

Original Article

Protest In Iran: Women Rights, Genesis, Implications, And Possible Scenarios

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Abstract

Mahsa Amini, a 22-year-old Kurdish woman was killed in the fall of 2022 and since then, the government has been the target of widespread protests around the nation. The Iranian Morality Police beat and killed Masha Amini while she was being held by the police on September 16, 2022, for failing to adhere to the advised clothing code (Hijab). Because of that murder, anti-government protests have spread across the nation in which not only women but males and other economically struggling groups such as students, workers, and even the wealthy have also joined the protest. The state of women's rights in Iran will be the main topic of this study. It will also examine the nation's socio-economic circumstances, which have been becoming worse every day. Additionally, the ongoing research will clarify the origin of Morality police which has implemented the Hijab law. At the same time, this study will articulate as to how the current waves of protests are different from the previous movements. Finally yet importantly, this current inquisition will analyze the implications of the ongoing movement with special focus as to will this movement be succeeded in toppling the authoritarian regime along with the possible scenarios in future?

Keywords: Women Rights, Hijab, Pehlavi, Morality police, Family law, Movements

1. INTRODUCTION

This The violent murder of a Kurdish girl named Mahsa Amini on September 16, 2021—who was supposedly detained by the Morality Police for allegedly disobeying the Hijab legislation and failing to dress as required—started massive anti-government riots in Iran. The shooting of Masha Amini sparked immediate condemnation across the nation. 'Women, life, and freedom' have been the rallying cries of the demonstrators. Attracting the attention of the international community, Iran has been expelled from the 54-member United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as a result of these ongoing protests.

The protests have spread over the entire nation. The Iranian people continue to reject the government's repression. Iranian women have been protesting by burning their hijabs and shaving off their hair. Additionally, these protests are the biggest following the Iranian Revolution of 1979, larger than the Green Movement of 2009, and even larger than the Bloody Aban protest in 2019. The movement is receiving new life from complaints about authoritarianism, economic stagnation, skyrocketing unemployment, cronyism and corruption, and ethnic inequities. Massive urbanization and a literacy rate of over 90%, which has become a rudder in raising awareness among Iranians, are also giving the movement new life. Women have experienced socio-economic issues, but on the other hand, the nation's average citizen has experienced economic issues that have drawn other facets of society into the protest.

The movement has spread to 150 cities and numerous universities across Iran. The most significant elements and motivational forces of the campaign have been retired workers, the working class, well-



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known figures like the sister of Khamanai Budari Husseini and Niece Fareeda Murad Khani, as well as Iranian youth. They have stressed for economic possibilities, women's rights, the eradication of ethnic grievances and social freedom. The Iranian security forces have been employing force to put an end to protests that have so far failed. As a result, hundreds of demonstrators have been killed, arrested, and severely injured. However, the media has also reported on the number of security personnel been killed in this protest. However, the present protests have raised awareness of rights, eliminated fear and put stress on the government, which led to the abolition of the morality police. However, in broader terms, there won't be any rapid effects on politics or regime change.

Genesis of women movements in Iran

In the history of Iran, there have been numerous instances of women standing up for their rights in the face of significant difficulties and state repression. The key drivers of the emergence of movements in Iran can be attributed to a variety of issues, such as, the competition in the modern world, shifting trends, general public awareness, social media, gender inequality and the significant involvement of young people. Sanasarian Eliz, however, has identified a few elements that have contributed to the advancement of women's rights in Iran. The rise and spread of the Baha'i faith, which placed a strong emphasis on women's freedom, the influence of 1917 Russian Revolution and Western liberal thoughts on Iranian intellectuals, the women's movements in two neighbouring countries, Egypt and Turkey and the late 1910s victories of American and British women in winning the right to vote are just a few examples (Sanasarian, 1982:36-38).

