

sexual politics in modern iran

Sexual Politics in Modern Iran: Navigating Tradition, Control, and Resistance

sexual politics in modern iran is a topic that intertwines deeply with the country's social, religious, and political fabric. Iran, with its rich history and complex socio-political landscape, presents a unique case where sexuality, gender roles, and state power intersect in ways that shape everyday life for millions. Exploring this subject offers insight into how sexual norms are enforced, challenged, and negotiated in a society marked by both strict religious governance and a vibrant undercurrent of resistance and change.

The Foundations of Sexual Politics in Iran

Sexual politics in modern Iran cannot be understood without acknowledging the pivotal role of Islamic law (Sharia) and the post-1979 Islamic Revolution framework. The revolution fundamentally reshaped Iranian society, placing religious doctrine at the heart of governance and public morality. Since then, the state has exerted significant control over sexual behavior, gender expression, and family life.

Religious Laws and Gender Norms

The Islamic Republic enforces strict dress codes, segregation rules, and behavioral expectations, especially for women. The mandatory hijab law, for example, is not just a dress code but a symbol of the state's control over female bodies and sexuality. Women's public behavior is policed to prevent what authorities deem immoral or promiscuous conduct. This policing extends to censorship of media, literature, and arts that explore or depict sexuality outside state-sanctioned boundaries.

At the core of these regulations lies the state's effort to control sexuality by defining acceptable gender roles. Men and women are expected to adhere to traditional family structures, with marriage framed as the only legitimate context for sexual relations. Homosexuality remains criminalized, and discussions around LGBTQ+ rights are heavily suppressed.

The Role of Family and Marriage

Marriage in Iran is not only a personal milestone but also a significant social institution tightly regulated by law. The government promotes early and heterosexual marriage, viewing it as a foundation for social stability. Yet, this emphasis often clashes with the realities of Iranian youth, many of whom face economic challenges, shifting social attitudes, and desires that do not always align with conservative expectations.

The state's approach to sexuality within marriage is paradoxical. While premarital sex is forbidden, sex within marriage is encouraged to strengthen family bonds, and even promoted as a religious duty. However, gendered expectations remain rigid, with women often bearing the burden of

upholding family honor and chastity, while male sexuality is more tolerated or overlooked.

Sexuality and State Control

Sexual politics in modern Iran is inseparable from the broader mechanisms of state control. The government's use of morality police, legal restrictions, and social surveillance create an environment where personal freedoms related to sexuality are heavily constrained.

The Morality Police and Public Surveillance

One of the most visible manifestations of sexual politics in Iran is the so-called "morality police" (Gasht-e Ershad). Their role is to enforce Islamic dress codes and behavior norms in public spaces. Women who fail to comply with hijab laws or engage in "improper" conduct risk fines, arrests, or worse. This policing extends to couples in public, where displays of affection can be deemed indecent.

Such surveillance creates a climate of fear and self-censorship, especially among women and young people. It also fuels underground movements where individuals seek alternative spaces for expression and freedom.

Legal Restrictions and Punishments

Iranian law criminalizes a range of sexual behaviors outside the strict bounds of marriage. Adultery, premarital sex, and homosexuality can result in severe punishments, including imprisonment, flogging, or even the death penalty in extreme cases. These harsh legal consequences reinforce the state's narrative around morality and control.

However, the enforcement of these laws is inconsistent and sometimes arbitrary, leading to public debates and silent dissent. Activists and human rights organizations have long criticized Iran's sexual politics for violating basic human rights and freedoms.

Resistance and Changing Attitudes

Despite stringent controls, sexual politics in modern Iran is far from static. Over recent decades, especially with the influence of globalization, social media, and the internet, many Iranians have begun to challenge traditional norms and seek new ways of expressing their identities and desires.

Youth and the Quest for Autonomy

Iran's youth, who make up a significant portion of the population, are at the forefront of pushing boundaries. They often navigate a complex web of tradition and modernity, balancing respect for

cultural values with a desire for personal freedom. Online platforms have become crucial spaces for discussing taboo topics, from dating and sexual health to gender identity and LGBTQ+ issues.

