

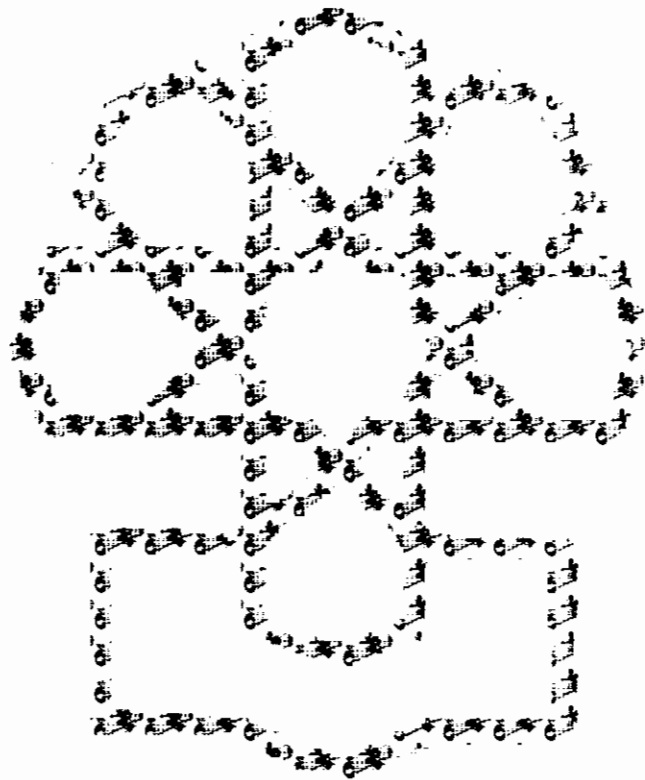
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# Women's Situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Different Aspects



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کتابخانه و واحد اسناد و اطلاع رسانی فارابی  
شماره: ۱۳۸  
تاریخ: ۷۸، ۱۰، ۱۵

کد گزارش: ۱۳۰۴۶۷۸

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After the establishment of the Islamic Republic System in Iran, the question of raising women's prestige and dignity in the society, on the basis of the Islamic guidelines, was included in the agenda of the system, and new axes and dimensions resulting from the new outlook were explained.

On the basis of this outlook, distribution of responsibilities between human beings, whether men and women, their propensity to accept responsibilities as well as the establishment of political, cultural and economic justice were put at the top of the agenda, and an attempt was made to establish an equilibrium and thereby to investigate the ground of non-distribution of justice in political, cultural and economic areas.

Women's rights are multifaceted in many respects, and either directly and explicitly or indirectly and implicitly, are connected with various legal aspects of the society. The post revolution society of Iran has been trying to reinforce the social organization in such a way as to enable women to undertake social responsibilities, and to include them within the decision making circles at macro level.

The purpose of the Islamic Republic System for elevation of the women's status has not been limited to the presentation of equal rights under unequal conditions. It was rather the elimination of discrimination with respect to women on account of their gender, and the adoption of protective measures and laws peculiar to women, means maintaining the continuation and health of mankind.

The complexities connected with women's direct political participation are matters that we can venture to say that in no country women's influence and then access to positions and their political prestige are at the same level as those of men at macro level. But it is a mistake to regard this as a general and unchangeable rule.

The increase in women's political participation at all levels and in an extensive manner and their direct participation in decision making processes would lead to the establishment of real democracy, because the elimination of women from the position of power and decision making processes would disturb the social life and hinder the society to achieve development and progress.

The Islamic Republic System in Iran considers participation to be a valuable criterion and its equal existence for all citizens, whether men or women, as a vital element for attainment of social elevation and democracy. based on Islam, it believes that women's full participation in the political decision making is very fruitful and is necessary for civil society.

The present report reflects efforts to translate this belief into reality.

Certainly the existence of high ideals and powerful mechanisms (from jurisprudence and legal points of view, as well the cultural and social viewpoints) would gradually pave the way for more active presence of women in guiding the policies of the society.

The effects of initial steps are now manifest in the political arena of the Islamic Republic System. Although the results of our efforts are not yet anywhere near the optimum point, yet the subsequent

steps which will be taken more speedily, will certainly and rapidly shorten the distance to the optimum point, Inshallah.

## **Chapter One- Women from the Point of View of Islam**

Women's status and esteem is so great in Islam that third sura of Quran is called "al- nessa"<sup>1</sup> and there are about forty verses in Quran where referred to Women's rights and equality between men and Women to perform social and economic duties (responsibilities). The divine thinking is based on this idea that men and women are equal in creation and arises from unique origin and have one soul and they are complementary of eachother.

So, in order to the teaching of Islam, women and men are equal as a successor of "Allah", addressee of divine revelation and from purpose of rights and duties, evolution to spiritual attainment and following of carnal desires and that is not sight to say that one is preferred to the other. There are many verses in Quran where reference has been made to women's status and her equality with men.<sup>2</sup>

Quran rejects the sexual superiority and describes that piety and avoidance of sins should be take as measures of value. Being a Man or woman, dose not lead any superiority and is not a source of pride, rather women has the some rights as men and enjoy the same rights in every respect as men are.

In Quran, "Allah" states that: Dont know human face on the basis of male and female, rather Know them on the principle of humanity (human qualities), since it is soul of haman that form his other realities not his or her body and also a angels toch the ground with their forehead in the face of human soul not his or her body (in this view, humanity is worshiped by angels that is free of male or female). So general frame of "affirmative" and "privative" prespects and duties is applicable to all of humans and both female and male.

Islamic outlook toward women is a realistic, logical one and is based on her nature and her real needs. On this basis, Quran attention has been focussed on women's intellectual and human evolution. In this prespective a woman as a human person should be able to pass through all stages of perfection, and be active in society just as a man is. In this reason, to form an Islamic and desirable world women and men obliged to act to her or his responsibilities with attention to natural differences and social order. Woman has a great responsibilities on training and education affairs, not only she is responsible to herself, but she is responsible to prosperity and adversity of future generation. Women can appear in different space of society with attention to her material and spritual conditions and

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1. Women.

2. For example: Verse No.1 of Nessa. Verse No 13 of Hejrat. Verse No 71 of Tobah.

enjoy the society by their humanity. From the point of Islam, social rights that given to men, are granted to women too. Therefore, one can never deprive her of constructive and political activities.

The great founder of Islamic Republic has paid to women's honoring in his statements. In case, he state that: "You are leader of revolution, women are our leader and we follow them. I accept you as leader and I am your servant.

## **Chapter Two- Women's Role from the View Point of Laws of the Islamic Republic System**

In various laws of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the constitution, civil and judicial laws, necessary and adequate protection has been afforded to maintain women's dignity and prestige to regulate her social relations and her vital and necessary needs. Reference is made to some of these legal matters here under:

### **● The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran**

There are certain phrases and paragraph in the IRI Constitution, which cover either directly or implicitly women's rights.

In the preamble, the 3rd, 10th, 21st, 28th and 30th article of the Constitution, stress has been paid on the importance of the family, the provision of comprehensive rights for individuals, the equality of the men and women, the observance of women's rights, women's employment and enjoyment of social security and education.

In order to raise the prestige and statues of women, the IRI Constitution has taken great steps for the establishment of an equal situation for women. In all articles of the Constitution men and women enjoy the same privileges in the matter of social, human, educational, cultural, health judicial and other rights and there is distinction between the two. In view of importance of the family institution in the IRI system, it is said in the preamble of the Constitution: "The family is the fundamental unit of the society and the main center for human development and exaltation. The ideological agreement for formation of the family, which paved the ground for the evolutionary movement and the growth of human beings, is the main and essential factor, and the Islamic government is duty bound to provide facilities to achieve this objective".

Further more, in order to maintain and preserve women's rights in the Islamic society, it is provided in the 21th article of the Constitution: "the government is required to guarantee women's rights in all respects and with due regard to the Islamic criteria and to perform the following matters:

- 1- To create favorable grounds for development of the women's personality and vivification of her material and intellectual rights.
- 2- To protect mothers, particularly during the period of pregnancy, to safeguard children and protect

the homeless children.

- 3- To setup competent courts in order to maintain family and bring about its survival.
- 4- To establish special insurance for widows, old and homeless women.
- 5- To grant guardianship of children to competent mothers.

In paragraph 4 of article 3 of Constitution, it is provided : " The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is required to do every thing within its powers to secure comprehensive rights of all individuals whether men or women, and to establish an equitable judicial security for all and equality of all vis-a-vis the law".

From the point of view of the Constitution, there is no difference between men and women in obtaining their occupation and enjoyment of social facilities, men and women can enjoy the existing facilities equally. These ideas and concepts has been invoked and incorporated in article 28 , 29 and 30 of the Constitution.

#### ● Other Protective Laws

As the IRI Constitution has explicitly stressed on the need for protection of women's rights, so the Majlis which undertakes safeguarding of legal needs of Iran has, in keeping with the objectives of the constitution, ratified necessary laws to guarantee the rights of Iranian women in the economic, social, political, cultural and health fields. Considering the larger number of such laws, reference is made to only a few of them here:

- 1- The law on formation of a commission for women and family affairs.
- 2- The law to provide for the children and women without guardians.
- 3- The amendments made in the Divorce Law.
- 4- The law for granting the guardianship rights of minors and the incapacitated children to their mothers.
- 5- Ratification of the bill for promotion of breast feeding of mothers during nursing period.
- 6- The law for granting family alliance to the employed and retired women.
- 7- The early retirement law of women workers.
- 8- The law for protection of children and the provision of the expenses of women , children and parents.
- 9- The law related to the collection of women's marriage portion at the day or current rate.
- 10- The law of prohibiting arduous work to women under 18.
- 11- Prohibition of work for pregnant women from six weeks before delivery to four weeks after that.
- 12- The employer being required to give a respite to mothers to feed their infants.
- 13- Women's freedom to choose their own occupation and profession.
- 14- The insured benefiting from the pregnancy aids.



- 15- The reduction of women's working hours.
- 16- Vaccination of pregnant women in Iran.
- 17- The change of work of pregnant women, if their work found to be dangerous and arduous.
- 18- The law of The allocation some existing courts to court of 21 principle of the constitution law (Family Court).
- 19- The Law of determining credit time for testimonial of irreconciliation among couples to control of any abuses of it.
- 20- The law of determining the applicabilities of difficulty blame.

### **Chapter Three - Social, Cultural and Political Situation of Iranian Women**

#### **Women's Population**

In our country women's population is always a little lower than men. The ratio between women and men was 100 against 106 in 1976 and this ratio change to 100 against 105 in 1986. In 1996 gender ratio run to about 103. Whereas, the amount of migration to our country was increased in 1986 and most of migrants were men from Afganestan, Iraq, Azerbaijan. This ratio was about 105. But when migrants return to their countries in 1996, the gender ratio reach to 103.

According to a census in 1996, population of our country was 60,055,488 person that belong 30,545,159 to men and 2,954,329 to women.

In order of this statistic, the number of men was one million (974,830) more than women. This ratio was over 1.1 (1,116,912) million person.

The greatest proportion of women-5,427,707 person and 18.4 percent of Iranion women-live in Tehran. The total population of Tehran is 11,176,239 and gender ratio in Tehran is 106 men against 100 women.

**Table 1- Distribution of The Population Broken Down in Gender During 1976-1996**

Regions	Year	Total	Men	Women
The Whole Country	1976	33,708,744	17,356,347	16,352,397
	1986	49,445,010	25,280,961	24,164,049
	1996	60,055,688	30,515,159	29,540,329
Urban Areas	1976	15,854,680	8,291,451	7,563,229
	1986	26,844,561	13,769,617	13,074,944
	1996	36,817,789	18,805,023	18,012,766
Rural Areas	1976	17,854,064	9,064,896	8,789,168
	1986	22,600,449	11,511,344	11,089,105
	1996	23,026,293	11,604,972	11,421,321

Source: The Statistics Center of Iran.

**Table 2- Distribution of Population in Terms of Main Age**

**Groups Broken Down in Gender, 1996**

Age Group	Men & Women		Men	Women	Gender Ratio
	No.	Percent			
Infants (below 1 year)	1,020,936	1.7	524,927	496,009	106
Babies (1-5 Years)	6,732,787	11.21	3,453,031	3,279,756	105
Children	8,769,737	14.6	4,464,740	4,304,997	104
Teen Ages	7,202,085	11.99	3,668,048	3,534,037	104
Youth	12,337,529	20.54	6,146,328	6,191,201	99
Middle Age	21,364,877	35.58	10,856,757	10,508,120	103
Adults	2,595,181	4.32	1,382,448	1,212,733	114
Undistinct	32,356	0.05	18,880	13,476	0 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,055,488</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>103</b>

Source: Census of Population in 1996.

