CHAPTER 5:
THE RESPONSE OF WOMEN’S NGOs IN IRAN AND INDIA TO GLOBALIZATION: A SURVEY
In the last chapter we looked generally at the impact of globalization on women NGOs; in this chapter we will look specifically at the relationship that women NGOs have to globalization in Iran and India. Through a questionnaire survey we look at how women NGOs in Iran and India view the impact of globalization on themselves and on the position of women in their countries.

This chapter will also give statistical data, with an account of the field work done to compare the situations of women's NGOs in Iran and India. The first section explains the method of research and then samples and sampling procedures are described. In continuation, the research tools and process of research execution will be expressed. The research on this part of the dissertation is a survey study.

Section A

Methods of Research

- Analysis of the records (documented activities of relevant organizations)
- Field work (questionnaire, interview)
- Comparison between women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Iran and India.
- Content Analysis¹ (one of the question in questionnaire)

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Content analysis (sometimes called textual analysis when dealing exclusively with text) is a standard methodology in the social sciences for studying the content of communication. Earl Babbie defines it as "the study of recorded human communications, such as books, websites, paintings and laws." Harold Lasswell formulated the core questions of content analysis: "Who says what, to whom, why, to what extent and with what effect?." Ole Holsti (1969) offers a broad definition of content analysis as "any technique for making inferences by objectively and systematically identifying specified characteristics of messages".

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Sample Size

- 30 Women’s NGOs in Iran
- 30 Women’s NGOs in India

From 30 questionnaires in India, 24 questionnaires were filled by women’s NGOs in Delhi and 6 questionnaires were filled by women’s NGOs in other cities (Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal).

From 30 questionnaires in Iran, 20 questionnaires were filled by women’s NGOs in Tehran and 10 questionnaires filled by women’s NGOs in other cities (Arak, Ardbil, Esfahan, Kermanshah, Zanjan).

Procedure

Questionnaires were administrated by
- Electronic post
- The post
- Personal contact (attendance)

Samples and Sampling Methods

According to the formula, it was planned to take 100 samples but there were some difficulties in obtaining questionnaires, such as lack of response from the majority of women’s NGOs, especially in India. I sent more than 1000 emails to women’s NGOs in India but I got only 5 replies. I also called some women’s NGOs but there was no response. I went to the offices of some of women’s NGOs in India but I was unable to get any of the questionnaires completed for various reasons, for example, some were closed, some had moved, some claimed that they did not have time to fill in the questionnaires. In other cases, the directors of the organization were away, travelling abroad. In some cases, up to five return visits to an organization were
needed to a get a questionnaire completed. Only 2 per cent of the organizations cooperated well. In total, more than 150 trips to NGOs in India were needed to obtain 30 completed questionnaires.

Filling questionnaires in Iran had the same problems as India. Usually, the women's non-governmental organizations withdrew from filling the questionnaires. I, the researcher, am myself an NGO activist\(^1\) and this familiarity helped me to have an easier collaboration with some of the NGOs for women. Still, there were several problems in having the questionnaires filled, in as much that in some instances I had to make phone calls several times or refer to a certain person/organization personally. Unfortunately, some of those organizations withdrew from filling the questionnaires by giving excuses such as being short of time, being in meetings, and so on.

Participation in the coordination meetings among NGOs was also one of the helpful instances that assisted me in getting a large number of questionnaires completed. In addition, some other questionnaires were administrated by my friends in Tehran and other cities. In general, this step took long and was not easy to carry out. Therefore, the total number of samples obtained in Iran and India was reduced from 100 to 60.

**Tools of Research**

The technique used to collect information was by questionnaires.

The following steps were taken:

1) Literature review about globalization, women's movements, women's rights and women's NGOs.

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\(^1\) Iranian Association for Women's Studies: As a scientific association, IAWS has been established to promote knowledge, upgrade professional human resources, and enhance educational and research capacities. IAWS is a non-profit making entity for undertaking various activities in the scientific and research area.
2) Designing questions which required variable answers (not multiple choice answers), such as interviews and questionnaires.

3) Interviewing the experts and directors of women’s NGOs in Iran.

4) Designing first draft questionnaires: The first draft questionnaire was designed based on the responses given by the interviewees and the answers obtained via variable-answer questionnaires.

5) Completing the primary questionnaire by some of the women’s NGOs as a pilot study.

6) Designing the final questionnaire: the draft questionnaire was corrected and the final version of the questionnaire was prepared.

**Questionnaire**

The questionnaire consists of 2 parts:

- In the first part, questions are concerned with the status of the women’s NGOs: Name, Location, Year of Establishment, Year of Taking Permit, and Mission (See Attachment three).