This growing awareness and dialogue have sparked subtle shifts in attitudes, especially in urban centers. Young Iranians are increasingly questioning the state's strictures and advocating for reforms, even if these movements remain largely underground due to repression.

Women's Movement and Sexual Rights

Women's rights activists in Iran have long campaigned for greater autonomy over their bodies and sexual freedoms. Movements against compulsory hijab, campaigns for legal reforms related to marriage and divorce, and advocacy for sexual education reflect a broader struggle against patriarchal and religious controls.

While these efforts face significant resistance from authorities, they have nonetheless raised awareness and inspired solidarity both inside and outside Iran. International attention to Iranian women's issues also underscores the global dimension of sexual politics in the country.

LGBTQ+ Communities and Visibility

The situation for LGBTQ+ individuals in Iran is particularly challenging. Homosexuality is criminalized, and many face persecution, forced "conversion therapies," or exile. However, underground networks and digital communities have emerged to provide support and foster a sense of identity.

Activists and allies work tirelessly to raise awareness and push for recognition, despite the dangers involved. The visibility of LGBTQ+ issues, while limited, continues to grow, signaling a slow but meaningful shift in the sexual politics of modern Iran.

The Impact of Globalization and Technology

One cannot discuss sexual politics in modern Iran without considering the role of globalization and technological advances. Satellite TV, the internet, and social media have opened windows to alternative lifestyles and ideas, challenging the state's monopoly over information.

Access to Information and New Perspectives

Iranians, especially the younger generation, use the internet to access content related to sexual health, rights, and alternative lifestyles. This access provides crucial knowledge that is often absent from formal education due to censorship and cultural taboos.

Moreover, exposure to global feminist movements, LGBTQ+ advocacy, and sexual liberation discourses has influenced some Iranians to rethink and question entrenched norms.

Digital Activism and Underground Culture

Online platforms have become vital spaces for activism and cultural expression. From sharing personal stories to organizing protests and campaigns, digital tools empower individuals to resist sexual oppression and connect with like-minded communities.

This digital underground culture is a testament to the resilience and creativity of those navigating sexual politics in modern Iran, finding ways to assert their identities and challenge state narratives despite risks.

Sexual politics in modern Iran remains a dynamic and contested field, shaped by the interplay of religious authority, state control, societal norms, and individual aspirations. While the state continues to enforce strict regulations, the voices of dissent, resistance, and change are growing louder. Understanding this complex landscape reveals not only the challenges faced by Iranians but also the profound human desire for autonomy, dignity, and freedom in the realm of sexuality and identity.

Frequently Asked Questions

How do traditional gender roles influence sexual politics in modern Iran?

Traditional gender roles in Iran strongly influence sexual politics by reinforcing patriarchal norms, where men often hold authority over women's sexuality and autonomy. This dynamic affects laws, social expectations, and personal freedoms related to sexual behavior and relationships.

What impact have recent protests had on sexual politics in Iran?

Recent protests in Iran, especially those led by women, have brought increased attention to issues of sexual freedom, compulsory hijab laws, and gender inequality. These movements challenge state control over personal freedoms and seek to redefine sexual politics towards greater autonomy and rights.

How does the Iranian legal system regulate sexual behavior?

The Iranian legal system enforces strict codes based on Islamic law, regulating sexual behavior through laws against premarital sex, adultery, and homosexuality. These laws profoundly impact sexual politics by criminalizing certain sexual expressions and controlling gender relations.

In what ways has social media influenced discussions about

sexual politics in Iran?

Social media has become a crucial platform for Iranians to discuss and challenge sexual politics, enabling activists to raise awareness, share personal stories, and organize movements despite censorship. It has facilitated greater visibility of issues like gender discrimination, sexual rights, and the fight against compulsory dress codes.

What challenges do LGBTQ+ individuals face in the context of sexual politics in Iran?