**Table 3-Ordinary Family Under the Guardian of the Women in Terms of Age Group of Family Guardianship and The Number of Persons of Family, 1996.**

<b>Age Group of Family guardianship</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 Person</b>	<b>2 Persons</b>	<b>3 Persons</b>	<b>4 Persons</b>	<b>5 Persons</b>	<b>6 Persons</b>	<b>7 Persons and More</b>
Less than 20 years	10,734	3,143	4,280	1,786	757	401	199	168
20-29 years	69,885	10,592	17,310	18,124	11,836	6,578	3,238	2,207
30-39 years	137,968	7,904	14,017	24,157	28,427	25,061	18,085	20,299
40-49 years	180,985	12,868	22,343	31,895	33,882	29,499	21,635	28,863
50-59 years	187,228	36,607	42,366	38,635	28,555	18,564	10,795	11,706
60 years and older	449,589	277,374	88,728	39,681	20,778	10,814	5,572	6642
Undistinct	932	533	180	108	66	20	15	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,037,321</b>	<b>349,021</b>	<b>189,224</b>	<b>154,404</b>	<b>124,301</b>	<b>90,937</b>	<b>59,539</b>	<b>69,895</b>

Source: Statistical Center of Iran.

**Marital Statue of Women**

**Table 4- 10 Years and Older Population in Terms of Gender and Marital Statue During 1986-1996**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Married</b>	<b>Widow</b>	<b>Divorced</b>	<b>Unmarried</b>	<b>Undeclared</b>
Male	1986	16,839,388	9,179,122	218,201	61,672	7,011,526	368,867
	1991	19,997,274	10,442,836	272,509	50,213	9,106,019	125,697
	1996	23,021,747	11,832,626	233,306	55,977	1,083,730	66,108
Female	1986	16,030,975	9,367,259	1,123,084	103,194	5,127,749	309,689
	1991	18,657,775	10,432,731	1,107,475	82,014	6,833,463	202,092
	1996	22,379,336	11,911,191	1,344,622	110,850	8,848,648	164,025

Source: Statistical year book, 1996.

**Table 5- Distribution of 15 Years and Older Population in Terms  
of Marital Statue in Urban and Rural Areas and Gender, 1996**

Marital Statue	The Whole of Country	Resident				Unresident	
		Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Men	Women
		Men	Women	Men	Women		
Married at Least one time	69.97	65.42	74.93	66.39	73.24	66.08	69.99
Married	65.19	63.98	66.77	64.63	65.23	64.63	63.61
Widow	4.33	1.09	7.43	1.54	7.59	1.29	6.15
Divorcee	0.45	0.34	0.72	0.21	0.42	0.16	0.24
Unmarried	29.62	34.22	24.64	33.25	26.26	33.62	29.57
Undeclared	0.41	0.36	0.44	0.36	0.50	0.30	0.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census of Population, 1996.

**Table 6- 10 Years and Older Population in Terms of Literacy  
Level and Marital Statue in Compared to Men**

Marital Statue	Literate		Illiterate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Married	8,567,388	7,317,199	3,265,238	4,593,992
Widow	68,915	260,690	164,391	1,083,932
Divorcee	42,064	73,029	13,913	37,821
Unmarried	10,438,645	8,267,192	395,095	581,456
Undeclared	55,609	128,966	10,499	35,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,172,611</b>	<b>160,717,076</b>	<b>3,849,136</b>	<b>6,332,260</b>

Source: Census of Population, 1996.

**Table 7- 10 Years and Older Women in Terms of Age,**

**Marital Statue in The Whole Country, 1996**

Age	Total	Married	Widow	Divorcee	Unmarried	Undeclared
10-14 years	4,458,203	48,839	2,640	2,001	4,323,266	81,464
15-19 years	3,535,672	617,920	3,761	4,125	2,879,365	30,501
20-24 years	2,655,529	1,578,597	7,855	10,161	1,043,676	15,240
25-29 years	2,343,320	1,959,194	16,872	14,706	345,640	6,908
30-34 years	1,967,346	1,792,271	30,415	15,248	126,193	3,219
35-39 years	1,754,170	1,629,268	51,044	14,488	57,093	2,273
40-44 years	1,381,024	1,269,920	70,861	11,951	26,452	1,840
45-49 years	1,022,882	912,748	85,599	9,118	13,702	1,715
50-54 years	760,457	643,215	100,993	6,738	7,810	1,701
59-55 years	649,477	509,252	126,862	5,744	5,478	2,141
60-64 years	629,444	430,127	184,987	5,559	5,398	3,373
65 years and older	1,212,733	514,745	661,957	10,935	12,238	12,858
Undistinict	9,079	5,102	776	76	2,333	792
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,379,336</b>	<b>11,911,191</b>	<b>1,344,622</b>	<b>110,850</b>	<b>8,848,648</b>	<b>164,025</b>

Source: Census of Population, 1996.

**Table 8-The Ratio of Persons Who Married At Least One Time in 10 Years and Older Population**

**Broken Down in Gerder and Urban and Rural Areas, 1956-1996 (in Percent)**

Year	The Whole Country		Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1956	72.8	87.9	66.1	78.9	76.1	78.9
1966	58.7	72.8	53.8	69.4	62.2	75.0
1976	56.5	67.3	52.0	65.3	61.1	69.2
1986	56.2	66.2	56.1	67.2	56.2	65.1
1996	52.7	59.7	52.9	60.6	52.3	58.3

Source: Census of Population, 1996

**The Situation of literacy**

Literacy is an important factor to development in countries. Literacy increase the general training of society and this can effect on economic and political participation, development of employment,

health and....

In 1956, the literacy level of 6 years and older population was about 15 Percent. This level was 35% in urban areas and 6% in rural areas. In this year, women's literacy level compared to men, was 22% to 46% in urban areas, but in rural areas only 1% of women were capable of reading and writing.

The amount of women's Literacy rise from 8% in 1956 to about 74% in 1996. Rising of women's literacy in rural areas was about 50 times and literacy reach to about 62% from 1%. It is important that during the last 4 decades, increasing the women's literacy is formed after Islamic Revolution.

**Table 9- Percentage of Literacy of 6 Years and Older in Terms of Gender and Urban and Rural Areas During 1976-1996** (in percent)

Regions	1976			1986			1996		
	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women
The Whole Country	47.5	58.9	25.5	61.8	71	52.1	79.5	84.7	74.2
Urban Areas	65.5	74.4	55.6	73.1	80.4	65.4	85.7	89.7	81.7
Rural Areas	30.5	43.6	17.3	4.8	59.4	36	69.6	76.7	62.4

Source: Census of Population, 1996.

**Table 10-Percentage of Literacy of 6 Years and Older in Terms of Gender and Urban and Rural Areas in 1996** (in percent)

The Whole Country		Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
84.66	74.21	89.56	81.70	76.74	62.41

Source: Census of Population, 1996.

**Table 11-Percentage of Literacy in 6 Years and Older in Terms of Main Age Groups Broken  
Down in Resident and Unresident and Gender**

Main Age Groups	The Whole Country	Resident				Unresident	
		Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Men	Women
		Men	Women	Men	Women		
6 years and older	79.51	89.56	81.70	76.74	69.41	46.72	29.27
6-10 years	93.09	96.07	95.34	92.56	86.76	68.35	52.8
11-14 years	96.32	98.49	98.01	96.09	90.92	71.73	52.50
15-24 years	92.86	97.30	95.63	92.71	82.81	59.70	35.64
25-64 years	67.73	85.47	70.74	61.11	34.68	24.97	6.24
65 and older	20.74	41.93	16.55	15.08	1.83	5.95	0.21

Source: Census of Population, 1996

**Table 12- Educated Women in Terms of Literacy Level Compared to  
Men in Census of 1986 and 1996**

(in Percent)

Description		The Whole Country			Urban Areas			Rural Areas		
		Men and Women	Men	Women	Men and Women	Men	Women	Men and Women	Men	Women
1986	Literacy Training	3.8	1.7	7	2.5	1.3	4.1	6.8	2.6	14.5
	Primary and Unspecified	46.5	47.2	45.4	40.0	40.0	39.9	60.9	61.5	59.7
	Guidance	16.5	17.1	15.5	16.2	16.3	15.9	17.2	18.8	14.3
	Secondary	26.6	26.5	26.7	33.2	32.9	33.7	11.8	13.7	8.1
	High education	4.7	5.7	3.2	6.3	7.7	4.2	1.2	1.5	0.5
	Seminaries	0.2	0.3	0.06	0.2	0.3	0.06	0.3	0.4	0.06
	Rest & Unspecified	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.5	2	1.9	1.5	2.7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	Literacy Training	8.9	4.2	14.7	6.7	3.1	11.1	13.6	6.5	22.2
	Primary & Unspecified	37.7	37.7	37.7	31.5	32	31	50.3	49.2	51.5
	Guidance	23.3	26	20.0	23.4	25.3	21.1	23.1	27.3	17.8
	Secondary	22.8	23.2	22.2	28.6	28	29.5	10.6	13.4	7.2
	High education	6.7	8.2	4.9	9.1	10.9	6.9	1.9	2.8	0.8
	Seminaries	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.2	0.02
	Rest and Unspecified	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## The Education of Women

**Table 13- Percentage of Educating Population of 6-24 Years in Terms of Main Age Groups Broken Down in Resident and Unresident and Gender in 1996**

Main Age Groups	The Whole Country	Resident				Unresident	
		Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Men	Women
		Men	Women	Men	Women		
6-24 years	66.15	74.09	71.7	62.31	50.16	35.36	20.97
6-10 years	91.84	95.37	94.52	91.27	84.25	63.93	2.05
11-14 years	85.56	94.04	92.68	83.33	63.54	43.39	20.67
15-24 years	36.53	47.35	44.15	27.34	17.89	8.32	2.47

Source: Census of Population, 1996.

**Table 14-Educating Women in the Whole Country in Terms of Educated Levels in Census of 1986, 1996**

Description	1986			1996		
	The Whole Country	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	The Whole Country	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
Literacy	2.1	1.0	4.	1.8	1.2	3.1
Primary	63.3	55.8	76.8	47.2	41	60.6
Guidance	18.9	22.8	12	25.9	27.2	23.0
Secondary	9.9	13.6	3.3	19.3	22.8	11.6
High Education	1.2	1.8	0.1	4.3	5.9	0.9
Rest and Unspecified	4.6	5.1	3.8	1.5	1.8	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

### ● Girl Students in Primary School

Primary students in 1996-1997 compared to last had decreased to 3.25% and its reason is reduction of births in recent years and is forecasted that this percent will decrease in future years.

In this year the amount of total primary student was 8938237, that were 52.81% to boys and 48.19% to girls and 5219578 (58.40%) student were studying in urban areas and 3718659 (41.06%) were in rural areas. The ratio of girl students to the whole primary students is 48.17% in urban areas and 45.81 percent in rural areas.

During 1997-1998, 6867,44 students studying in primary level in Tehran. They were 352193 boys



and 334551 girls. The girl ratio in Tehran's primary schools was 48.79% of the whole.

**Table 15- Primary Students in Terms of Gender  
in Various Years**

Year	Total	Boys	Girls
1976-1977	4,078,474	2,249,686	1,828,788
1986-1987	723,820	4,058,854	3,173,967
1991-1992	9,787,593	5,224,343	4,563,250
1997-1996	9,238,393	4,885,665	43,527,828
1997-1998	8,938,238	4,720,322	4,217,915

Source: The Ministry of Education, Planning and Development Office, 1998.

● **Girl Students in Guidance School**

In the academic year 1997-1998, the number of girl students in the guidance school was 240,1989 (45.46%) and that of boys was 2880892(54.54%). So, in the whole there was 5282881 students in guidance school, compared with that of last year 1996-1997 was increase to 94069 (1.81%).

From the whole of students, 3,783,285 (71.04%) in urban areas and 1,529,596 (28.96%) in rural areas, girl students formed 40.76% of students.

The number of girl student in Tehran guidance schools was 10.89% of the whole country girl students.

**Table 16-Guidance Students in Terms of Gender in  
Various Years**

Academic year	Total	Boy	Girl
1976-1977	1,368,910	975,516	493,394
1986-1987	2,299,510	1,406,118	893,392
1991-1992	3,541,578	2,050,707	1,490,871
1996-1997	5,188,812	2,845,092	2,343,720
1997-1998	5,282,881	2,880,892	240,198

Source: Ministry of Education, Planning and Development Office, 1998.

● **Girl Student in High School (New and Old System)**

In the academic year 1997-1998, 3904369 students were studying in high schools (new and old system)

and pre-university that is 8.82% more than last year. The proportion of girl students is 48.61% in high school and 57.32% in pre-university.

In academic year 1997-1998, 528 664 students (old system) studied in 18278 class. The proportion of nineteenfold areas of Tehran (old system) is 82480 students (45538 girls, 36942 boys).

If 3175991 students of new system (1551302 girls, 1624689 boys) divide to 106557 class, the average crowd will be 31.61 students per class.

Anyhow, the students of new system has increase 27.44% in comparison with last year, because of replacing of old system by new.

The proportion of girl students is 48.84% in new system whereas, in nineteenfold areas of Tehran, (439126 students, 226200 girls) that is 51.51%.

In academic year 1997-1998, 199714 students were studying in pre-university (114485 girls and 85229 boys).