The present-day protests are a part of a century-long historic battle for women's liberation. Its origins can be traced back to the 18th century, when the Qajar regime deprived Iranian women from political affairs of the country and their role was only limited to household affairs. Riots broke out in Iran in 1872 in support of defending women's rights there. They opposed foreign occupation, shunned Russian products and dissolved the Russian bank. The Anjman and Dowerbs, Anjman-i-Azadi Zanana, Anjman-I-Zanana Niqabposh, etc. were secret societies founded by women over time. According to Bayat-Philipp and Mangol (1978), the first instances of organized participation of Iranian women in political activity may be found in the food riots that started in the late nineteenth century, including resistance to the 1872 Reuter concession and the Tobacco Protest (Bayat-Philipp and Mangol:1978). These are such significant incidents that steered towards the Iranian revolution of woman in 1905-1911.

The first significant movement in the 19th century was the Babi movement, which was launched in the course of the period and called for the mandatory wearing of veils and the protection of women's rights. Women played a significant role in the constitutional movement of 1906, in which Bill of Rights were introduced followed on the model of the Belgian constitution. Politics, education, and economic rights were granted to women. Women organization came into being. Bibi Khatoon Astradi, Noor ul Huda, and Siddiqah Dolat Anadi made significant contributions to the constitutional revolution. Bibi Khatoon is credited for establishing the first female school in 1907. Numerous women's journals and magazines were established at that time.

The Pahlavi dynasty reigned from 1925 to 1979. The Ladies Council, established by Raza Shah and led by his daughter, served as an organization for the welfare of women. In addition, Raza Shah Pahlavi opened university enrollment to women in 1936 and offered them scholarships for study abroad.

After the White Revolution in 1962, women also gained the ability to vote locally. There, 6 women were elected to the house and 2 to the Senate. The Federation of Women's Organizations was established in 1959, and fourteen women's organizations were added to it. (The Iranian Women's High Council). In 1966, Women's Organization of Iran was established in 1966 and remained active until the Pahlavi regime's overthrow in 1978 (Mahdi, 2004:432).

Despite this, women played an excellent part in the 1979 revolution because they were eager for change and because the Pahlavi dictatorship imposed severe limitations on them. However, following the revolution, the new religious orthodoxy began to obstruct women's rights, which is why protests against the hijab started in March 1979. In that protest, 50000 women and girls along with their male supporters took part in a week of demonstrations in Tehran to protest against the new Islamic regimes law compelling women to wear hijab (Janet and Kevin. 2022). After the 1979 revolution, Iranian women enjoyed very little participation in the political, economic, diplomatic, ministerial, and judicial spheres. In higher education, males and females were divided. The males received a complete right of divorce. In addition, soon after revolution, universities were closed for women's education for five years. In 1980,

a family planning program was initiated, which was resisted by the females section of the state. The females were dropped out from 69 different academic fields (Mahdi, 2004).

A huge consciousness among the women of Iran took place when Shareen Abadi was received from Tehran airport by dozen of women. She was a Nobel Prize Winner, a social activist and champion of women's, human, and children's rights (Dagres, 2023). Insecurity was no longer a factor in Iranian women's lives. Iranian women burst free restrictions and took part in the 2009 Green Movement, the 2017 Protests, the 2019 Death to Dictator Movement, and the 2022 Anti Hijab Movement. This still-going effort is the result of a century-old conflict.

Current state of Women rights in Iran & some socioeconomic indicators that have fueled the ongoing protests

As stated in the paragraph above, women in Iran experience dissociation as a result of which they have fought against the historical authorities for the defense of their rights through nonviolent actions. It is important to consider the current movement as an outgrowth of earlier ones. While the participation of other regions and ethnic groups in the nation shows that they too have experienced exclusion and inequality. The first item that comes to mind while discussing the state of women's rights in Iran is the hijab, which sparked the movement following the murder of Masha Aminin Jina. The hijab law came into effect in 1983. "Anyone who explicitly violates any religious taboo in public" should face up to two months in prison or a flogging with 74 lashes", according to Article 102 of the Penal Code adopted by the Iranian Parliament (Shelton, 2022). Additionally, the Hijab law has been strictly enforced by private organizations and enterprises.