LGBTQ+ individuals in Iran face severe legal and social challenges, including criminalization, discrimination, and persecution. The sexual politics in Iran largely exclude non-heteronormative identities, making it dangerous for LGBTQ+ people to live openly or advocate for their rights.

How are feminist movements in Iran addressing sexual politics?

Feminist movements in Iran actively address sexual politics by campaigning against gender-based violence, advocating for women's sexual autonomy, and opposing restrictive laws like the compulsory hijab. They work both underground and publicly to promote gender equality and challenge patriarchal controls on sexuality.

Additional Resources

Sexual Politics in Modern Iran: Navigating Tradition, Control, and Change

sexual politics in modern iran constitute a complex and multifaceted arena shaped by the intersection of religion, law, social norms, and emerging cultural currents. This intricate terrain reflects centuries-old traditions intertwined with the revolutionary ideals of the Islamic Republic, creating a unique framework where gender roles, sexual behavior, and personal freedoms are continuously negotiated and contested. Understanding sexual politics in modern Iran requires an examination of the legal structures, societal expectations, and grassroots movements that influence intimate lives and gender dynamics within the country.

Historical and Legal Context of Sexual Politics in Iran

The Islamic Revolution of 1979 marked a significant turning point in Iran's social and political landscape, particularly concerning sexual politics. The establishment of the Islamic Republic introduced stringent religious laws based on Sharia, which profoundly impacted gender relations, sexual expression, and public morality. The enforcement of hijab, segregation of the sexes in public spaces, and restrictions on premarital and extramarital sexual relations are manifestations of this shift.

Legally, sexual behavior in Iran is governed by the Islamic Penal Code, which criminalizes adultery, same-sex relations, and any sexual activity outside of marriage. Punishments can be severe, including corporal punishment and the death penalty in extreme cases. Despite these rigid

frameworks, the private sphere often tells a different story, where urban youth and more liberal segments of society challenge and negotiate these boundaries.

Gender Roles and Social Expectations

The sexual politics in modern Iran are deeply rooted in traditional gender roles prescribed by religious doctrine and cultural practices. Women, in particular, face a dual expectation: to embody modesty and chastity publicly, while often navigating a patriarchal family structure that restricts their autonomy. The mandatory hijab law, enforced since the revolution, serves as a visible symbol of these expectations, regulating not only dress but also the spatial and social freedoms of women.

Men, conversely, are often afforded greater latitude in public and private behaviors, though they too are subject to legal and social codes. However, the ideal of male guardianship over female family members persists, reinforcing hierarchical power dynamics that shape sexual politics at both micro and macro levels.

Challenges and Transformations in Contemporary Iran

In recent years, sexual politics in modern Iran have experienced subtle shifts due to several factors, including globalization, access to the internet, and increasing activism. Despite the state's efforts to maintain control over sexual norms, younger generations are exposed to a broader range of ideas and lifestyles, leading to growing tensions between official policies and popular practices.

Emerging Youth Culture and Sexual Expression

Iranian youth, particularly in urban centers like Tehran, are at the forefront of challenging traditional sexual mores. While public displays of affection remain taboo and legally punishable, private interactions and dating have become more common, albeit discreet. Social media platforms provide a space for young Iranians to explore and discuss topics related to sexuality, gender identity, and relationships, often circumventing censorship.

Nevertheless, this burgeoning youth culture confronts significant risks. Police crackdowns on gatherings, strict monitoring of online content, and societal stigma create an atmosphere where many feel compelled to hide their sexual identities and practices. The tension between private desires and public constraints epitomizes the ongoing struggle within sexual politics in modern Iran.

Women's Rights and Sexual Autonomy

Women's movements in Iran have historically been active in pushing for greater rights and freedoms, including those related to sexuality and reproductive health. Issues such as access to contraception, divorce rights, and protection against domestic violence remain contentious and deeply influenced by the state's interpretation of Islamic law.