**Table 17- The Students of High School in  
Terms of Gender in Various Years\***

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boy</b>	<b>Girl</b>
1976-77	740471	446974	293497
1986-87	1076762	614026	462736
1981-82	1770410	984218	786192
1996-97	908752	463174	445578
1997-98	498215	256655	241560

\* With the Exception of New System Students.

Source: The Ministry of Education, Planning and Development Office.

● The Situation of Women in Higher Education

**Table 18- Distribution of the Number of Students, Graduated and Academic Staff of University in Academic Year 1976-77 Until 1996-97**

Academic Year	University Student			Graduated			Academic Staff		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1976-77	46019	108196	154215	12884	32163	45047	2058	11894	13952
1986-87	49085	118886	167971	8439	18488	26927	2293	12048	14341
1991-92	96969	247078	344045	16579	35777	52353	4285	20923	25408
1992-93	105667	269067	374734	18612	40582	59194	5539	24723	30262
1993-94	124320	312214	430564	19553	44313	63866	5800	27134	32934
1994-95	145353	333102	478555	21939	52231	74170	6490	29876	36366
1995-96	171816	354805	526621	26938	56447	83385	7232	32270	39502
1996-97	209163	369907	579070	—	—	—	7171	33306	40477
1997-98	238687	386693	625380	—	—	—	7417	36655	44072

Source: Ministry of Culture and higher Education. The institute for research and Planning of higher education. Statistical and Informatic research group.

**Table 19- Women Students in University in Various Educational Periods Compared to Men in Various Years**

Year	Total		Associate of Arts		B.S		M.S		Speciality P.H.D		Professional P.H.D	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1986-87	118886	49085	23176	8310	73836	32124	4494	1237	12746	6028	630	168
1991-92	246076	96969	36670	6471	167349	75486	11714	2356	28208	11311	3135	1345
1992-93	269067	105667	37952	7474	182635	92053	14872	3043	29966	11380	3642	1717
1993-94	312214	124350	44682	10950	214816	95814	17438	3584	31447	11991	3831	2011
1994-95	333102	145353	48108	16323	231849	110386	18295	3664	30295	12529	4555	2451
1995-96	354805	171816	51703	20429	248593	131661	20770	4103	28323	12739	5416	2864
1996-97	369907	209163	58209	26956	257327	161365	22061	4771	26533	13304	5777	2767
1997-98	256851	166213		3656		157575		4110		361		511

Source: Ministry of Culture and higher education. The Institute for research and higher education Planning.

**Table 20- Comparison of Students in University Broken Down the Province and Gender From  
Academic Year 1992-1993 , 1996-1997**

Province	1992 - 1993		1994 - 1995		1995 - 1996		1996 - 1997	
	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total
East. Azerbaijan	4287	18009	6108	23518	8288	27737	9200	28845
West. Azerbaijan	3197	10524	4238	13729	4996	15182	6175	17738
Ardabil	296	2292	680	2588	1030	3596	1659	5503
Isfahan	12302	41832	17748	53365	21423	57298	25555	61792
Ilam	264	906	502	2320	897	3516	1420	5491
Booshehr	402	928	910	2656	1253	3876	2124	6088
Tehran	38408	134991	45330	152911	51410	163234	58415	168005
Charmahal	1174	4503	2522	7517	2633	7480	2986	8290
Khorasan	8840	29107	11898	35822	13523	37699	16760	41441
Khozestan	5209	18482	6879	23438	8010	25044	9397	24014
Zanjan	2532	6768	4583	11850	2936	7503	3493	8173
Semnan	1171	4011	2450	6570	3126	8058	3959	9023
Sistan	2331	10519	3696	16269	4090	18170	5181	21638
Fars	5539	21540	6438	24706	8773	28092	11128	30667
Qom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1771	5102
Kordestan	654	2195	1194	4406	1322	5408	2057	7217
Kerman	4210	14830	5897	17166	7869	22458	9072	21745
Kermanshah	2061	6909	2378	8231	2830	9339	3427	9927
Kohgiloye	41	250	260	792	436	1256	607	1831
Gilan	2473	8893	3438	11033	4039	12209	5269	14002
Lorestan	747	2457	1602	4973	2009	5409	2927	7230
Mazandaran	3863	16448	7069	24629	8747	27599	10800	30050
Markazi	1501	4111	2536	7071	3026	7495	4237	9509
Hormozgan	675	1893	1669	3840	1865	4984	2117	5601
Hamedan	1858	6165	2759	9614	3150	10557	4494	13556
Yazd	1632	2572	2572	9441	4135	13422	4893	13592
Total	105667	374734	145353	478455	171816	526621	209163	579070

**Table 21- Comparison of Students Attached to Ministry of Culture and Higher Education Broken Down**

**The Main Educational Groups and Gender in 1991-1992, 1996-1997**

Main Educational Groups	1991 - 1992		1992 - 1993		1993 - 1994		1994 - 1995		1995 - 1996		1996 - 1997		1997 - 1998	
	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total
Human Science	36869	106965	39961	121624	49450	154050	594280	175167	71559	194744	88251	217218	103420	231196
Basic Science	18366	51797	20017	56000	22649	60603	24207	62793	28168	70326	33501	76314	38199	81264
Agriculture & Veterinary	505	15984	649	18302	634	19357	2221	21973	4642	25467	7820	30343	11027	32836
Engineering	2957	46280	3579	49786	4138	53853	8556	56837	8156	65737	9367	65235	10422	68518
Medicine	143	438	166	465	158	448	182	491	219	560	174	453	208	524
Art	2014	6394	1983	6572	2076	6031	1989	6163	2070	6717	2313	7178	2927	8726
Total	60854	227859	66359	252749	79075	294343	93883	323424	114814	363251	141426	396741	166214	423067

Source: Ministry of Culture and higher education, The Institute for research and higher education Planning.

**The Situation of Women's Employment**

● **The Situation of Women's Activities**

Any description of active population should be taken into consideration with an order that is the existing difference between active and inactive and also employed and Unemployed persons.

Although women have not found their real role in all aspects of activities, but they have a basic role in education health, and agricultural productions.

In Gilan, Mazandaran and Khoozestan, women are responsible for half of animal husbandry and agricultural activities, but because of the most of women perform these activities, accompanied by "house Keeping" activities, they enter to the inactive part of house Keeping and with attention to cultural space of society, they don't account as employed person. Women tend to employ in jobs that they can provide the society expectation as a good housekeeper woman, in addition to her prophetic mission and earning. In Urban areas in 1976, about 94% of active women were employed and have not so different to men (95 %). But in 1986 because of imposed War, not only the amount of employed women is decreased, but it got away from that of men (86%) and reach to about 71 % and in 1996 reach to about 88 % again.

**Table 22- Population of 10 Years and Older Women in Terms of Activities Compared to Men**

Year	Total	Active			Inactive		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1976	23002	9796	8347	1449	13206	3449	9757
1986	32874	12820	11512	1307	19864	5222	1469
1996	45401	16027	13990	2037	28822	8198	20124

Source: Statistical Year Book of Iran, 1996.

Table 23- Relative Distribution of Inactive Population in Terms of Areas Broken Down to Gender, 1976-1996

Year	Gender	The Whole Country						Urban Areas						Rural Areas					
		Inactive Population	Student	House Keeper	With Income, Unemployed	Rest	Inactive Population	Student	House Keeper	With Income, Unemployed	Rest	Inactive Population	Student	House Keeper	With Income, Unemployed	Rest			
1976	Men	100	80.54	0	12.39	7.07	100	82.9	0	11.90	6.01	100	77.9	0	13.22	8.88			
	Women	100	17.06	78.99	2.46	1.49	100	18.21	70.57	2.08	1.23	100	785	78.55	2.84	1.76			
1986	Men	100	73.67	3.03	8.14	15.16	100	73.76	3.03	8.14	15.16	100	71.88	3.36	4.55	20.21			
	Women		18.21	75.37	0.92	5.5	100	18.21	75.37	0.92	5.5	100	12.81	78.1	0.94	8.12			
1996	Men	100	76.77	1.38	10.76	11.09	100	76.77	1.38	10.76	11.09	100	75.96	1.67	8.50	13.87			
	Women	100	29.59	64.97	1.8	3.64	100	29.59	64.97	1.8	3.64	100	22.55	70.0	2.43	5.32			

**Table 24- Relative Distribution of Active Population in Terms of Areas Broken Down  
to Gender 1976-1996**

Description		The Whole Country		Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
		Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
1976	Men & Women	89.8	10.2	94.9	5.1	85.1	14.2
	Men	90.9	9.1	95	5	87.4	12.5
	Women	84.6	16.4	94	6	78.4	21.6
1976	Men & Women	85.8	14.2	84.7	15.3	87.1	12.9
	Men	87.1	12.9	86.4	13.6	88.5	11.5
	Women	74.6	25.6	70.8	29.2	79.5	20.5
1976	Men & Women	90.9	9.1	91.1	8.9	90.6	9.4
	Men	91.5	8.5	91.6	8.4	91.4	8.6
	Women	86.7	13.3	87.5	12.5	85.6	14.4

**Table 25- Relative Distribution of Activities of Women as Family Guardian in Terms  
of Province in 1996**

Province	Total	Active		Inactive			Rest
		Employed	Unemployed	Student	House Keeper	With Income, Unemployed	
The whole Country	100	15.8	0.6	1.6	57.6	20.2	4.9
East Azerbaijan	100	14.6	0.4	1.3	55.4	21.6	6.6
West Azerbaijan	100	14.3	0.6	0.9	63.5	16.4	4.2
Ardabil	100	15.1	0.9	1.6	61.3	16.8	4
Isfahan	100	12.6	0.5	1.7	59.6	20.6	4.9
Ilam	100	11.6	0.4	1.5	61.1	21.8	3.4
Booshehr	100	14.2	0.4	0.9	56.6	23.4	4.3
Tehran	100	16.2	0.7	1.5	62.6	16	2.6
Charmahal	100	17.1	0.4	0.7	56.5	20.7	4.4
Khorasan	100	18.9	0.6	2.2	53.6	20.2	4.2
Khoozestan	100	11.2	0.6	1.1	55	28.3	3.6
Zanjan	100	11.8	0.4	1.5	56.2	23.7	6.2
Semnan	100	21.1	0.2	2.1	56.6	24.9	4.3
Sistan	100	12.1	0.4	1	60.8	21.3	4.2
Fars	100	15.3	0.5	1.7	59.6	18.1	4.5
Qom	100	9.9	0.3	1.8	70.4	12.1	5
Kordestan	100	12.2	0.3	0.9	67.1	14	4.4
Kerman	100	15.9	0.4	2.6	57.9	19.4	3.6
Kermanshah	100	13.5	0.8	0.8	62.4	18.8	3.3
Kohgiloye	100	10.4	0.5	2.5	59.8	25.2	1.5
Gilan	100	27.2	0.7	1.6	35.9	31.2	3.1
Lorestan	100	14.1	0.9	1.8	57	22.6	3.3
Mazandaran	100	21.3	0.5	1.9	50.2	21.5	4.4
Markazi	100	13	0.3	1.5	59.2	22.7	3.2
Hormozgan	100	14	0.6	0.9	61.9	17.9	4.5
Hamedan	100	11.8	0.3	1.5	59.3	24	3
Yazd	100	16.6	0.4	1.2	52.7	24.5	4.3



● The Situation of Unemployed Women with Attention to Their Education

Table 26- Population of Unemployed Women in Terms of Age and Literacy Level in 1996

Age	Total	Literate										Illiterate
		Total	Primary	Guidance	Secondary	Pre-University	High Education	Seminary	Literacy	Unformal	Unspecified	
10-14 Years	35530	26943	19690	50.0	107	0	0	1	1899	31	205	8887
15-19 Years	94453	86191	24787	22466	32290	492	184	8	5550	61	353	8262
20-24 Years	80276	76009		10258	41305	66	7059	17	4654	63	244	4567
25-29 Years	31370	28898		3927	10194	0	7645	16	2224	46	97	2472
30-34 Years	11729	10363	1487	1478	4266	0	2184	6	875	26	41	1396
35-39 Years	5602	4467	664	403	2105	0	771	3	477	29	15	1135
40-44 Years	3166	2207	398	149	905	0	451	2	263	25	14	959
45-49 Years	1952	1178	197	66	468	0	296	1	132	15	3	774
50-54 Years	1556	879	143	37	320	0	269	0	70	29	11	677
55-59 Years	1235	568	101	37	201	0	151	0	48	24	6	667
60-64 Years	1147	341	69	24	115	0	72	2	30	28	1	806
65 and older	2885	543	150	41	176	0	76	5	21	68	6	2342
Unspecified	34	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4
Total	271565	238617	64784	43896	92452	588	19158	61	16243	445	1020	32948

**Table 27- Population of Unemployed Women With High Educational Degree.**

**Compared to Men, 1996**

Gender	Total	Associate of Arts	B.S	M.S	Ph.D	Undeclared
Men and Women	58145	16338	37532	2424	1849	2
Men	38987	12112	23562	1942	1370	1
Women	19158	4226	13970	482	479	1

● **The Situation of Employed Women**

**Table 28- 10 Years and Older Employed Women During 1976-1996**

**Compared to Men (1000 Persons)**

Year	The Whole Country		Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1976	7587	1212	3653	3935	490	752
1986	10026	975	5428	4541	525	446
1996	12806	1765	7808	4945	991391	765

Source: Census of Population, 1996.