High-heeled shoes and nylons are not permitted for female employees to wear, according to a Bank Mellat policy. (RFE/RL's Radio, 2022). In Iran, women have also been subject to sports-related limitations. They are not permitted to ride bicycles on public streets or highways or to participate in bicycle racing. They are not permitted inside stadiums. Sahar Khodayari, a woman, committed suicide by burning herself alive in September 2019 because she was denied access to the stadium to watch a soccer match. Furthermore, women in Iran have expressed anger at the strict family laws, such as abortion, child custody, laws of marriage and divorce, and birth control. For instance, in 2005, abortion was permitted but on the condition that it is allowed before four months of gestation provided that women life is in danger. One of the main causes of women's rage against men is honor killing (Peterson, 2022). Women have also struggled with limitations in the political and judicial spheres. They are not eligible to hold the offices of President, Judge, or Rahbar. The prohibition against women serving as judges is confirmed by Hoodfar (Hoodfar, 2008).

Globally Iran ranks 150/156 in terms of the gender gap (World Economic Forum, 2021). Additionally, economic inequalities have heightened the resentment of women who participate the least in the labor market. Comparatively, women have less job ratio as compared to men. Iran only has 20% or fewer women working in the country, according to the WWF. Discrimination is rampant in the legal system, which makes the problem much worse. Iran ranks 116 out of 153 countries in terms of legalized bias towards women (Jeni, 2017). Overall, poor income conditions are to blame for the middle class's and laborers' participation. Iran has the lowest per capita income in South Asia, according to The Economist. The GDP per person has decreased from 8000 to 3000 dollars from 2012 (Economist, 2022). In addition, the economic instability of the nation brought on by the UN sanctions has caused spiraling inflation, a depreciation of the Iranian currency, and a high unemployment rate, while the middle class and working class have seen a decline in their standard of life. By negatively impacting Iran's economy, the UN sanctions have already exacerbated the misery of the people. The common people are more enraged than before and are taking part in the protests in large numbers.

It is not just the economic sector that is divided. Iranian women aren't getting the fair representation they should in politics. Iranian women feel alienated as a result of this deplorable state of representation. One of the lowest ratios in the world, there are only 17 female assembly members out of 261 total members. One of the lowest rates ever recorded is at now.

In Iran, where the literacy rate is among the highest in the region, the quality of women's education is one thing that is commendable. Women's educational opportunities have greatly improved since the revolution of 1979. Khamanai issued a decree in 1994 mandating a 33 percent rise in the proportion of women enrolled in universities, which was further expanded to 60% in 2012. According to Faegheh (2014), women currently make up 77% of students in university-level fields (Faegheh, 2014). The country's

women's literacy rate, which was very low during Raza Shah Pahlavi's rule, has increased as a result of this commendable move. According to indexmundi, "Women's literacy rate was 42.2% before the 1979 revolution and is now 97.70%" (Indexmundi). Arabs, Azeris, Balochis, Kurds, Baha'is, Christians, Sunni Muslims, Sufis, Turkic, and Azarbaijani are just a few of the various ethnic and religious minorities in Iran who have long endured discrimination and inequality.

Ethnic communities in Iran are extremely frustrated. Shi'a Muslims and Persian speakers are given preference by the Iranian state's structural architecture (Azad, 2020). The other communities and religious groups have continued to feel excluded and outcast as a result. Minorities, according to the OHCHR, experience substantial socio-economic difficulties as a result of business closures that are forced, discriminatory hiring practices, access to education restrictions, a lack of other essential services, and a lack of economic development (ONHCR, (October, 2019) . In Sistan Balochistan and the Caspian area, security forces reportedly targeted and killed a disproportionate number of minority protestors (Shaffer, 2020).

How the present demonstration is different from the previous protests?