One notable development is the increasing visibility of women advocating for sexual autonomy and against gender-based discrimination. Despite facing legal and social repercussions, activists employ both online platforms and underground networks to raise awareness and mobilize support. However, the state's restrictive policies often curtail these efforts, highlighting a persistent conflict between progressive aspirations and conservative governance.

Sexual Minorities and the Politics of Identity

Sexual minorities in Iran, including LGBTQ+ individuals, encounter some of the most stringent repression under the country's sexual politics. Homosexuality is criminalized and can result in severe punishments, including imprisonment and, in some cases, capital punishment. This legal persecution forces many LGBTQ+ people to conceal their identities or seek asylum abroad.

Interestingly, Iran's legal system paradoxically permits sex reassignment surgeries for transgender individuals, who can obtain official recognition after undergoing medical procedures. This policy is complex and controversial, reflecting both a form of state control over gender and a rare acknowledgment of transgender identities within a highly restrictive environment.

The Role of Religion and State in Sexual Politics

The intertwining of religion and the state is a defining feature of sexual politics in modern Iran. Religious leaders and institutions exert considerable influence over legislation and social attitudes towards sexuality. The state's enforcement of Islamic moral codes is both a political tool and a means of social regulation, aimed at preserving a specific vision of moral order.

At the same time, this fusion generates contradictions and contestations. While the state promotes a conservative sexual ethic, individuals and groups within society push back, seeking alternative interpretations of religious texts or advocating secular approaches to personal freedoms. These debates reveal the dynamic and contested nature of sexual politics within the Iranian context.

International Perspectives and Comparative Insights

Comparing sexual politics in modern Iran with other countries in the Middle East and beyond highlights both unique features and shared challenges. Like many societies with religiously informed legal systems, Iran grapples with balancing tradition and modernity, control and individual rights. However, Iran's particular combination of revolutionary ideology, strict legal enforcement, and vibrant civil society activism creates a distinctive environment for sexual politics.

International human rights organizations frequently criticize Iran's policies on sexual freedoms, emphasizing the need for reform to protect marginalized groups and uphold basic human rights. These external pressures interact with internal dynamics, influencing discourse and occasionally prompting limited policy shifts or public debates.

The digital era has accelerated these interactions, with Iranian citizens increasingly accessing global narratives on gender and sexuality, thereby enriching and complicating the local sexual politics.

landscape.

Sexual politics in modern Iran remain a contentious and evolving field, emblematic of broader struggles over identity, power, and freedom. While the state maintains rigorous control over sexual behavior and gender expression, societal changes driven by youth culture, activism, and transnational influences continue to challenge and reshape the boundaries of sexuality and politics in this complex society.

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sexual politics in modern iran: *Sexual Politics in Modern Iran* Janet Afary, 2009-04-09 Janet Afary is a native of Iran and a leading historian. Her work focuses on gender and sexuality and draws on her experience of growing up in Iran and her involvement with Iranian women of different ages and social strata. These observations, and a wealth of historical documents, form the kernel of this book, which charts the history of the nation's sexual revolution from the nineteenth century to today. What comes across is the extraordinary resilience of the Iranian people, who have drawn on a rich social and cultural heritage to defy the repression and hardship of the Islamist state and its predecessors. It is this resilience, the author concludes, which forms the basis of a sexual revolution taking place in Iran today, one that is promoting reforms in marriage and family laws, and demanding more egalitarian gender and sexual relations.

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sexual politics in modern iran: Liminalities of Gender and Sexuality in Nineteenth-Century Iranian Photography Staci Gem Scheiwiller, 2016-12-01 Nineteenth-century Iran was an ocularcentered society predicated on visibility and what was seen and unseen, and photographs became liminal sites of desire that maneuvered betwixt and between various social spaces—public, private, seen, unseen, accessible, and forbidden—thus mapping, graphing, and even transgressing those spaces, especially in light of increasing modernization and global contact during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Of primary interest is how photographs negotiated and coded gender, sexuality, and desire, becoming strategies of empowerment, of domination, of expression, and of being seen. Hence, the photograph became a vehicle to traverse multiple locations that various gendered physical bodies could not, and it was also the social and political relations that had preceded the photograph that determined those ideological spaces of (im)mobility. In identifying these notions in photographs, one may glean information about how modern Iran metamorphosed throughout its own long durée or resisted those societal transformations as a result of modernization.