**Table 29- Relative Distribution of Employed Population in Main Activity Groups in Terms of Areas Broken Down  
to Gender During 1976-1996**

Year	Gender	The Whole Country				Urban Areas				Rural Areas			
		Sum	Agricultur	Industry	Services	Sum	Agricultur	Industry	Services	Sum	Agricultur	Industry	Services
1976	Men	100	36.72	31.45	31.93	100	60.9	39.01	54.9	100	64.99	24.29	10.72
	Women	100	19.04	54.47	26.49	100	23.6	33.99	63.65	100	29.12	66.84	4.04
1986	Men	100	30.19	26.34	43.47	100	57.4	32.44	61.82	100	58.17	19.45	22.38
	Women	100	27.86	23.97	48.17	100	25.8	14.27	83.15	100	55.86	34.92	9.22
1996	Men	100	23.92	30.17	44.31	100	56.4	34.92	57.58	100	52.03	22.98	23.81
	Women	100	16.68	34.50	45.86	100	20.9	21.22	73.65	100	35.04	51.74	10.38

**Table 30- Relative Distribution of Employed Persons in Terms of Main Occupation**

**Groups Broken Down in Urban and Rural Areas and Gender in 1996**

Main group of jobs	The Whole	Urban Areas			Rural Areas		
	Country	Men & Women	Men	Women	Men & Women	Men	Women
Legislators, High Ranking							
Officials & Directors	2.23	3.32	3.25	3.87	0.57	0.6	0.4
Specialists	8.67	12.44	8.17	46.02	2.95	2.65	4.9
Assistants	3.14	4.67	4.4	6.83	0.81	0.84	0.66
Clerical Employees	4.21	6.15	5.66	10.03	1.23	1.38	0.61
Service Employees & Sales Man	10.16	14.26	15.33	5.89	3.94	4.17	2.52
Farmers Forestry Workers & Fishing	20.88	4.91	5.33	1.66	45.0	47.22	30.68
Industrial & Related Workers	20.19	22.83	23.53	17.32	16.28	11.04	50.14
Drivers & Machines Operators	8.94	10.72	11.94	1.15	6.30	7.21	0.45
Workers	13.25	11.62	12.68	3.26	15.63	17.05	6.46
Unmentioned	8.32	9.07	9.72	3.97	7.24	7.86	3.19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census of Population, 1996.

**Table 31- Employed Persons in Terms of Gender and Main Groups of Activities 1996**

Main Activity Groups	The Whole Country			Urban Areas			Rural Areas		
	Men & Women	Men	Women	Men & Women	Men	Women	Men & Women	Men	Women
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	3318536	3024380	294126	443414	422843	20571	2819889	2551803	268086
Fishing	38727	38418	309	17350	17230	120	91375	21187	118
Mine Extraction	119884	115185	4699	89891	75673	4218	29954	29473	481
Industry (Fabrication)	2551962	1968806	583156	1685595	1495636	190359	863402	473233	390169
Gas, Water & Power Providing	150631	145239	5392	122756	117691	5065	27845	27518	327
Wholesale, Retail, Repairing of Vehicles	1842289	1804173	38146	1577933	1545687	32246	264107	258231	5876
Restaurant & Hotel	84778	82293	2485	69643	67445	2198	15192	14842	287
Transportation & Communication	972792	955271	17251	724757	710070	14687	247802	244989	2813
Financial Brokeries	152872	139286	13586	143147	129745	13402	9723	9539	184
Real estates, rent & the Activities of work office	149090	137039	12051	131057	119745	11312	18017	17284	733
Defend & Compulsory Social Securing	1618100	1519449	98651	1214119	1124324	89795	403890	395043	8847
Education	1041056	581597	459459	867570	445641	421929	172806	133300	37506
Health & Social assistant	303139	184242	118897	255475	152476	102999	47656	31761	15895
General Social & Personal Services	224405	183246	41159	184003	148314	35689	40329	34864	5465
Ordinary Family With Servants	61970	57037	4933	28683	25449	3234	33270	31571	1699
Abroad Organizations	880	660	220	848	628	220	32	32	0
Central Offices	32952	30389	2563	28683	26269	2414	4269	4120	149
Unidentified & Unmentioned	257028	204808	52220	176174	145946	30228	79868	58147	21721
Construction	1650481	1634682	15799	1038325	1027620	10705	611450	606361	5089
<b>Total</b>	<b>14571572</b>	<b>12806170</b>	<b>1765402</b>	<b>8799423</b>	<b>7808032</b>	<b>991391</b>	<b>5710813</b>	<b>4945298</b>	<b>765515</b>

Source: Census of Population, 1996.

**Table 32- State Employees in the Ministries and Institutes  
Which are Liable and Unliable to Country Employment  
Law in Terms of Gender in Years 1986, 91, 96**

Year	Total	Liable		Unliable	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1986	1433966	613948	317185	400474	102395
1991	1653917	754032	445149	388067	66669
1996	1556357	968113	588244	442203	87280

Source:

1- Statistical Year book of Iran 1991.

2- Employment & official affairs Organization of Iran. Planing and Providing Man Power Office.

**Table 33- Government Staff in Ministries and Instiutes  
Liable and Unliable of "Country Employment Law" in  
Term of Gender and Education, 1997**

Description	Liable		Unliable	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under Diploma	250885	57427	168133	8288
Diploma	245227	227553	189799	61141
Assistant of Art	251361	179234	31318	7327
B.S.	183873	113186	46418	9775
M.S.	18483	4982	5545	647
Ph.D	18284	6159	990	102
Total	972113	588244	442203	87280

Source: Employment and official affairs Organization of Iran. Planing Providing Manpower Office.

### Health Situation of Women

● **Life Expectancy:** Women's life expectancy is more than men because of more biological resistance against mortality. In 1986, life expectancy for women and men were 59 and 60 years. In 1996, with improving health situation of society and development of medical centers, particularly in rural areas and development of Vaccination and water reticulation, life expectancy has increased and reach to 68 for women and 67 for men.

In 1996, the most life expectancy in country was in Tehran, Khozestan, Fars & Gilan that was 70 years for men and 71.5 years for women. And Kordestan had the least proportion of life expectancy -

about 60 years - in the whole provinces of Country.

**Table 34-Life Expectancy in the Newly Born Infants in Terms of Gender in 1986, 1996**

Year	Man	Women
1986	59.0	60.0
1996	66.6	68.1

● **Mortality:** In 1986, the number of general mortality was 11 in 1000. But in 1996, with improving the health situation, this number reach 7 in 1000. In 1986 the number of mortality in rural and urban areas had great difference, because of the lack of health in rural areas. But in 1996 with developing of health measures in rural areas, this difference has decreased. In 1986, number of the mortality was 14 and 9 in 1000 in rural and urban areas, but in 1996 this number reach to 6 and 9 in 1000. In 1996, Tehran with 6 in 1000 had the least number of mortality and Kordestan with 10 in 1000 had the most number of it.

Women's mortality is lower than men. In 1996, number of the mortality of women and men in urban areas was 5.7 and 6.4 in 1000 and in rural areas it was 8.6, 9.4 in 1000.

**Table 35- Mortality of Women and Men in Rural and Urban Areas in 1986, 1996 (in 1000)**

Year	Men		Women	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1986	9.3	14.4	8.8	13.8
1996	6.4	9.4	5.7	9.6

● **Infant's Mortality:** The number of infant's mortality is an important criterion to recognize the health situation of society, because the children and infants is not more resistant against illness and mortality and health situation of society effect on them intensively. Whatever society have better health situation and this number is lower. In 1986, the country had not desirable situation and so, the number of mortality of below 1 year infants was about 78 in 1000. In 1996, this number reach to half, but it is very high in compare to developed countries. This ratio is 5-10 in 1000 in developed countries.

The number of girl infants mortality is lower than boys. In 1996, ratio of girl infants mortality was about 37 in 1000, whereas that of boys was 42.5 in 1000.

**Table 36-Below 1 Year Infants  
Mortality Broken Down to Gender  
in 1986, 1996** (in 1000)

Year	Boy&Girl	Boy	Girl
1986	77.7	80.7	74.5
1996	39.9	42.5	36.9

### **Women's Prticipation in Politics**

#### **● Women's Participation in Politics Before Revolution**

In 1959, "high council of women's associations" was constituted with membership of 17 different women organization. Activities of high council of women was effective to accepting the women's voting right. In 1962, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi put in referendum, the women's voting right, as one of six principles of his White Revolution and voting right granted to women in this year. A few time later, after approving the amendment bill for election law in Majlis, women gain permission to entering in politic and government space and after sometime with sending 6 women deputies to National Council Assembly and 2 senators to senate, they enter to political activities practically.

**Table 37- The Number of Deputies in Different Terms of  
the Senate**

The Year of Inauguration	The number of chair	Men	Women	Percent of Women
1949	60	60	0	0
1953	60	60	0	0
1960	60	—	—	—
1963	60	58	2	3.3
1967	60	58	2	3.3
1971	60	58	3	5
1975	60	58	2	3.3



**Table 38- The Number of Deputies in Different Terms of National Council Assembly**

Election	The number of chairs	Men	Women	Percent of women
1949	115	115	0	0
1954	135	135	0	0
1960	136	—	—	—
1961	196	196	0	0
1963	198	192	6	3
1967	219	212	7	3.2
1971	268	250	18	6.7
1975	268	248	20	7.5

● **Women's Participation in Politics After the Islamic Revolution**

In the beginning of constitution of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini, have stressed on the women's political activities and participation and officials worked in this direction. Iman Khomeini state: "Women interfer in the all positions as Men. ... women must have hand in fundamental regulations of country", and he believe that, "women are entitled to interfer in politic. this is their duty".<sup>1</sup>In present society we observe that honorable leader stress on women's political activities. In principles 3, 8 and 9 of Constitution Law, is stressed on all people participation (Men & Women) to determine their political destiny and on the human sovereignty to determine their political destiny. We can consider women's political participation in political processes in the Islamic Republic System of Iran at two distinct levels: Mass and elite.

In the mass level, Women's political participation formed from the beginning of formation of the revolution. Millions of Iranian women from different levels, enter to public places, from limit space of their homes. Political participation of the mass of women with attention to their position can be state on the following fields:

- Participating on Revolution Process;
- Participating on periodic elections;
- Participating on demonstrations;
- Participating on groups and associations (Comprehensive information is brought in the part of active organization of women);
- Participating on Mobilization (Bassij) activities and imposed war.

<sup>1</sup> Sahife Noor, Vol 9, p 136.

### ● Participation of Women in Revolution Process

It is no doubt that women's participation on Islamic Revolution process, in broad (Wide) masses form is part of present political culture. Women's participation on revolution process was so powerful that Imam Khomeini State: " We are indebted to woman for Movement".<sup>1</sup>

### ● Women's Participation on Demonstrations

In revolution direction, some sections can be fined in where, presence of women in different arenas was completely legal, in revolution direction, we are the witness of women's presence who didn't account the participation on social life as a part of their duties. this presence was observed in demonstrations, widely.

### ● Women's Participation on Regular Elections

Women's participation on regular elections is one of the most important manifestations of political participation on mass level. After the Islamic Revolution, women have active presence on different times, such as the election for stabilizing the Islamic Republic System. Khobregan, President and Parlimentary elections. And Leaders and officals emphasized on their broad presence after and before elections.

In the first public voting after the Islamic Revolution, not only women's voting right was not non Islamic, but revolution leaders recognize it officially as a certain right of women and even religious authorities declared that women's Participation at referendum in "12 Farvardin 1358" is a necessary task.

### ● Participation in Basij (Mobilization) Activities and Imposed War

Iranian women's presence in the military activities of Basij during the Iraq imposed war against Iran is one of prominent points of women's participation in Iran. This activities are included participation of millions of women in the Basij units, their activities in the front lines preparation the supporting equipments, financial donations and encouragement of mothers, wives and sisters to dispatch men to front.

Women's Basij units are active in the fields of attraction, training, organizing, propaganda and research, sports and art activities in different levels for students, university students, workers, in rural and urban areas.

### ● Participation at the Legislature

In 1979, Unicameral Legislature System established in Iran. According to the constitution of the IRI, all men and women enjoy equal rights in their participation or nomination in elections. There is no difference between men and women to nomination, voting and election and law does not keep women away from Majlis membership (The 8 th principle of Constitution Law).

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1. In Search of Imam Way, 3rd vol. P. 52.

In "Khobregan" assembly for Constitution Law, only one woman became member. whereas the number of men members was 73. In the First three terms of the Majlis 4 women and in the 4th term 9 women became member and in the 5th term, 13 women are members.

