روز زن ۱۲-روز جمهوری اسلامی ایران (العطل) ۱۳-روز طبیعت (العطل) ۱۸-روز سلامتی ۲۰-روز ملی مقاومت هسته ای ۲۱-شهادت امیر سپهبد علی صیاد شیرازی ۹-روز جهانی بهداشت ۲۱-ولادت حضرت امام محمد باقر(ع) ۲۳-شهادت امام علی اکبر الهادی(ع) ۲۹-روز ارتباط جمعی و روابط دامپزشکی ۳۰-ولادت امام محمد علی (ع)

اردیبهشت
April / May
رجب / شعبان
۱۴۳۷ / 2016

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰
۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴	۱۵	۱۶	۱۷
۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱	۲۲	۲۳	۲۴
۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸	۲۹	۳۰	۳۱

۱-روز بزرگداشت سعدی ۲-ولادت امام علی(ع) و روز پدر(العطل) ۴-ولادت حضرت زینب (س) ۵-شکست آمریکا در طبس ۸-روز ملی مبارزه با مواد مخدر ۱۲-شهادت امام موسی بن جعفر(ع) ۱۳-روز جهانی صلیب سرخ و هلال احمر ۱۴-روز جهانی مبارزه با بیماری آسم ۲۴-ولادت امام حسن (ع) و روز پدر ۲۵-ولادت ابوالفضل العباس(ع) و روز جانباز ۲۶-ولادت امام سجاد(ع) ۲۵-روز بزرگداشت فردوسی ۲۸-روز بزرگداشت خیام ۳۰-ولادت علی اکبر (ع) و روز جوان

خرداد
May / June
شعبان/ رمضان
۱۴۳۷ / 2016

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷
۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴
۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱
۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸
۲۹	۳۰	۳۱				

۱-روز بزرگداشت ملاصدرا ۲-ولادت حضرت قائم (عج) (العطل) ۱-روز جهانی مستضعفان ۳-فتح خرمشهر ۱۰-ولادت حضرت امام حسین (ع) (العطل) ۱۵-قیام خونین (۱۵ خرداد) (العطل) ۱۶-روز جهانی محیط زیست ۱-روز صنایع دستی ۲۷-ولادت حضرت خدیجه(س) و روز جهاد کشاورزی (تشکیل جهاد سازندگی به فرمان امام خمینی(ره) ۱۹۷۹) ۲۸-بزرگداشت دکتر علی شریعتی ۳۰-شهادت دکتر مصطفی چمران - روز مسیح اسلام

تیر
Jun / Jul
رمضان / شوال
۱۴۳۷ / 2016

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱
۱۲	۱۳	۱۴	۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸
۱۹	۲۰	۲۱	۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵
۲۶	۲۷	۲۸	۲۹	۳۰	۳۱	

۱-ولادت امام حسن مجتبی(ع) و روز آزاد سازی خرمشهر ۴-شب قدر ۵-شب قدر ۶-شهادت حضرت علی (ع) ۷-شب قدر ۸-شب قدر ۱۱-روز صنعت و معدن ۱۲-روز جهانی قدس ۱۴-روز قلم ۱۷-عید سعید فطر (العطل) ۱۸-عید سعید فطر (العطل) ۲۱-روز همکاری با کودکان ۲۵-شهادت حضرت (علی) (العطل) ۲۷-روز قوه قضاییه ۲۸-روز بهزیستی و تأمین اجتماعی ۲۷ رمضان فتحالله ۵۹۸ شورای امنیت از سوی ایران

مرداد
Jul / Aug
شوال / ذوالقعده
۱۴۳۷ / 2016

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۳۰	۳۱	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵
۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲
۱۳	۱۴	۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹
۲۰	۲۱	۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶
۲۷	۲۸	۲۹				

۹-روز اعدای خون و شهادت حضرت امام جعفر صادق (ع) (العطل) ۱۴-صدور فرمان مشروطیت ۱-روز حقوق بشر اسلامی و کرامت انسانی ۲-ولادت حضرت معصومه (س) ۱-روز دختران ۱۶-تشکیل جهاد دانشگاهی ۱۷-روز خبرنگار ۲۴-روز عظمت اسلامی ۲۹-ولادت امام رضا(ع) ۲۹-کودتا آمریکا برای بازگرداندن شاه

شهریور
Aug / Sept
ذوالقعده / ذوالحجه
۱۴۳۷ / 2016

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲
۱۳	۱۴	۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹
۲۰	۲۱	۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶
۲۷	۲۸	۲۹	۳۰	۳۱		

۱-روز بزرگداشت ابوعلی سینا ۱-روز پزشک ۵-آغاز هفته دولت ۹-روز گاردینا ۱۳-سالروز آزادی امام علی(ع) و حضرت زهرا(س) - روز تعاون ۱-روز بزرگداشت ابوریحان بیرونی ۷-فوت ۱۷-شهریور ۱۸-شهادت امام محمد باقر(ع) ۲۱-روز جوانه سیب ۲۳-عید سعید قربان (العطل) ۲۶-ولادت امام هادی(ع) - روز شعر و ادب فارسی - روز بزرگداشت امام شهید ۳۰-عید سعید غدیر (العطل) ۳۱-آغاز جنگ تحمیلی - آغاز هفته دفاع مقدس