sexual politics in modern iran: *Politics and Poetics of Rights in Modern Iran* Behzad Zerehdaran, 2024-03-29 This book delves into the history of subjective rights within the context of 19th-century Iran, specifically during the eventful Qajar era. The crux of its research lies in the emergence and evolution of the concept of subjective rights as opposed to the notion of objective

rights. During this pivotal period, this transition marked a paradigm shift from “right as to be right” to “right as to have a right.” A central pillar of this book is the creation of a meta-theory, one that sheds light on the semantical evolution of the concept of rights. Within these pages, readers will find a concise history, tracing the conceptual path that led from the objective to the subjective realm of rights. In addition to these historical explorations, it delves into the intricate field of rights theory, investigating the foundations and justifications of rights. Employing the Hohfeldian framework, it analyses various conceptions of rights as they manifest within travel literature, enlightenment literature, and dream literature of the Qajar era. This book will be of interest to scholars and students with an interest in Iranian studies, Iranian history, Persian literature and human rights.

sexual politics in modern iran: Anti-Veiling Campaigns in the Muslim World Stephanie Cronin, 2014-04-24 In recent years bitter controversies have erupted across Europe and the Middle East about women’s veiling, and especially their wearing of the face-veil or niqab. Yet the deeper issues contained within these controversies – secularism versus religious belief, individual freedom versus social or family coercion, identity versus integration – are not new but are strikingly prefigured by earlier conflicts. This book examines the state-sponsored anti-veiling campaigns which swept across wide swathes of the Muslim world in the interwar period, especially in Turkey and the Balkans, Iran, Afghanistan and the Soviet republics of the Caucasus and Central Asia. It shows how veiling was officially discouraged and ridiculed as backward and, although it was rarely banned, veiling was politicized and turned into a rallying-point for a wider opposition. Asking a number of questions about this earlier anti-veiling discourse and the policies flowing from it, and the reactions which it provoked, the book illuminates and contextualizes contemporary debates about gender, Islam and modernism.

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sexual politics in modern iran: *Iranian Romance in the Digital Age* Janet Afary, Jesilyn Faust, 2021-01-28 Following the 1979 Islamic Revolution, there was a dramatic reversal of women's rights, and the state revived many premodern social conventions through modern means and institutions. Customs such as the enforced veiling of women, easy divorce for men, child marriage, and polygamy were robustly reintroduced and those who did not conform to societal strictures were severely punished. At the same time, new social and economic programs benefited the urban and rural poor, especially women, which had a direct impact on gender relations and the institution of marriage. Edited by Janet Afary and Jesilyn Faust, this interdisciplinary volume responds to the growing interest and need for literature on gender, marriage and family relations in the Islamic context. The book examines how the institution of marriage transformed in Iran, paying close attention to the country's culture and politics. Part One examines changes in urban marriages to new forms of cohabitation. In Part Two contributors, such as Soraya Tremayne, explore the way technology and social media has impacted and altered the institution of family. Part Three turns its eye to look at marital changes in the rural and tribal sectors of society through the works of anthropologists including Erika Friedl and Mary Hegland. Based on the work of both new and established scholars, the book provides an up-to-date study of an important and intensely politicized subject.