**Table 39 - The Number of Representative Candidate in Various Terms of Islamic Consultative Assembly**

Term	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
All Over Country	76	3618	27	1565	40	1959	82	3151	326	5039
Mid Term	14	847	5	258	7	279	4	264	25	417
Total	98	4465	32	1823	47	2238	86	3415	351	5456

**Table 40- The Number of Deputies in Various Terms of the Islamic Consultative Assembly**

Term	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
All Over Country	4	216	4	241	4	250	9	250	10	238
Mid Term	2	106	—	33	1	22	—	15	3	17
Total	6	322	4	274	5	277	9	265	13	255

Source: Interior Ministry, Election Office.

#### ● Women's Participation at the Executive Structure

The women's affairs advisory post, established at the president's office in 1991, is the highest ranking official position held by Iranian women. In addition, a few ministerial councilors are women and 342<sup>1</sup> women hold general management posts in government organizations. The women's social and cultural council is another important decision making instruction where educated women draw out plans about policies and cultural issues.

It must, however, be mentioned that while the presence of women at higher levels of decision making is vigorously sought by the organization that promote women's statues, but women's activities in the middle directors of government hierarchy are effective to improvement the women's situation. The number of women holding these positions is on the increase. A great number of women own and operate business in private sector companies.

1. This number belong to 1995.

## Women's Cultural Situation

### ● Women in Press

The first newspaper published more than one and half century ago (1837) and first speciality publication of women published 89 years ago (1910). This time is showing a 75 years gap between publishing the first newspaper and first speciality publication of women in Iran. Women present in newspaper and magazines after publishing the first publication of women called to "Danesh" in 1949. In threshold of constitutionalism, some publications such as "Hablolmatin" and "Neday-e-Hagh" pay to Iranian women's affairs.

At present time, Iran have 1092 publication that 13 of them, are allocated to women. These publications are: "Al-Mahboub", "Al-Tahera", "Zan-e-Rooz", "Payame-Hajar", "Shahede - Banowan", "Zanan", "Payame Zan", "Sorooshe Banowan", "Zane Emrooz", "Pooshesh", "Noore - Banowan" and "Farzaneh". 22 Percent of women journalists are active in news reporting. Average educational level of these women is bachelors degree and from this point, are in a higher level compare to men. 18 Percent of women Journalists hold a masters degree and 6 percent have Ph.D.<sup>1</sup> now, 45 women as concessioner, 58 women as responsible director and 25 women as editor in chief are active in Media.

### ● Women in Broadcasting

In radio and T.V (more in radio) some matters such as women degree in society, women problems, attempting for arise the social, health, cultural, economical, political and legal awareness of women are considered in various programs.

This organ have 12269 personel that 1784 persons of them are women. In T.V. and radio women have various and different jobs. Women activities in some pfeffessions such as, preparing direction, annauncing, news, accomplishment of programs official and financial and also in engineering posts, show that women are free to employ in various parts.

**Table 41 - Comparison of Women Personels in Radio and T.V Composed to Men, Dec. 1996**

Gender	Total No	Percent of total	Contractual Personel	Percent of Contractual personel	Official of Social Security	Percent of Official Social Security	Official Personel	percent of officials
Women	1789	14.5%	326	18%	11	305%	1447	14.3%
Men	10485	85.5%	1506	82%	305	96.8%	8674	85.7%
total	12269	100	1832	100%	316	100%	10211	100%

Source: the Broadcasting, Statistical and Manpower Center.

1. Collection of Papers at first seminar of women and media, research and study center of broadcasting, july 1997

**Table 42 - Comparison of Educational Position of Women Personnel of Broadcasting Compared to Men 1996**

<b>Educational degree \ Gender</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Percent of Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Percent of Men</b>
Under Diploma	107	6%	3743	36%
Diploma	853	48%	3733	36%
Assistant of Art	157	9%	986%	9%
B.S	585	33%	1769	16
M.S	74	3.5%	235	2%
Ph.D	8	0.04%	19	0.02%
Total	1784	100%	10485	100%

**Table 43- Comparison of Women's Broadcasting Jobs Compared to Men 1996**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Production	598	33	2285	23
News	185	11	658	6
Financial & Official	645	36	1042	10
Service	45	2.5	2363	23
Training	34	2	68	0.06
Planing	75	4	116	1
Technical & Engineering	86	5	3733	35
Research	116	6.5	220	2
Total	1784	100	310524	100

Source: The broadcasting, statistical and Manpower center.

**Table 44 - Distribution of Abundance of Broadcasting Personnel in Different Units in Term of Gender, March, 1997** (In the whole Country)

Name of Units	Percent of Men to the Whole Men	Percent of Women to the Whole Women	Percent of Women to the Whole Personnel of Unit
Tech - operation Assistant	23.7	6	6.8
T.V. Assistant	18	24.1	27.7
Official - Financial Assistant	17.5	14.5	19.1
Planing & Development Assistant	8.3	1.5	5.1
Political - Assistant	6.4	8.4	27.4
Security	6.7	1.3	5.3
Radio Assistant	4.5	7.5	32.5
Exteraterritorial Assistant	2	18.6	72.7
Training - Assistant	2.9	3.6	26.3
Managing	1.9	6.7	49.5
Takta Company	1.8	0.3	5.5
Sima Choob	1.1	0.06	1.5
Music Unit	1.3	0.3	7.6
Soroosh Publication	0.4	1.5	48
Public Relations	0.2	0.7	42.3
Majlis & City Affair Assistant	0.3	0.7	40
Saba Cultural Company	0.1	1.08	62.9
International Affairs	1.5	1.4	20.9
Library & Archiev	0.09	0.7	68.7
Selection	0.09	0.1	37.5
Total	100	100	—

**Table 45- Distribution of Abundance of Broadcasting Personnel in  
Different Units in Terms of Gender, March, 1997 (in Tehran)**

Name of Units	Women	Men	Total
Tech - Operation Assistant	95	1293	1388
T.V. Assistant	379	986	1365
Official - financial Assistant	229	956	1195
Planning & Development Assistant	25	456	481
Political Assistant	132	349	481
Security	21	368	389
Radio Assistant	119	248	366
Extraterritorial Assistant	293	110	403
Training Assistant	57	159	216
Management Unit	106	108	214
Takta Company	6	103	109
Sima Choob	1	65	66
Music Unit	6	72	78
Soroosh Publication	25	27	52
Public Relations	11	15	26
Majlis & City Affair Assistant	12	18	30
Saba Cultural Company	17	10	27
International Affairs	23	87	110
Library & Archive	11	5	16
Selection	3	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>5449</b>	<b>7020</b>

## **Chapter 4. Active Organizations in the Field of Women's Affairs**

From the beginning of Islamic governing in Iran, the different governmental and non-governmental organizations, which have been active in political, social and cultural fields, are founded with the goal of developing women's participation in different affairs. But, this started action moved faster with appointing a woman as the president's advisor and establishing women's affairs office from 1370 (1990). Organizations which are active in different fields of women's affairs have been introduced in the coming lines.

So for reenforcing government's policy and programs and the way of access to it from the point of execution, it was felt the necessity of foundation of a social organization in the name of "High Commission of policymaking and coordinating of women's affairs" with the combination of executive responsables and women's affair specialists. This organization can help women in the ways like, enforcing family structure, development and dehiscence of women's talents and removal of women's problems in social activities.

It is necessary to introduce the whole organizations which are active in the field of women's matters, because a look to their goals, proceeds and programs can show the attempts and activities that try to make a better position and situation for women in Iran. In this direction, some of these organizations are described as follow.

### **Women Governmental Organization**

#### **● Women's Social - Cultural Commission**

Women's social - cultural commission has been started its activities since July, 1988.

It's goal was policymaking for women's social and cultural matters and creating necessary coordination depending on the approval of one hundred and fifteen session of supreme council of cultural revolution dated June, 1987.

The commission has enterpraised to prepare projects and programs on the following basis in sketching its policy and obligations with attention to the great leaders guidance, far from going to extremes.

#### **Obligations**

- 1- Compiling and suggesting necessary policy in order to creat favourable fields for developing women's character, accelerate in regaining human's value and generosity, obtain all women's right in basis of true Islamic rules and compile suitable models.
- 2- Compiling and suggesting the necessary policy in order to recognize -nation's positive culture and confrontation with weakening them, finding the root of deviant manifestations of forigen cultures and



confront with them, and also omitting the remains of fossilized believes which are existed in society as religion and injustice and discrimination which have been imposed women's society from the ex - system.

**3-** Compiling the necessary policy, programing and creating coordination in suggested programm of executive organizations in order to enforce family's holy structure on the basis of making formation of a family easy, guarding its holiness, regicting family relation on fundation of Islamic rights and morals and expertness considration and giving suggestion to the different executive organizations in the mentioned fields.

**4-** Compiling the necessary policy, programming and creating co - ordination in suggested programm of executive organizations in order to a better use of girls and women's free time (through a suitable use of the facilities of sports, educational, furs, artistic general medias and etc). and expertness consideration and giving suggestion to the different executive organizations for programming.

**5-** Obtaning plans for promotion the level of general knowledge, literacy and consideration the suitable policies and methods for women's educating, training and high education.

**6-** Considering the fields of women's participation in political, economical, social, cultural and artistic activites and the methods of removal the existing problems and blocks in the way of these kind of activities.

**7-** Considering and compiling suitable projects to solve the problems of guardianless women , protect them and also considering women's work conditions.

**8-** Choosing expedients for co - ordinating the centers' activities and organizations which are active in women's social and cultural affairs and to give suggestions and projects to supreme council of cultural revolution in case of need.

**9-** Suggesting research to competent organizations and persons on women's important social and cultural affairs and to protect muslim scientists who work on explanainning Islamic ideas about family and society and to help in creating co - ordination in research programming.

**10-** Permanent study and evaluate of women's cultural and social situation and to obtain annual report.

**11-** To program for developing cultural relations with other women's revolutionary societies specially in Islamic countries.

**12-** Suggesting standards for women's cultural - advertising centers and the method of supervising their activities.

#### **The Structure of Organizational Council**

The commission has twenty members at this time who will assign from the high - ranking of ministries and related organization to women's affairs and with approval of high council of cultural revolution.

This council contains eight specialized committees and one project and program commission.

Specialized committees of the council consist of:

- 1- Researches and bases committee;
- 2- Education committee;
- 3- Family and rights committee;
- 4- General culture committee;
- 5- Social, economical and occupation affairs committee;
- 6- International affairs committee;
- 7- Mobilization and defending affairs committee;
- 8- Sanitation committee.

#### **The Procedure of Council's Operation**

The council's administrative board performs its duties according to the civil amendment rules. The administrative board is formed with attendance of president, vice-president, executive secretary , first secretary and second secretary.

All the matters and projects which are under attention of the council must be considered and studied in the related specialized committee and then after approval of priority by administrative board will be discussed in council's meetings and at the end the women's council approvals will be sent to high council of cultural revolution.

Referring programs from high council of cultural revolution and organs to council for considering, after planning in administrative board refer to committees to expert work and then turn in to women council.

#### **Women's Council Measures and Activities**

women's council has compiled and approved research projects, policy - making, programing and recommending of protecting rules in order to remove women's problems in different dimentions. In addition to the mentioned work the council has done other measures like giving necessary proposal about recieved projects from executive organizations and offices which are related to women's affairs . Considering in ternational documents and giving their complementary point of views a bout them, considering and finishing their rules and introducing specialists to need centers.

important works of the council are as follow:

#### **1- Consideraing of projects obtained to the women's council and specialist point of view about them**

- To send the plan of consumption pattern to the secretariate of high council of cultural revolution;
- Planning formation and organizing advertising to Islamic Advertising Organization;
- Introducing the council's place and plans to the united Nations according to their request;

- presenting the council suggested policy and plans in the dimensions of educational, cultural, legality and ... during the second five years plan;
- Sending reports to Iran embassy in vatican regarding to the place of the family in Iran;
- planning formation of women's scientific mission members to High cultural and Educational ministry;
- Planning formation of coordination to hold regional, international and national meetings and conferences during the days of fajer and sending it to secretariay of high council of researches;
- Planning holding regional and international conferences in order to consider family's place in Islams and send that to ministry of culture and Islamic guidance;
- Giving proposal about women's legals matters according to Iran embassy in Australia requests;
- stating the members point of view about women's internation competitions format;
- Preparing answer to the received letters from the great leader's office about women's legal problems;
- Planning to nominate a day as universal chastity day and send it to General Culture Council;
- Stating its viwes about acquital from dualist in hajj and send it to Hajj and Endowment organization;
- Stating necessary proposal about keeping women's generality in the services (like hostess and...) ;
- Proposing using suitable methods to introduce offender female prisoners to T.V. and radio and Judical power in order to keep the best veil proposing allocating suitable educational room for girls in the devided studends classes in countries to ministry of Education and Training;
- Stating proposals to Hajj and Endowment organization based upon the necessity of women's help in entertainment of pligrams;
- Stating its point of view around educational commands programms during adolescence for the youngsters to ministry of Education and Training;
- Considering and state about women's presentation manners in holy places and religious ceremonies to General culture council;
- Considering and state reports about khoramshahr's cultural - social situation to related centers;
- Considering and state about women's cultural and religiounist of in Boshehr to the great leader's office;
- Stating expert work around the researches of the influence of naming the days in general culture of country;
- Proposing necessary compiling of rules for promotion learned level of married women to ministry of science;
- Considering circumstances in performing chastity plan in hospitals (the practical method of conformity plan);

- Recommending formation of facilities for clerk women's sport to administrative and employment affairs organization.
- Informing women, a plan which received from ministry of culture and Islamic guidance:
- preparing and state reports about the cultural situation of Kish to general culture council;
- Sending the council recommendations about making better situation for female prisoners;
- Proposing to ministry of cooperation for informing women's cooperative main office;
- preparing and sending children national report (rights section) in direction to performance child rights convention to ministry of foreign Affairs;
- Sending and prepare cultural, legal, educational indicators and consideration of women situation in executive organizations in order to receive their complimentary views and proposals and carry out complete research in this fields;
- Preparing and compile national report about women's places in technology depend on the secretariate of supreme council cultural revolution's request.