مهر
Sep / Oct
ذوالحجه / محرم
۱۴۳۷ / 2016

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹
۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴	۱۵	۱۶
۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱	۲۲	۲۳
۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸	۲۹	۳۰

۱۵-شکست حصر آبادان ۱۶-روز اکرم شاگرد و تجلیل ۱۷-روز بزرگداشت مولوی ۹-روز همبستگی و همدردی با کودکان و نوجوانان فلسطین ۱۳-روز نیروی انتظامی ۱۹-روز فارماکولوژی ۱۷-روز علوم و تکنیک پزشکی ۲۰-روز بزرگداشت حافظ ۲۱-روز جهانی صلح (العطل) ۲۹-شهادت امام زین العابدین(ع) ۲۷-روز ملی رادیوتیک ۲۴-روز تربیت بدنی و ورزش ۲۹-روز صادرات

آبان
Oct / Nov
محرم / صفر
۱۳۸۸ / 2016

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷
۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴
۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱
۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸
۲۹	۳۰					

۱-روز آتش نشانی و ایمنی ۹-شهادت محمد حسین فهمیده - روز نوجوان و روز دانش آموزی ۱۳-استکبار لانه جاسوسی آمریکا به دست دانشجویان پیرو خط امام - روز دانش آموز ۱۴-ولادت امام محمد باقر(ع) ۱۸-ولادت امام موسی کاظم(ع) ۲۴-روز بزرگداشت ابن سینا ۲۵-روز بزرگداشت آیت الله علامه سیدمحمد حسین طباطبایی ۲۷-آغاز حسینی (العطل)

آذر
Nov / Dec
صفر / ربیع الاول
۱۴۳۸ / 2016

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷
۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴
۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱
۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸
۲۹	۳۰					

۵-روز سیچ مستضعفان ۹-روز نیروی دریایی ۱۰-سالروز تشکیل سپاه پاسداران انقلاب اسلامی ایران (العطل) ۱۰-روز مجلس ۱۱-شهادت حضرت موسی بن جعفر(ع) ۱۱ - هجرت حضرت رسول اکرم (ص) از مکه به مدینه ۱۲-روز قانون اساسی جمهوری اسلامی ایران ۱۶-روز دانشجو ۱۸-شهادت حضرت امام حسن عسکری (ع) ۲۲-میلاد رسول اکرم(ص) به روایت اهل سنت ۵-روز پژوهش ۱۲-ولادت حضرت زینب (س) ۱۷-ولادت حضرت امام جعفر صادق(ع) ۳۰-شب یلدا

دی
Dec / Jan
ربیع الاول / ربیع الثانی
۱۴۳۸ / 2017

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷
۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴
۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱
۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸
۲۹	۳۰					

۹-روز بصیرت و مبارزه با ولایت ۱۲-آغاز سال نو میلادی ۱۸-ولادت امام حسن عسکری(ع) ۲۰-وفات حضرت معصومه(س) و شهادت میرزا تقی خان امیرکبیر ۲۲-تشکیل شورای انقلاب فرهنگی به فرمان حضرت امام(ره) ۱۹۸۰ ولادت حضرت عیسی مسیح(ع) ۲۵-فوز شاه بحرین ۲۹-تشکیل نهضت سوادآموزی به فرمان حضرت امام(ره) ۱۹۸۰ - روز خبر

بهمن
Jan / Feb
ربیع الثانی / جمادی الاولی
۱۴۳۸ / 2017

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۳۰	۱					
۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸
۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴	۱۵
۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱	۲۲
۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸	۲۹

۶-سالروز حماسه مردم تبریز ۱۲-بازگشت حضرت امام خمینی (ره) به ایران و آغاز دهه مبارک فجر انقلاب اسلامی ۱۵-ولادت حضرت زینب (س) و روز پرستار ۲۲-پیروزی انقلاب اسلامی ایران و سقوط نظام شاهنشاهی (العطل) ۱۹-قیام مردم تبریز به مناسبت چهلمین روز شهادت شهدای قیام

اسفند
Feb / Mar
جمادی الثانی / جمادی الثانیه
۱۴۳۸ / 2017

شنبه	یکشنبه	دوشنبه	سه‌شنبه	چهارشنبه	پنجشنبه	جمعه
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷
۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴
۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱
۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸
۲۹	۳۰					

۵-روز بهداشت ۱۲-شهادت حضرت فاطمه زهرا (س) ۱۴-روز احسان و نیکوکاری ۱۵-روز خبرنگار ۲۰-روز رامیان نو ۲۴-سالروز وفات حضرت آیت الله العظمی خمینی (ره) ۲۵-روز بزرگداشت ملا صدرا ۲۹-روز ملی شدن صنعت نفت ایران (العطل) ۹۹-ولادت حضرت فاطمه زهرا السلام الله علیها و روز زن

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