sexual politics in modern iran: *Politics of Rightful Killing* Sima Shakhsari, 2020-01-17 In the early 2000s, mainstream international news outlets celebrated the growth of Weblogistan—the online and real-life transnational network of Iranian bloggers—and depicted it as a liberatory site that gave voice to Iranians. As Sima Shakhsari argues in *Politics of Rightful Killing*, the common

assumptions of Weblogistan as a site of civil society consensus and resistance to state oppression belie its deep internal conflicts. While Weblogistan was an effective venue for some Iranians to “practice democracy,” it served as a valuable site for the United States to surveil bloggers and express anti-Iranian sentiment and policies. At the same time, bloggers used the network to self-police and enforce gender and sexuality norms based on Western liberal values in ways that unwittingly undermined Weblogistan's claims of democratic participation. In this way, Weblogistan became a site of cybergovernmentality, where biopolitical security regimes disciplined and regulated populations. Analyzing online and off-line ethnography, Shakhsari provides an account of digital citizenship that raises questions about the internet's relationship to political engagement, militarism, and democracy.

sexual politics in modern iran: Revolutionary Bodies K. S. Batmanghelichi, 2020-12-10 Gender and sexuality in modern Iran is frequently examined through the prism of nationalist symbols and religious discourse from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In this book, Kristin Soraya Batmanghelichi takes a different approach, by interrogating how normative ideas of women's bodies in state, religious, and public health discourses have resulted in the female body being deemed as immodest and taboo. Through a diverse blend of sources -a popular cultural women's journal, a red-light district, cases studies of temporary marriages, iconic public statues, and an HIV-AIDS advocacy organization in Tehran - this work argues that conceptions of gender and sexuality have been mediated in public discourse and experienced and modified by women themselves over the past thirty years of the Islamic Republic. Expanding upon existing philosophical theory, technological research and scholarship on gender and sexuality in Iran, this book focuses much needed attention on under-studied, marginalized communities, such as widows living with HIV. This work interrogates how bodily technologies are constructed discursively and socially in Iran and the values and perspectives which are incorporated in them.

sexual politics in modern iran: The I.B. Tauris Handbook of Iranian Cinema Michelle Langford, Maryam Ghorbankarimi, Zahra Khosroshahi, 2024-10-31 This volume brings together scholarship from both established scholars and early career academics to provide fresh insights and new research on the cinema of Iran. The book is organised around eight broad themes including cinema before and after the revolution, stylistic innovation, documentary, gender, and genre. Encompassing a diverse range of methodological approaches and disciplinary frameworks including film studies, cultural studies, and political economy, each chapter is a self-contained study on a specific topic engaging with the national and transnational history of Iranian cinema which combined provide readers with original new insights into Iranian film and filmmakers, from fiction films to art house and popular cinema. The Handbook includes analysis of the works of established filmmakers such as Bahram Beyzaie, Rakhshan Banetamad, Abbas Kiarostami and Mohsen Makhmalbaf, as well as the output of emerging voices such as Ida Panahandeh and Shahram Mokri. Covering well-known topics as well as cutting edge ones such the sonic and visual manifestations of the urban environment in Iranian films, this book is a vital resource for understanding Iran and its unique cinematic culture.

sexual politics in modern iran: Women, Art, Freedom Pamela Karimi, 2024-09-11 Women, Art, Freedom offers an insightful look at the 2022 Woman, Life, Freedom uprising in Iran, sparked by the tragic murder of Jina Mahsa Amini at the hands of the “morality police” for violating hijab rules. Beyond its feminist undertones and the remarkable courage of the young protesters, what sets this uprising apart from previous ones is the abundant and diverse art it has inspired. This book, rather than merely analyzing the artworks that garnered attention on social media platforms, brings to light lesser-known grassroots artistic movements that played a crucial role within their immediate local communities. Engaging with primarily Iran-based artists, it uncovers their role in shaping guerrilla interventions and street occupations and in articulating distinct forms of peaceful civil disobedience. By drawing on a broad spectrum of historical and theoretical sources, this book further reveals the origins and inspirations of Iran’s protest art. Focusing mainly on the interconnections between the public sphere, women’s bodies, and feminist viewpoints, Women, Art,

Freedom underscores the vital role of artists in championing global justice and equality.