## **2- Considering rules, organizations and organizing**

That is just like compiling goals, policy, women's international programs, and described duties of international committee to form co-ordination with the coming programming centers the council member: (2 members) Supreme council of programming. (2 members). Supreme council of research, (2 members) general culture council, (5 members) specialized commissions of general culture council.

## **3- Introducing and taking part of council's representatives in deferent centers**

## **4- Considering international documents and activities**

## **5- Statements**

### **● Women's Affairs Commission**

States commission of women's affairs have started working since 18, Mehr, 1367 under care of ministry of interior to make a suitable field for real personality progress, to know women's society problems, and to increase women's social political partnership. These commissions are the subset of states social council. They (the number of them are 228 commission) were established for some reasons such as follows:

- Doing research and investigation activities like, to consider women's situation in family education, work and their rights and to know extant difficulties in the way of their promotion;
- Gathering statistic and information related to women in different dimensions and totaling the results of researches and studies which were done by scientific centers;
- Informing social, cultural centers for women. The expense of need training are at lowest rate in these centers;
- These centers are established in some provinces till now and they have good potential

for women's actions in the society.

### **Goals**

women affairs office establish under care of minister of interior. Its goals are studying and considering social and cultural anti-values phenomena, vulnerability of society, drawing people attention to participation in participating affairs, organizing them as good as possible in improvement of government social plans, making available of more social and policy freedom and attention to women's rule as half of the population of country, specially their rules in Islamic revolution with the emphasis of Imam khomeini and the great leader to this rule and the necessity of promotion in women's social believes and elevation in order to coordinate dispersed, scattered and parallel activities in women's affairs.

### **Strategy**

Quality and quantity development of suitable field for personality progress, showing more attention to women's creativities and capacities, trying to find the reality of universe and explaining women's real place in family, work, educational and training surroundings from elementay to high levels and in general and popular societies:

- Enforcing women's value in the four mentioned surroundings:
- Promoting of women's active and scientific talents in the four mentioned surroundings:
- Finding and mobilizing active facilities, which are suitable with the goals in the whole country:
- Preparing massive plans in direction of achiving to the goals.

### **Advisor of minister of Interior and General Director of Women Affair Office Tasks**

- 1- Notifying minister of interior guide directions and related approval from connected authorities to relevant units of the ministry and to persist for measures and states the results every three months to them.
- 2- Evaluating women's present situation in family regarding to different kind of people's customs and traditions and giving direction to them toward Islamic high values together with people's positive traditions through the states.
- 3- Evaluating women's present situation in works regarding to customs and traditions and giving direction to the above mentioned towards true need of jobs in society and activity in direction of Islamic high values and removal of women's job difficulties under care of states.
- 4- Evaluating women's present situation in educational and training sorundings regarding to different customs, traditions and cultures between different nations and giving direction to them toward Islamic high values with emphasis on women's training , behavior and scientific rule in promoting of society under care of states.
- 5- Evaluating women's present situation in humanity and general societies and giving direction

towards cultural and true Islamic and Iranian values with emphasis on respects to positive traditional value in society under care of states.

**6-** Knowing active and potential facilities in country for mobilizing them to achieve goals and tasks like general media. Training and educational places, mosques, art places and... under care of states.

**7-** Informing throughout seminars composed of women affair commission and women social - cultural centers for explaining the government policy, specially the great leader, the president and minister of interior.

**8-** Participating regularly in the meetings of women social - cultural commission of supreme council of cultural revolution.

**9-** Holding consulting meetings with the president advisor in women affairs for consulting coordination in common activities.

**10-** Holding consulting meetings with female representative in Iran Islamic council for consulting and using of high potential of the Islamic council in related affair;

**11-** Supervising the function of women affair commission and its related units with the help of states.

**12-** Holding consulting - meetings with related organizations and offices for taking attention of them in direction of achieving the duties of the office.

**13-** Informing research committee proportionately office duties with participation related organizations and centers;

**14-** Appointing the policy of the whole country's women social - cultural affairs with attention to guidance of establishment of Islamic Republic of Iran Imam Khomeini and great leader the excellency Ayatollah Khamenei, scientific domains and other religious authorities who are the defender of Islamic Republic.

**15-** Preparing executive rules for commissions, councils, research committees and ... .

#### ● **Women Affairs Office of Judiciary Power**

The women's affair office of judiciary power the women's affair office of judiciary power has started its work since 1371 (1992) as the representative of judiciary power in the presidential office but after sometimes it was necessary to open an independent office because of the great number of referrals and the manager of country judiciary section had a high opinion about the women's related affairs.

So women affairs office of judiciary power has continued its work from 1373 (1994) in order to protect women's rights not only in the quality of court works on the problems of family, married couple rights and children but also in all affairs. This office has independence, organization chart, forming ruling international, assistance prison and secretariate units and on basis of described duties

with the presence of women who have judiciary background and clerks. Its goals are as follows:

- 1- Explaining the necessity of strengthening the stability of family basis and prevention of disintegration of family.
- 2- Explaining woman existence values in family and keeping her rights by uplifting of woman legal awareness level.
- 3- Observational decided and social understanding of woman right according to social judicial.
- 4- Providing judicial security according to Islamic learnings to protecting women personality in society and protecting of women in judicial authorities.

#### ● **Women's International Office**

This office is created in the ministry of foreign affairs only for coordination of women's international activities. Experts of this office attend in international meetings and they coordinate international events in country.

#### ● **The Office for Promotion of Rural Women's Activities**

This office is created in promotion department of agricultural ministry. The object of this office is improving social and economic situation of rural women by aware them, employing teaching, creating employment choices and helping them to creating some organizations for rural women. In present, this office have units with this name in all province of country and 160 women experts active on this units.

#### ● **Rural Women's Cooperatives**

This office is creating in central organization of rural cooperation in agricultural ministry to constituting special cooperatives for women and encouraging the productive income activities.

### **Women's Nongovernmental Organizations**

During the Islamic Revolution and governing the Islamic Republic System, women attendance in different cultural, social and political aspects

caused increasing the Women's nongovernmental organizations. Major of these organs are religious because their formation is started by religious meetings. Women's participation in war and national development and providing legal filed to forming this organization in social and constitutional law on the other hand caused the development of these organizations.

In national report of Islamic Republic of Iran for Bejn conference, the number of this organization is 38, but this number reach to 82 organ today and they active in field of charity, assistance, and political and cultural affairs. Common activities in women's nongovernmental organizations is expressing actual identities of women and uplifting women's personality.

● **Coordinating Unit of Women's Nongovernmental Organizations**

This office constituted in 1373/1/23 to recognition, enforcing and protecting of nongovernmental centers and facilitating the connection of this center to state and each other and also providing more participation in national and international seminars.

● **Conectional Network of Women's Nongovernmental Organizations**

This network constituted in 1374. Objective of this network is increacing connection, exchange of informations about women's matters. This network is formed of 60 nongovernmental organizations.

The objective of nongovernmental organs is performing connection between nongovernmetal organization, enforcing the role of this organization in development, exchanging the views, informations and specialities between members and international organizations, holding and participating in seminars, teaching workshop and....

This network include the general assembly of central council, secretariate and special and general commisions. General commisions are: teaching and training, cultural, economical, internationa, environmental and charital.

Special commisions are: girl children, legal, refugee women and fertility hygiene. It must be mentioned that this network is first nongovernmental organization of Iran that recieve consultant statue of UN social - economical council.

Some Women's nongovernmental organizations are introduced at following list:



**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

<b>Organization</b>		<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1- Women Solidarity Association of Iran	1371/1992	Making link between Iran and world women in politic, economic and cultural fields	1- Disposing of national or international and cultural exhibition 2- Communicating with forigen women and Iranian diplomat women to exchange the experiences 3- Introducing unknown ability and potential talent of Iranian women
2- Association of pro-women of Environment and Permanent Development	1372/1993	Increasing women informations about importance of environment and its keeping ways and it's pelloution campaign	1- Exchanging of views and arising general knowledge of women about environmental affairs 2- Disposing of Seminars and educational programs
3- Womn's Society Against Enviromental Polloution	1372/1993	Seeking ways to campaign with Tehran polloution and increasing public information in this filed	1- Arising public knowledge of different level of people especially women about environmental matters 2- Disposing seminars and educational programs 3- Preparing brushur, book and educational booklet
4- Armenian Women's Society	1317/1939	Charity, Cultural, Arts	Teaching for old women, keeping traditional valus of Armenican women, teaching handicraft and help to needy families
5- Loving Church Women's Society	1320/1961	Charity, Religious	1- Helping to perform religious customs in church 2- Attending to Armenian needy families
6- Armenian Women's Charity Society (Directed by Armenian Archbishop Council)	1961/1320	Charity, Cultural	1- Monitoring old person's sanatorium, serving to needy persons and without supervisor families 2- Setting up the religious customs
7- Assyrian Women's Society (affiliated by Assyrian Association of Tehran)	1371/1992	Charity, Cultural	1- Organizing learning classes and acting in cultural, art and scientific programs 2- Setting up the religious customs
8- Charitable Women Group of Kahrizak Related to Sanatorium of Invalids and Old Persons	1352/1973	Charity, Cultural, Educational and Remedial	1- Holding exhibition and various market in and out of country 2- Holding educational classes such as sewing, carpet making, painting, technical and embroidery 3- Supporting guardian family women 4- Supporting without and bad guardian children 5- Health and remedial services

**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

<b>Organization</b>		<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>
9- Hazrat Khadije (s) Cultural and Services Charity Foundation	1358/1979	1- Broadcasting religious realities and Islamic learnings 2- Promoting women's Islamic and religious culture 3- Helping to without and bad Guardian families 4- Supporting injured girls and women	1- Training capable teachers and missionary between women 2- Forming the women's for higher education 3- Holding educational classes such as relief, babysitery arts, typing, Quran and Islamic learning, psychology 4- Supporting of Guardian family women 5- Supporting injured girls and women 6- Forming self-employment centers in villages 7- Helping the deprive areas in country
10- Zeinab Kobra Foundation	1357/1979	Guardian of children and without Guardian to improving their cultural and educational situation	1- Supporting and guarding without guardian children 2- Retuning without guardian children to their families 3- Intellectual and financial supporting of without and bad guardian families 4- Cultural, social and training activities
11- Cooperative - Researching Company of Researcher Women	1373/1994	Cultural, Researching and Studying	1- Considering social, economical and cultural affairs of Iranian women and resulting and give proposals to persons on duty 2- Recognizing the researches and studies about and by women and forming informational bank of researches 3- Providing and performing of researching and studying design 4- Connecting to researcher women in governmental and nongovernmental organization in and out of country
12- Najm Complex (women's Islamic Institution of Payame Hajar and Women's Society of Islamic Revolution)	1358/1980	Cultural, Social, Political, Economical	1- Supporting of guardian family women, without and bad guardian 2- Preparing suitable possibilities to independent income 3- Publishing books, internal Bulletins, Brushur and publications 4- Considering legal and civil laws for family and holding raining workshop about women's affair 5- Participating in seminars and national and international training workshop in women's affair