The present wave of protests in Iran is thought to be the most significant ones since the revolution of 1979. From various perspectives, this movement stands out from the previous movements that emerged following the revolution. In this regard, the "green revolution" campaign of 2009 focused on allegations of corruption and election manipulation involving clergy involvement in the presidential election. While the 2019 protests were economic in nature and spread over the nation's roadways and streets as a result of the skyrocketing petrol prices.

Regarding the current movement, it is mixed in nature and made up of a variety of grievances held by the populace, such as resentments related to the economy, women's rights, and ethnicity. They have been calling for media independence, dignity, and human rights under the banner of "women, life, and freedom." Additionally, unlike earlier protests where clergy played a prominent role, neither the protest's leaders nor its members are against the church in this one. It is opposed to authoritarian regimes, systematic violence against women, racial segregation, and economic inequality in the nation. The involvement of young people in the movement, as 70% of Iranians are currently under the age of 30, is another feature that sets this movement apart from earlier movements (Radeck, 2022). The nation's youth, particularly university students, have assumed a leadership position.

They hold distinct views from the older generation and have lived in a more modern, competitive society. Despite this, in the previous movements, rarely all the segments of society participated in the demonstrations but in the present protest, labor unions, college students, retirees, and employees of oil refineries have huge presence. Wealthier people who were not present in the streets during earlier demonstrations, opposing economic gravity, are now part of the campaign (Radeck, 2022). The fact that the movement lacks an executive should also raise concerns for it. History demonstrates that when a movement lacks inspiring leadership, its momentum is shocked. In contrast to the current movement, the Green Revolution of 2009 was led by the opposition leaders for presidential elections, Mir Hossein Mousavi (Radeck, 2022). The continuing protests lack a leader and potential policy ideas, which may be one of the main reasons they fail.

Hijab law & abolishment of morality police, the first victory

The hijab is a style of clothing worn by Muslim women. In Iran, it is essential for women to cover their hair and wear long, baggy clothing. It became necessary in 1983. Iran's parliament approved a law in 1983 requiring all women to wear the headscarf in public settings. The current legal system sets fines, whippings, and imprisonment. According to Knipp, those who break the rules risk receiving a fine, imprisonment up to 60 days, or even 74 lashes (Knipp, 2020).

However, the staunch conservative president Rohani added more limitations for women. For the purpose of identifying and apprehending women who refuse to put on the hijab, the government installed face recognition software in metro stations. The government also released apps for taxi drivers who had a duty to report any woman who did not adhere to the Hijab law about correct attire. In reaction, the rebel women subsequently released their own app, Gershad, which served to share information on the local morality police. The Nazar programme, which encouraged women to keep their scarves and handscarves on even in cars, was also introduced in 2020. However, in July of the same year, Raisi urged "all state

institutions to mobilise to enforce the headscarf law strictly" (Dawn, 2022). Therefore, the hijab has served as a fundamental factor in the current flurry of Iranian rallies. Following Mahsa Amini's passing, other Iranian women shaved off their hair and burned their headscarves in defiance against Hijab.

Although it has been said in the passages above, the Iranian government has been oppressive towards women who do not dress appropriately. These women have been the targets of the regimes' cruel, repressive, and violent tactics. They have repeatedly been slain, imprisoned, and penalised. From 2003 to 2007, around 30,000 women were detained for failing to don the hijab, and police also gave 460,000 warnings, according to the UK-based organisation Justice for Iran (justiceforiran, 2014). Iranian culture has fractured on the subject of donning the hijab, and different people hold different views. At least half of Iranians, according to a 2014 opinion poll published by the government, thought the state shouldn't mandate or enforce the headscarf. (Bookings institute, 2019).