- In the second part, questions are related to the topics of my research: Globalization, Non-Governmental organizations and Women’s Rights, A Comparative Study of Iran and India.

This part consists of 18 questions.

Four of them were based on the Likert Scale¹ (5 options), seven were as closed-ended questions, and seven were in the Yes–No form.

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¹ Likert scale is a type of psychometric response scale often used in questionnaires, and is the most widely used scale in survey research. When responding to a Likert questionnaire item, respondents specify their level of agreement to a statement. The scale is named after Rensis Likert, who published a report describing its use (Likert, 1932). A typical test item in a Likert scale is a statement. The respondent is asked to indicate his or her degree of agreement with the statement or any kind of subjective or objective evaluation of the statement. Traditionally a five-point scale is used, however many psychometrists advocate using a seven or nine point scale. Strongly disagree 1. Disagree, 2. Neither agree nor disagree, 3. Agree, 4. Strongly agree.

Likert scaling is a bipolar scaling method, measuring either positive or negative response to a statement. Sometimes a four-point scale is used, this is a forced choice method since the middle option of “Neither agree nor disagree” is not available. Likert scales may be subject to distortion from several causes. Respondents may avoid using extreme response categories (central tendency bias); agree with statements as presented (acquiescence bias); or try to portray themselves or their organization in a more favorable light (social desirability bias).
Section B

Analysis of Data

We have divided the analysis of our data into two main subsections. In our first subsection, we will deal with our quantitative data.

I: The Quantitative Data

1. Space

This question of space is studied in four basic points: endowed, granted, rented and other cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of space</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th></th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifted</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 15.8 \quad p < 0.01 \quad df = 3 \]

Based on the questions extracted from the questionnaires, it may be concluded that the endowed place in the Iranian groups has zero frequency and the granted (bestowed) places in the Indian group has 3 frequencies. As can be seen, the Iranian women mostly work in the granted places while the Indian women most often work in rented places.

\footnote{For more information see attachment 2.}
Funding

Since financial sources are one of the necessities of any NGO, the financial sources were one of the questions in the questionnaires. This question included four options:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member's Subscription</td>
<td>There is 19</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is not 11</td>
<td>18.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Aids</td>
<td>There is 1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is not 29</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Aids</td>
<td>There is 8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is not 22</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>There is 8</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is not 22</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The NGOs try to finance some part of their financial sources by receiving membership fees and with respect to the value obtained in chi square analysis (3,27), in statistical terms, it is not significant in 00.5 level and with '1' freedom degree. It could be said that there is a correlation between financing through receiving membership fee in the Iranian and Indian groups. The Indian NGOs for women use this source more than the Iranian ones. The degree of agreement coefficient is 55 per cent. Therefore, based on answers extracted from questionnaires, it could be said that the Indian NGOs for women have been more successful in obtaining international aid. Perhaps the conditions that have been governing Iranian society (post-Islamic revolution conditions, international embargo, and so on) could be seen as the reasons of failure of the Iranian NGOs for women in obtaining international aid.

The governmental contributions are among the financial sources of NGOs. Although to maintain its independence, NGOs usually are reluctant to use governmental sources or use it less. The governments try to help these organizations financially to some extent in order to have ties with these organizations; since NGOs are the intermediate line of government and society and as the number of NGOs is more, it means that there is more communication between the government and people. Therefore, governments try to establish communications with these organizations by assigning them projects and specialized consultations. With respect to the chi square (3,45) the 0.01 is not significant in statistical terms and it could be said that there is
no conformity between the Iranian and Indian groups in terms of the degree of finances received from governmental contributions.

Based on the information obtained from questionnaires, it could be said that the Indian NGOs for women affairs use this kind of contribution more than similar organizations in Iran. The reason might be because the Indian NGOs are more experienced in addressing the issues of women and the conditions that rule that society. The women NGOs in Iran are very young and the existing structures are changing regularly. For example, even the largest institute of women that has been established after the Islamic Revolution has already changed several times and this would naturally cause changes in the general policies on women’s affairs.

In addition to the financial sources which have been mentioned, some organizations would use people’s aid, gifts, contributions of other organization for financing their expenses. Since the amount of chi square which was obtained (0) is not significant in statistical terms in 0.01 level, it could be said that there was no conformity between financial sources through ‘other cases’ (except for international contributors, membership fees and governmental contributions) between the two Iranian and Indian groups.

Any organization needs a place for its activities. The results obtained from questionnaires showed that most women NGOs in both countries have problems in terms of providing a place for activities and to remove this problem, they use rented places or awarded buildings.