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sexual politics in modern iran: *Worldwide Perspectives on Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals* Paula Gerber Ph.D., 2021-01-26 This three-volume set is a rich resource for readers in any discipline interested in understanding the global, regional, and domestic experiences of LGB people. This interdisciplinary set makes a vital contribution to understanding how LGB rights are progressing—and in some cases, regressing—around the globe. The three volumes look at the lived experiences of LGB people from varied perspectives and provide comprehensive coverage on a wide variety of topics ranging from LGB youth and LGB aging to the approaches to LGB people of different religions, including Islam, Judaism, and Christianity. Chapters focus on topics including the ongoing criminalization of same-sex sexual conduct and how international human rights law can be used to improve the lives of LGB people. Particular attention is paid to the rights of bisexuals, a group often ignored in works focusing on sexual orientation. Volume 1 focuses on history, politics, and culture relating to LGB people; Volume 2 focuses on the laws—domestic and international—governing LGB people; and Volume 3 provides snapshots of the current state of LGB experience in countries worldwide, presented by geographical region: Europe, the Americas, Africa, the Middle East, and the Asia Pacific region.

sexual politics in modern iran: *Days of Revolution* Mary Elaine Hegland, 2013-10-30 Outside of Shiraz in the Fars Province of southwestern Iran lies Aliabad. Mary Hegland arrived in this then-small agricultural village of several thousand people in the summer of 1978, unaware of the momentous changes that would sweep this town and this country in the months ahead. She became the only American researcher to witness the Islamic Revolution firsthand over her eighteen-month stay. *Days of Revolution* offers an insider's view of how regular people were drawn into, experienced, and influenced the 1979 Revolution and its aftermath. Conventional wisdom assumes Shi'a religious ideology fueled the revolutionary movement. But Hegland counters that the Revolution spread through much more pragmatic concerns: growing inequality, lack of development and employment opportunities, government corruption. Local expectations of leaders and the political process—expectations developed from their experience with traditional kinship-based factions—guided local villagers' attitudes and decision-making, and they often adopted the religious justifications for Revolution only after joining the uprising. Sharing stories of conflict and revolution alongside in-depth interviews, the book sheds new light on this critical historical moment. Returning to Aliabad decades later, *Days of Revolution* closes with a view of the village and revolution thirty years on. Over the course of several visits between 2003 and 2008, Mary Hegland investigates the lasting effects of the Revolution on the local political factions and in individual lives. As Iran remains front-page news, this intimate look at the country's recent history and its people has never been

more timely or critical for understanding the critical interplay of local and global politics in Iran.

sexual politics in modern iran: Women, Power and Politics in 21st Century Iran Tara Povey, 2016-02-17 This book examines the women's movement in Iran and its role in contesting gender relations since the 1979 revolution. Looking at examples from politics, law, employment, environment, media and religion and the struggle for democracy, this book demonstrates how material conditions have important social and political consequences for the lives of women in Iran and exposes the need to challenge the dominant theoretical perspectives on gender and Islam. A truly fascinating insider's look at the experiences of Iranian women as academics, political and civil society activists, this book counters the often inaccurate and misleading stereotyping of Iranian women to present a vibrant and diverse picture of these women's lives. A welcome and unique addition to the vibrant and growing literature on women, Islam, development, democracy and feminisms.

sexual politics in modern iran: Women and the Politics of Resistance in the Iranian Constitutional Revolution Maryam Dezhankhooy, 2023-05-16 Most scholarship on the nineteenth and early twentieth century Constitutional Revolution in Iran has focused on the role of two groups, intellectuals and the clergy. The role of women has largely been ignored, despite their widespread participation in the Revolution, and existing research on women has mainly focused on their achievements in the realm of women's rights, which means that other aspects of women's activism remain un-investigated. The aim of this book is twofold: first, it presents one of the very first studies of women's resistance strategies and their resistance to consumerism in Iran; second, and in relation to the first objective, it attempts to demonstrate the biased nature of knowledge production in the studies of women in past societies, particularly the role of women in economics. This book therefore explores the public role of women and their efforts to revive Iran's economy during and after the Constitutional Revolution.

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