In 2006, Iran's then-conservative president Ahmadi Nijad launched a morality police to enforce the Hijab law. In the native tongue, it was known as Guided patrol or Gasht i Ershad. Moral police have the privilege to access public spaces and were given the authority to verify that the hijab law is properly implemented along with whether the ladies are wearing the appropriate hijab attire or not. The agency in question had the power to enforce changes to the values of modesty. One of the demands of the demonstrators following the passing of Mahsa Amini was the abolition of the Morality police. The Attorney General claimed that the court system has nothing to do with its authority, and he implied that Tehran would rethink its statute requiring women to cover their heads (Dawn, 2022).

In order to appease the demonstrators, the department in charge of enforcing the nation's stringent Islamic dress code for women has been shut down (NYT, 2022). And after a protracted battle, one of the demonstrators' demands was granted.

Implications on internal security apparatus of Iran

The current wave of protests in Iran is the largest since the 1979 revolution, as was stated in the subsections above. Millions of individuals from various ethnic backgrounds, students, and groups have demonstrated against the authorities in the streets of Tehran, which attests to a reduction in the dread that the conservative administration had instilled in Iranian citizens for almost four decades. Additionally, it conveys the populace's rage against the administration and its oppressive methods.

The Iranian internal security system has been impacted by the current demonstration. Despite punitive measures, there continue to be individuals on streets, proving that the Orthodox regime's recourse to force against the nonviolent protests has not yet been ineffective. Due to huge protests throughout the nation, the leadership is still undecided about whether to employ additional force or not; in reality, using harsh methods could exacerbate the presently precarious and deteriorating security situation. Analysts believe that the Iranian government continues to be reluctant to employ greater force because they worry that doing so would have unintended consequences. Given the spread of their territory and the diversity of their followers, the Iranian regime has not resorted to such an imposing show of force (Solace Global, 2022).

However, a grassroots movement on the other side has left security forces in chaos. Despite the internet being restricted by the regime, the protesters haven't stopped holding rallies. Despite the fact that the government relies on highly competent and trained personnel, the situation is difficult to control because demonstrators' rage is at its highest point. The involvement of the middle class has exacerbated matters for the security forces, putting added strain on them and forcing them to take a backseat. The government is perplexed. The issue will get more challenging if it utilises greater force. The pressure upon the administration will continue if the demonstrators are allowed to remain. As a result, security is being compromised, raising concerns about the capability of security personnel to handle the circumstances at hand. It appears that the authorities have chosen to let the demonstrators take to the streets and wear themselves out for the time being. The security personnel are aware that controlling the demonstrators will become more difficult if an extensive operation is carried out.

Political impact: Can the theoretic regime be toppled?

Can the momentous protest have the ability to change an administration and regime? The solution is not clear. Despite the fact that there are millions of protestors on the streets it has been more than months. They have put up with the oppressions, but they remain steadfast in their calls for justice. Iran's political sector has a longstanding split between reformers and conservatives, which has repeatedly led

to political unrest. This disorder is old. One of these conflicts, which developed on accusations of rigging, was the green revolution. The topic of succession is currently dominating the political scene. Another hot political topic is who would succeed the elderly and ailing Ali Khomeini. The problem of succession that follows will significantly boost the spirit and vigour of protesters to carry on (Rojhelati, 2022). Will the demonstrators be able to threaten the government in the middle of current political unrest? Due to numerous explanations that are given in the following paragraphs, the solution is in doubt.

Many influential politicians are endorsing the current protest that has gained pace and are urging the authorities to manage the issue with foresight. A national discussion is required to tackle the deeply ingrained problems of the populace, according to certain prominent clerics like Hojjat al-Islam Fazal Meybodi, former president Muhammad Khatamayi, former speaker Ali Larijani, and others (Nazoobandi, 2022).

These assertions were made when protests were at their height, demonstrating how the demonstrations had an impact on the national political agenda. Will the continuing protests succeed in overthrowing the government? The response is arbitrary. A combination of a powerful, conservative military, government backing for the republican security personnel, and good intelligence reduce the likelihood of a regime transition. The movement lacks an organiser and has no plans or objectives for the foreseeable future. Religion, mosques, and clerics were heavily utilised in the 1979 revolution, which eventually had consequences. On the other hand, the Pahlavi dictatorship was already having difficulties, but the present one does not appear as fragile.