**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

<b>Organization</b>		<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>
13- Jamie Zainab (Zainab Society)	1365/1986	1- Developing Mohammad culture and cleaning religious conjunctions 2- Raising women's scientific, cultural and believes level to presence in various political, social and managerial arena 3- Guarding the Hazrat Imam and honorable leader way	1- Developing Islamic culture between women 2- Introducing majlis candidates 3- Publishing several books and publications 4- Performing charity affairs such as providing life instruments to girl marriage, paying life pension, Gharzol hasane loan (Interest-free loan)
14- Women's Society of Islamic Republic of Iran	1365/1986	1- Uplifting of women's thinking, scienntific and personality level in direction of Islamic Republic system values 2- Attempting to supporting of women rights and stablizing women role in family and society 3- Increasing women's participation in safe activities	1- Uplifting personality of muslim women, introducing Majlis Condidate 2- Communicating with world women societies by disposing universal congress 3- Publishing books and magazines 4- Issuing message and statements on different occasion 5- Performing cultural and charity affairs
15- The Center for Women's Studies and Research	1365/1986	Cultural, Researching	1- Performing research designs independedly and with cooperation to other organs about women's matter 2- University studies and research in filed of women
16- Women's Mobilization Unit	1359/1980	Political, Military, Cultural	1- Raising military knowledge and culture and defense mobilization of women in rural and urban level 2- Training, cultural and military classes 3- Publishing brushur, pictures, books and magazines

### Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran

Organization		Objectives	Activities
17- Women's Center of Khane Karegar (worker house)	1359/1980	Servicing Supportive and guild	1- Scientific, cultural, technical and professional growing of women worker in two formal and informal sections (formel training via universities and informal section including computer, Ideology, reporting and so on 2- Removing legal and guild problems of women worker
18- Young Girls Club of "Sorkhe Hesar" Village	1374/1995	1- Crowing management between rural girls via encouraging them to participation in group activities 2- Creation social and technical skills in rural girls to their suitable employment	1-Holding educational classes suchas carpetmaking,making of noseays and techniques to suitable employment 2- Arranging educational - cultural classes for rural girls
19- "Sajadie Noor" Charity Institution	1372/1993	Chrity, Services	1- Helping to needy families and supporting them 2- Arranging free cultural - religious classes
20- "Narjes" School of Zahedan	1345/1966	1- Developing religious realities and Islamic high learnings 2- Teaching and explaining revolution culture 3- Strengcening of Ideological bases, promoting moral favours, uplifting cultural grounds 4- Keeping Islam and its high valus 5- Training missions forces to thought and Ideology guiding of people 6- Arranging favorable environment to glowing and sparkling Islamic learning and culture and publishing virtues	1- Arranging educational, cultural and religious classes 2- Dispatching missions to different areas 3- Teaching seminaries lessons 4- Arranging cultural and pilgrimage travels

**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

<b>Organization</b>		<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>
21- Iran Midwifery Society	1368/1999	1- Attempting to providing health and remedical and educational needs of society 2- Raising education and especiality of midwifery to better presentation of midwifery services to deprived people 3- Attempting to connection and fluency of country midwifery	1- Presenting and aproveing training programs 2- Performing researchs project 3- Publishing one book, 4 monthly magazin and brushur
22- Islamic Association of Iran Medical Society	1372/1993	1- Helping to Islamic culture revival in medical affairs 2- Trying to keep the reverence of medicine profession 3- Scientific connection with national and international medical meetings especially in Islamic countries	1- Recognizing potential talent and planning to verbalization talent 2- Holding Seminars and Scientific and especiality meetings 3- Publishing magazines about medical affairs and medical research and studies results
23- Women's Charity Society of Isfahan	1327/1947	Charity, Cultural	1- Establishing free nursery and kindergarten to keep without guardian infant. 2- Contending against prosituation and moral and financial helping to this people 3- helping to needy pregnancy women and supporting of their infants 4- helping to needy family 5- Presenting medical and heath services to needy family
24- Women's "Esmatic" Society of Ahvaz	1345/1966	Cultural, Charity, Religious	1- Holding religious programs to different vocations 2- Arranging ideological classes including commentary, morals, principles of faith 3- Helping to needy and without guardian families

**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

Organization		Objectives	Activities
25- "Narjes" School of Meshad	1345/1966	1- Developing religious realities and Islam high learnings 2- Teaching and explaining revolution culture 3- Providing necessary fields to training women student 4- Strengthening the Islam and Revolution goals and issuing to other countries	1- Arranging cultural, educational and Ideological classes 2- Dispatching missions 3- Helping and supporting deprived and vulnerable class 4- Preparing necessary design to issuing Islam high learnings
26- "Narjes" School of Sabzevar	1350/1971	1- Developing religious realities and Islam high learnings 2- Teaching and explaining revolution culture 3- Providing necessary fields to training women student 4- Strengthening the Islam and Revolution goals and issuing to other countries	1- Dispatching missions 2- Teaching seminaries 3- Arranging privilage travels 4- Arranging literacy classes 5- Cooperating with Imam khomeini committee and supporting needy families
27- Women's Related to "Alzahra" School of Hamedan	1361/1982	Religious, Cultural	1- Dispatching missions 2- Teaching seminaries 3- Arranging privilage travels 4- Arranging literacy, cultural classes

**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

Organization		Objectives	Activities
28- Jewish Women's Society	1371/1992	Charity and helping to other Jewish	1- helping to needy Jewish families 2- Holding Scientific, especiality, recreative, pilgrimage and artistic travels 3- Arranging different meetings between Jewish
29- Sharif Industrial University Female and Graduated Committee	1370/1991	1- helping to raise scientific and national technology level 2- Providing permanent connection between university graduated 3- Raising the scientific and technical of managerial knowledge of interested graduated 4- Using of views and experiences of graduated to promot the scientific and technical college	1- Transferring scientific and technical needs of different executive parts to university 2- Presenting proposals about necessary changes in research and educational programs according to present and future needs of society 3- Publishing bulletin and newspaper to achievement of goals and discharge of duty
30- "Fatemie" Medical Science University	1371/1991	1- Presenting Islamic Republic position to evaluated women status and providing their loftiness and growlh fields 2- Presenting a successful image and women scientific pattern in different especialities of median 3- Training especialist doctors in women necessary course	1- Holding extraordinary activities for students such as recreative and pilgrimage camps and various travels 2- Training women specialist doctors in necessary course of women 3- Granting money exchange for specialized P.H.D and to women professors 4- Arranging welfare equipments for teachers and students
31- Marketing Center for Women Made Goods	1370/1991	Research/trade	1- Studies about women handicrafts and marketing to seal women handicrafts in and out of country 2- Introducing women handicrafts of Islamic Iran

### Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran

Organization		Objectives	Activities
32- Women's Theater Center	1364/1985	1- Promoting arts between Iranian women 2- Employment in cinema and theater artistic groups	This center active in cultural aspects and propogandaize
33- Zoroastrian Women's Society	1329/1950	Cultural/Charity	1- Arranging different classes to arise the religious awareness 2- Arranging scientific travels 3- Arranging meetings between groups of personel 4- Helping to needy families and persons
34- Supporting Society of Afghane Families	1373/1993	1- Helping to Afghan migrants to Iran 2- Attending to their health and literacy affairs 3- Promoting Afghan women's cultural level and reflecting their innocence to world	1- Facilitating the connection with migrant women and attending to their affairs 2- Printing publications, poster and pubishing advertisments in different occations 3- Performing cultural and charity affairs
35- "Rád" Charity Women Group (Rád Charity Educational Complex)	1373/1994	Educational - Charity	1- Arranging educational, technical, professional classes according to standard of ministry of labor for invalids girls and boys 2- Reflecting complex activities by holding exhibition and charity markets 3- Printing and publishing brushur and other publications
36- Rural Women's Cooperative Office	1373/1993	Educational - Servicing	1- Training women in all rural activities such as agriculture and apiculture and... 2- Removing rural women's life situation and their families 3- Granting legal personality to rural women in group
37- "Alzahra" University Gratuated Center	1373/1993	Educational - Research	1- Updating knowledge and skills of university graduated persons 2- Connection to gratuated students 3- Providing brushur 4- Holding graduated ceremonies



**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

<b>Organization</b>		<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>
38- Women's Parsco Research Technical-Engineering Cooperative Center	1372/1993	Scientific, industrial, cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Considering women's employment situation in form of participation in decision-making about industrial commonwealth projects</li> <li>2- Research about agricultural and industrial projects that causes more women employment between women</li> <li>3- Strengthening moral and making motivation to between women establish cooperative company in industry part</li> </ul>
39- Jewish Girls and Women Society	1362/1883	Charity, Religious, Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Provide services and establish links among Jewish women</li> <li>2- Improving Jewish girls and women situation</li> <li>3- Holding several celebration in different religious festivals</li> <li>4- Holding educational classes and cultural, art and scientific programs</li> <li>5- Charity services for assistance to needy Jewish families &amp; persons</li> </ul>
40- "Shahcheragh" Cultural Institution	1350/1971	Cultural, Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Making School and kindergarten in Tehran and cities</li> <li>2- Researching works</li> <li>3- Holding educational and cultural classes</li> </ul>
41- Bosnia and Iranian Women's Society	1367/1988	Cultural, Political and Publicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Assistance to war injured women and children</li> <li>2- Achiving Islam aims between women by publicities and presence in Bosnia</li> </ul>
42- Women's Center for Investigation to Mosques Affairs	1371/1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Making connection between active women in different mosques</li> <li>2- Arising scientific, cultural, ideological and political level</li> <li>3- Making connection between other governmental and nongovernmental organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Arranging different ideological, arts, scientific and educational classes</li> <li>2- Training skillful teachers to monitor the different classes</li> <li>3- Arranging pligrimage and exploration camps</li> <li>4- Assistance to needies and without guardian persons and charity affairs</li> </ul>

**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

Organization		Objectives	Activities
43- "Banoo" Publishing Institution	1373/1994	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attracting and Making broad network of artist and writer women to make professional ability and bring their arts in direction.</li> <li>2. Writer and artist women employment and education and obsorbing and introducing them to related center</li> <li>3. Reflection and criticizing on the present women situation</li> <li>4- Publicity and publishing NGO works that are Existance in Iran</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Holding Picture exhibition about women activities.</li> <li>2- Holding first paint exhibition that was including artist women works and different matters</li> <li>3. Publishing Propagandise products of other NGO including several folder, brushur, book and different works.</li> </ol>
44- Muslim Women's Cultural Society in England	1371/1993	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishing a center in England to considering muslim women's cultural religious and social needs</li> <li>2- Supporting and raising women rights according to Islam high teachings and human rights standards</li> <li>3. Developing Islamic cultural introducing real face of Muslim women</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Holding different sittings such as seminars and meetings</li> <li>2. Arranging educational course in different and granting</li> <li>3. Provdng booklet and publications and video films about muslim women activities.</li> <li>4. Active participation in conferences and seminars about women</li> </ol>

**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

Organization		Objectives	Activities
45- Muslim Researcher Women's Society	1372/1994	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Performing applicational and fundamental projects to raise muslim women status in Iran and world</li> <li>2. Studying and considering women situation in world including Islamic countries and other</li> <li>3. Compiling suitable pattern to muslim women social presence inform that they can charge multilateral role as mother , wife and social activities.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Considering women's matters in frame of cultural and social affairs</li> <li>2. Research about muslim women matters</li> <li>3. Performing design and projects</li> <li>4. Presence in national and international seminars and confrences about women.</li> <li>5. Teaching new methods of research in social, cultural affairs</li> </ol>
46- Afghanistan Muslim Women's Movement	1365/1978	Cultural, Social and Political	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arranging literacy, cultural and ideological classes for women</li> <li>2. Active presence in political and cultural meetings</li> <li>3. Printing publications and publishing advertismnt in different political occations</li> </ol>
47- Shahid Bentolhoda Society	1347/1985	Cultural, Social and Political	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing Islamic culture In basis of loving Hozrat Mohammad and his families that encourage increasing women's role in society</li> <li>2. Women's participation in politics and decision making</li> <li>3. Publishing books , magazine and theater about women</li> </ol>
48- "Radin" Family Health Development and Teaching Institution	1376/1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Raising family awareness level about health affairs</li> <li>2- Attention to achievement controling population programs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Holding short time training course to raising health awareness between different classes of society</li> <li>2- Useing of mass media suchas T.V. , Radio and newspapers to necessary health teachings to people especially girls and women</li> <li>3- Publishing books , magazines, booklets, brushar and poster about family heath</li> <li>4- Communicating to national and international centers that are active in women and children and family heath affairs</li> </ol>

**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

Organization		Objectives	Activities
49- Iran Regulating Family Association	1373 /1993	1- Increasing general awareness about regulating family and Parent responsibilities for family welfare 2- Gathering informations & training sources in fileds of population, regulating and family welfare 3- Helping to development of counsular services desigens in Iran about population & family welfare.	1- Performing new projects in fileds of family regulation and raising general awareness level by informational activities 2- Holding meetings , conferences, educational programs and so on. 3- Research that facilate the recognition social , cultural, demographical and economical factors of family structure
50- Science Growing Research Company	1373/1993	1- Making studies network about women employment by country universities 2- Presenting proposals to solving problems of women employment	1- Studying women employment industry 2- Studying health women worker sections 3- Studying about handicraft 4- Participating in international seminars and conferences
51- Cooperativs, Health, Remedical , Research "Paster" Company of Meshad	1372/1992	1- Activities in connection to supply research, health and remedical services 2- Founding the way of population control and confirmed ways to population control 3- Research about environmental decease	1- Establishing remedical health centers in different areas of Iran 2- Propagating and promoting activities in form of publishing books and booklet and brushur 3- Propagating family regulation culture of population control and keeping environment especially between women 4- Holding exhibitions and sending essay for newspapers and magazines
52- "Peghab" Magazine	1369/1990	Cultural, Art and Literary	1- Publishing research essaies in connection to literature , literary critices including compiling or translation by writter and researcher women 2- Publishing latest women works such as paint, calligraphy of literary

**Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran**

<b>Organization</b>		<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>
53- Iranian Women's Society	1369/1990	Making a net to reflect human rights matters to Iran & also reflecting existance realities in Iran to out of country, especially about women matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Participating in international conferences and meeting about women human right</li> <li>2- Connection between women right matters in Iran and other countries</li> <li>3- Communicating by publishing booklets and matters about women as a sample of women participation in social activities</li> <li>4- Communicate and cooperation with social and cultural centers</li> <li>5- Considering cultural and social matters</li> </ul>
54- Islamic Countries Women Sports Assosiations	1370/1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Preparing facilities for muslim women's sports</li> <li>2- Presence in women's sports and challenges in international level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Arranging annual public societies between member countries who are 53 Islamic countries</li> <li>2- Holding Islamic countries women play and races , every four years</li> <li>3- Publishing book , magazine, brushur &amp; poster about women's sport</li> </ul>
55- "Payamezan" (Women Message)	1370/1991	Cultural, Social and Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Communication by publishing magazine</li> <li>2- Cooperation with social and cultural centers</li> <li>3- Consideration women social , cultural , legal and economic matters in magazine</li> <li>4- Publishing research project in magazine</li> </ul>
56- Farzaneh Magazine	1372/1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Scientific- research magazine</li> <li>2- Publishing Knowledge about women midcourse matters</li> <li>3- Raising technical and Scientific Knowledge and cultur level of researcher who work about women</li> <li>4- Preparing suitable background to making connection among research and scientific centers and publishing new scientific knowledges about women</li> <li>5- Helping to solve the scientific matters about women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Publishing quarterly magazine with different theories of women espetialities</li> <li>2- Backup of Scientific activities of women's non- governmental organizations and presenting scientific theories.</li> <li>3- Presence in seminars, teaching workshop, national , regional and international conferences about women affairs</li> </ul>

### Women's Nongovernmental Organization in Iran

Organization		Objectives	Activities
57- "Zane Rooz" Magazine	1370/1991	1- Muslim women's growth and awareness about cultural a social matters 2- Training women to prevention of problems and different matters	1- Publishing weekly magazine 2- Communicating in different cultural, social, legal and helth matters for women . 3- Presenting design and proposal to improving women problems matters
58- Zanan(women) magazine	1370/1991	1- Helping to women to recognize herself abilites and rights . 2- Prsenting useable ways for raising women's talents using . 3- Attempting to change and transition in Current Cultural traditions in society. 4- Searching in religious texts to reviving women rights and intruducing outstandig personalities.	"Zanan" is active in cultural - social and pay to women matters in severn form: 1- Reportation part including internal and external reports about women 2- Thought part that is presenting papers 3- Literature part 4- Science part 5- Law part 6- Art part.
59- Women's HozeH Elmic Zeinabie (Women's Theological School)		1- Developing religious realities and Islamic learnings 2- Providing facilities and necessary back ground to training women seminarian	1- Training and dispatching mission to different area 2- Teaching theological lessons 3- Arranging pilgrimage- cultural travels 4- Charity affair
60- Political, Cultural Office to Islamic Guidance of Afghanistan.		Cultural - Political	1- Printing magazine and poster and publishing advertisment to different political occations 2- Active presence in cultural and political meetings

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Organization		Objectives	Activities
61- "Alzahra Institution"	1372/1993	Cultural, Social , Educational and publicity	1- Keeping and Guarding from cultural inheretances including poetry and prose of artistic works of zahras followers 2- Publishing matters about personality and living of Hazrat Zahra 3- Assistand to poor and improving their life situations 4- Establishing Fatemi documents center and library
62- Twelfth of farvardin charity institution	1358/1979	1- Removing cultural and health poverty of needy persons 2- Financial assistance to needy persons especially women	1- Religious, publicity and artistic activities suchas holding mourning ceremonies of "Aemneh" and setting up ceremonies of Islamic revolution victory 2- Assistance activities especially in war and unexpected events suchas earth quake and floed. 3- Presenting remedical - halth services. 4- Holding educational classes suchas type , sewing , weaving embroidery , floristic.
63- Women's Society of Khavaran Culture House	1374/1995	1- Attempting to uplifting Islam culture and introducing Islam high pattern for women 2- Growth and dehiscence potential talents of women in different aspect 3- Creating necessary grounds to acquire scientific, cultural, artistic and sport skills 4- Strengthening sacrifice morale and participation in charity affairs	1- Holding educational, cultural , religious assistance and councecler classes 2- Holding camps to introducing Tehran 3- Arranging written examinations to different Islamic, national and international occations 4- Presenting women's self- employ market design 5- Charity affairs
64- "Ettefagh" Cooperative Charity Society	1328/1994	Charity - Cultural	1- Presenting financial , cultural, and health assistance to Jewish needy families 2- Helping to peoples in special cases such as earthquake and flood 3- Holding educational, cultural and religious classes 4- Participating in national and international seminars and conferences

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Organization		Objectives	Activities
65- Hazarat Fateme Zahra Charity Institution	1365/1986	Assistance to needy muslim orphans and removing their financial and spiritual needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Holding different classes to raising families awareness level</li> <li>2- Financial assistance to needy families who are under institution supporting</li> <li>3- Participating in national and international exhibition to introducing charity activities</li> </ul>
66- Zahra center	1367/1998	Publishing and promoting the Islam holy precepts , charity affairs and assistance to needy families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Assistance to deprived and poor families</li> <li>2- Holding religious classes including interpretation , moral and principles of faith</li> <li>3- Arranging educational - cultural classes</li> </ul>
67- Media and women society.	1377/1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Producing and making T.V. programs about women with participation of all interested peoples</li> <li>2- Publishing media culture &amp; suitable using of it for creative publicities</li> <li>3- Communicating to media centers in and out countries</li> <li>4- Considering and recognizing guilds problems of media members and removing it &amp; defense of professional sources</li> <li>5- Creative connection with other non-governmental organization and producing in for national net in ground of activities and especialities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Publishing publications , booklets, books and especiality software</li> <li>2- Holding short time and long time especiality- educational courses</li> <li>3- Holding Seminars, conferences, exhibitions and especiality meetings</li> <li>4- Making women's activities informational net and introducing them in society</li> <li>5- Communicating and Cooperating to women's non- governmental organizations</li> </ul>
68- Family and Women Society	1377/1998	Research , Services and Charity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Research about Iranian family legal matters including muslims and religious minorities</li> <li>2- Social and charity affairs</li> <li>3- Holding literacy classes</li> <li>4- Performing studies, researchs and employment design and presenting to related organizations especially for women of young people</li> <li>5- Legal, health and remedical consultating with using specialists</li> </ul>



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<b>Organization</b>		<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>
69- "Tohid" Charity Women's Group	1370/1991	Charity- Cultural	1- Assistance to deprived and needy families 2- Supporting without guardian persons and families 3- Providing trousseau and introducing under supporting persons to remedy 4- <u>Holding cultural and education classes</u>
70- Iran Blinds Society	1372/1993	1- Financial & spritual assistance to blinds and their families 2- Absorbing people assistance to servicing blind persons and their families 3- Providing welfare , health, educational and cultural possibilies for <u>blind persons</u>	1- Assistance to deprived and needy blind families 2- Consultative servicing in different grounds and publishing magazine 3- Holding religious scientific meetings seminars and conferences 4- Developing educational activities with using of mass media and publishing books, booklets to raising public awareness level
71- Special Diceases Center	1375/1996	1- Considering present country situation from point of special diceases by gathering information and statistics 2- Raising social . scientific awareness level of sick, families and society 3- Provdng best using situation of existance credits and remedial possibilities for this sickes and providing scientific, social and financial possibilities and conditions to remove their problems 4- Communicating and cooperation with scientific and supportive societies for special deceases at internal and international level 5-Absorbing state and people assistance 6- publicaty and educational activities	1- Establishing special decease, committee in provinces with cooperation to governor general 2- Forming hemophily , talacemy, cancer, diabetes, kidneydeceases, kidney transplantation committee with attending proffessors 3- Providing prevention design to talacemy 4- Free remedy for hemophily and talacemy decease 5- General census design of special sickes 6- Publishing brushur, poster and publications.

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<b>Organization</b>		<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>
72- Women Rights Magazine	1376/1997	Social - Cultural	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Raising legal , cultural awareness level of women</li> <li>2- Publishing monthly magazine and presenting experts views</li> </ol>
73- National Society to Combat Against Harmful Addictions	1377/1998	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Best using of possibilities against &amp; addictions existence forces to combat</li> <li>2- Assistance to families who lose their guardian because of narcotic drugs matters</li> <li>3- Remedy of addictions persons by social services</li> <li>4- Publishing prevention culture of narcotic drugs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Performing educational, cultural, health , employment and economical programs to assistance to damaged families by addictions</li> <li>2- Remeding of addictions persons by social , consultant and remedical services</li> <li>3- Establishing communication center to achievement desired goals</li> <li>4- Coordinating to governmental &amp; non- governmental organs to achievement goals</li> </ol>
74- Trade Unions of Dressmaker Women of Isfahan	1377/1998	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Help to country trade by promotion non-oil issues</li> <li>2- Providing necessary possibilities to promotion house employment</li> <li>3- Improving economic cultural situation of member of union considering and society needs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Holding specialty elamination between union member and issuing membership card</li> <li>2- Introducing union to governmental and non- governmental centers and attempting to get necessary possibilities</li> <li>3- Holding consultant and cultural classes regularly</li> <li>4- Arranging different cultural, religious and recreative camps</li> <li>5- Producing handicrafts and marketing to sell productions</li> </ol>
75- Trade Union of Isfahan Women "Embroidery"	1377 /1998	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Helping to country trade by promotion non-oil issues</li> <li>2- Providing necessary possibilities to promotion house employment</li> <li>3- Improving economic and cultural situation of member of union and considering society needs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Holding specialty examination between union member and issuing membership card</li> <li>2- Introducing union to governmental and non- governmental centers and attempting to get necessary possibilities</li> <li>3- Holding consulant and cultural classes regularly</li> <li>4- Arranging different cultural, religious and recreative camps</li> <li>5- Producing handicrafts and marketing to sell productions</li> </ol>

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Organization		Objectives	Activities
76- "Noor Fadak" Charity Society	1377 /1998	Charity- Cultural	1- Assistance to deprived and poor families. 2- Removing Poverty and poor by employmet. 3- Forming research group to considering and recognizing financial and spritual needs of needy persons. 4- Communicating to societies, institution and other same internal & externalcenters
77- "Fadak" Handicrafts Cooperative Company	1375 /1996	Teaching and producing handicrafts	1- Holding handicrafts teaching classes . 2- Producing handicrafts and marketing to sell Productions. 3- Holding exhibition or participating in national and internatonel exhibitions. 4- Establishing branches in or out of country to issuing productions.
78- Imam Zaman Social Association	1366 /1987	Charity -Cultural	1- Assistance to orphan families by paying pension, distribution food stuffs and supplying educationa needs of children in different level. 2- Servicing and medical , remedial and consultant assistance. 3- Arranging educational and cultural Calsses.
79- Trade Union of Isfahan Women "Weaving"	1377 /1988	1- Developing economy of country to developing non - oil exports 2- Providing necessary facilities to developing house employment 3- Assisting to improvement economical and catural situation of member unit and investigation to society needs	1- Producing handicrafts and marketing to sell productions 2- Holding especially examination for member unit and issuing membership card 3- Arranging cultural and cousultant classes regularly 4- Introducing unit to governmental of non - governmental centers and attempting to gathering necessary facilities 5- Holding different cultural , religious and recreative course

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Organization		Objectives	Activities
80- Young Researcher and translator of Iran	1377 /1998	1- Providing necessary facilities to young researcher and translator activities 2- Raising research and translation position in Iran qualitively, quantitively to removing scientific needs of society	1- Arranging tech- scientific short - time course to raising young researcher and tarnslator awareness 2- Presenting translational services to centers that holding and international scientific conferences and seminars and societies 3- Connection and cooperation to centers that are active to development knowledge level of youngs and their participation 4- Participating at international & national confreneces and seminars
81- Women Advisers Society	1377 /1998	1- Right and accurate publications about consulting and guidance to women , youngs and families 2- Presenting accurated training programs to advisors 3- Efforting to establishment consulting centers according to basis and standards of higher family and young council	1- Establishing consultation center for women , youngs and families. 2- Holding seminars, conferences and meetings to introducing consultation services improving to supply services in society 3- Developing techniques and principles to correct connection between women, young and families 4- Exercising and execution of legal regulations of women advisors to safeguarding from basis and standards of their professional operations