Despite this, one of the primary motivations for the continuous protests is nation-wide recession, which is mostly felt by the average person. Although UN sanctions and the COVIDA crisis have slowed down the country's economic expansion, Iran's economy is expected to be able to withstand shocks thanks to its multibillion-dollar agreements with China and Russia. It has signed a 400 billion USD deal with China that will benefit the economy's recovery. If there is some sort of financial stability during this time, the overthrow of the government may not be feasible.

Additionally, political revolutions and transformation follow a cycle of evolution. Evidence illustrates that a country like Iran, which operates with a conservative military, political system, legal system, and administration, cannot suddenly switch to democracy. This dictatorship is aware that if it starts reforms, it would lose future support. For instance, Gorbachev lost his position of authority after taking reform-related action.

The present protests have undermined the legitimacy of the government, crippled the security apparatus, put an end to fear, changed political narratives, and will have lasting effects. Nevertheless, it threw a stone into the water. However, the prospect of a total regime shift is grim. As Robinson noted, "Experts are agreed that Iran is at a crossroads, but there is no consensus that the regime will fall." it may therefore be concluded as Robinson stated. (Robinson, 2022)

Impact on Iran, Russia, & China relations

In the Indo-Pacific area, new arrangements are being created in which trioka of China, Russia, and Iran id one of them. While the block itself has been proclaiming new vistas and areas of partnership, the USA has been attempting to encompass this block. China and Iran inked a multibillion-dollar pact in 2021 for partnership in economic, energy and infrastructure development with an estimated cost of \$400 billion over 25 years. At the same time, Russia is strengthening its alliance with Iran in the domains of economics, defense, and space technology. It must be in mind that China and Russia have signed trade agreements despite US and Western sanctions and misgivings.

As the Russians and Chinese remain quiet on the employment of coercive measures, the USA and the West on the other hand, have spoken out against the oppressions which the Iranian government has imposed on the demonstrators. This, as a result, will bring Iran closer to China and Russia. The most likelihood, according to Edward Bach, is the possibility that Western governments' statements of support for the protest movement will lead to another downward spiral in the relations, which in turn will increase Iran's bilateral cooperation with Russia (Bach, 2022).

Implication on the middle eastern countries

The majority of Middle Eastern nations are currently facing the similar situation as that of Iran. Women's rights, human rights, racial inequality, social unrest, media limitations, the collapse of the people's economy, political rights, unemployment, and poverty have all been nightmares in the region.

As we have seen, the Arab spring was a protest against the status quo. The Arab area has the highest unemployment rate in the world in 2022, at around 12%, according to a UN survey. (Dawn, 2023) Income inequality has also spread throughout the area at this period. It is the most unequal region of the world, where the richest 10 percent collect about 60% of the national income, according to the 2022 Global Inequality Report (Deknatel, 2022).

The current upheaval in Iran can serve as an inspiration for the Arab people who feel alienated. Although Saudi Arabia might consider itself benefited by events in Iran, a competing nation, there are still concerns about the civil and political rights of women. Shia is currently being opposed there. While the kingdom is moving towards modernization, according to its 2030 plan, there is still a long way to go before all restrictions on human rights have been lifted. Egypt is also experiencing unrest where students recently protested against wearing conservative clothing in universities. Economic disparity and dangers to human rights are also developing. There is also another country in the Middle East i.e. Tunisia, which is plagued by inequalities, destitution, civil rights abuses, constraints on women's liberties, and food insecurity. Because of this, there have been protests across the nation with youth in attendance. Moreover, the Kurds are also friendly with one another. They might quicken the liberation movements in Syria, Iran, and Iraq. According to Deknatel, "the ongoing protests in Iran will have a significant impact on the entire Middle East." 2022 (Deknatel)

It's possible that the Arab autocrats and tyrants were intently observing the situation in Iran. Even though it's impossible to forecast the future, the current demonstrations may inspire the underprivileged and improvised populations in the Middle Eastern nation to rebel against repressive regimes in the future to defend their basic human rights.

Possible scenarios in future

Since the death of Mahsa Amini Jin, there have been countless protesters staging demonstrations throughout the nation. They have been killed, injured, and imprisoned, yet they have persisted in their battle amid the ruthless use of force by the Iranian government. As of right now, the Iranian government has announced that the morality police, who are accused of killing Mahsa Amini, will no longer exist. This means that the demonstrators have already achieved one of their objectives. Regarding the demonstrations' future and outcomes, some important questions are raised. The first is whether the dictatorial rule will permit the protesters to demonstrate and grow weary or whether they will persist in their fight. The size of the demonstrations and the rage of the demonstrators show that they will go on demonstrating despite the brutal treatment they have received from the regime. There are two possible scenarios. The initial step is the employing of full force and fatal weaponry by the law enforcement agencies to disperse and suppress the demonstrators. This could present challenge for the regime and heighten both the demonstrators' and the world's displeasure. The subsequent consideration is whether using force will be effective in putting an end to the movement. There is no assurance, and there is no historical evidence, that pressing a movement of millions of people with force was the only or best course of action.

The second possible situation might be some kind of concessions by the regime to the protestors. By an approach of compromise, it could calm and disperse the protesters through a give and take policy. These stipulations could serve as economic incentives for the working class and the average citizen by presenting them with options that could lower unemployment and poverty levels in the nation. Additionally, the government might decide to change discriminatory legislation as well as take action to reduce inequality.

2. FINDINGS

The main themes of the current inquiry can be summed up as follows: Iran possesses a long tradition of pitiful women's rights, which has led to discontent within Iranian women and has led to the holding of protests over the course of more than a century. The demonstrations have progressed over time in a sequential manner, achieving certain successes like the ability to vote.

This research has proved that the current protests taking place in Iran are divergent to the ones that have taken place on the course of its history. Preceding protests have been centered on administrative and economic strains, whereas the current demonstrations address women, financial and basic human rights.

This study predicted that although there is no clear leader in this movement, people from all racial, religious, and social backgrounds are taking part. This study examined the movement's first win i.e the

abolition of the morality police, which ought to be a beacon of hope and a new wind for improvements to come. This analysis investigates the possibility that the current movement may have profound effects on global politics and that China, Russia, and Iran's relations will continue to deepen in the years to come. This investigation also demonstrated that, despite the current orthodox regime's opposition to granting rights to Iranian women, it is commendable that the right to education for women has been safeguarded. Further, the study asserts that despite the protestors' claims and vigour, the overthrow of the conservative rule appears gloomy in the presence of a potent orthodox army and institutions which are loyal to the orthodoxy.

3. CONCLUSION

According to the broad debate, Iran is currently experiencing a massive uprising of millions of people who have been protesting for the last six months against the conventional regime's regulations regarding the safeguarding of women and civil rights, inequality in race, and the nation's economic woes. The current wave of protests began shortly after the morality police brutally murdered Mahsa Amini, a 22-year-old Kurdish woman. The protesters are still enraged and have no intention of dispersing. These demonstrations may have a good effect on relations between Iran, China, and Russia. Additionally, this campaign may be a warning for some of the Middle Eastern nations, where the conditions for women's and human rights, racial and ethnic minorities, and economic inequality are similar to those in Iran.

Despite the fact that the protests still rage on, which has changed the political narrative, they won't be able to overthrow the government for a number of reasons. The regime may decide to employ greater force to suppress the protesters, but this is a risky course of action. In closing, the government can promise to make some accommodations for the demonstrators by amending the law and giving regular people access to the economy.

Competing Interests

The authors did not declare any competing interest.

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