In addition, any organization needs financial sources to survive. The most important sources that the NGOs use for funding their budgets are: membership fees, governmental contribution, international contributions, and others. Findings showed that despite the shortage in budget and the problem of a place for their activities, the women NGOs of both Iran and India work with an approach that aims at the empowerment of women.
3. Political System

One of the questions in the questionnaire was the effect of the political system on the functioning of NGOs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Influence of the political system in operation of NGOs</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To some degree</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 17.11 \quad p<0.05 \quad df=2 \]

Based on results collected from questionnaires, one may say that the political system has been showing direct effects on the functions of women NGOs in Iran, while the political system has not affected the women NGO’s functions in India and these organizations have more freedom to act.

Graph 1: Effects of the Political System
4. Women’s Problems in Realizing their Rights

Before we look at the activities of women’s NGOs, we need to see the context of the problems that women face in these two countries. To study the women’s problems in achieving their rights, one of the questions in the questionnaire was on the legal, cultural, social problems, canonical law and economic limitations, residues of patrimonial culture, low knowledge of women and inequality and injustice in dealing with women.

**Table 5-4: Women’s Problems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women’s Problems</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
<td>F%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Legal Problems</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cultural-Social Issues</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>48.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Religious Limits</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Problems</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>There is</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Residuals of Patrimonial Culture</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Women’s awareness</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injustice and inequality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of the questionnaire show that both countries (Iran and India) are facing legal problems. In other words, women in both countries suffer from a series of laws and regulations which are developed based on gender. Since the chi square value (1.18) in statistical level in 0.05 and (1) degree freedom is not significant, it could be said that there is no significant difference between the legal problems of
women in both countries. Therefore, the legal problems of women in both countries are the same.

The cultural-social issues are among cases that have caused problems for women in both countries (Iran and India) because the cultural and social structure of both countries do not accept full participation in women in all spheres. In fact, the transitional societies (from tradition to modernity) usually face many challenges. Since the chi square value (351 per cent) in statistical terms in 0.05 level and (1) degree freedom is not significant, it could be stated that there is no significant difference between the cultural and social problems of women in Iran and India. The results show that the cultural-social problems are major barriers in path of women working towards achieving their rights.

Among other issues that were raised were the religious limitations. Despite different religious structures and even difference in the type of government (democracy in India, theocracy in Iran), it seems that the religious limitations are still important factors in the path of women's trying to achieve their rights. With respect to the chi square value obtained (1.02) that in statistical terms in 0.05 level and 1 degree freedom is not significant, it could be stated that there is no significant relationship between religious limitations for women of both countries (Iran and India).

Economic problems are among the problems that women have to face. In reply to this question, the women NGOs of both Iran and India named economic problems as one of the major barriers in their achieving their rights. Since the chi square value obtained (0) in statistical terms in 0.05 level and 1 degree freedom is not significant, it could be stated that there is no significant differences between economic problems of women in both countries.

The residue of patrimonial culture was one of the cases studies of the questionnaires. Based on this, one of the core problems of women is the patrimonial
culture. The results of this questionnaire also emphasized this. Patrimonial culture is one of the barriers of women's access to their rights in both Iran and India. Since the chi square value obtained (0) in statistical level in 0.05 level and (1) degree freedom is not significant, it could be stated that there is no significant difference between problems on the residue of patrimonial culture in both countries.

Among women's problems, the low level of knowledge is an important one. This causes many problems for women because, the first step in removing problems is knowledge and cognition and in both countries (Iran and India) women have problems in this respect. The women NGOs seek ways to remove this problem and improve women's knowledge. Since the chi square value obtained (3.26) in 0.05 level and 1 freedom degree is not significant in statistical terms, it could be stated that there is no significant difference between the lower knowledge of the Iranian and Indian women.

Injustice and inequality are among problems that women suffer. The results of the questionnaires showed that both Iranian and Indian women suffer from inequality and injustice and with respect to the chi square obtained (1.45) in 0.05 level and 1 degree freedom is not significant in statistical term, it could be said that there is no significant relationship between injustice and inequality regarding the women of both countries.

For the question on women's problems in accessing their rights, seven cases were given in the questionnaires as follows: legal, cultural, social, canonical, economic problems residue of patrimonial culture, low knowledge of women and inequality and injustice.

Findings show that in both countries, women face similar problems. The increase in the number of women's NGOs in Iran might be a manifestation of the increase in knowledge and seeking ways to remove inequalities.
5a) Women’s Movement

Next, we moved to their understanding of the women’s movement. One of the questions in the questionnaire was on the women’s movement in Iran and India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women’s Movements</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 17.67 \quad p < 0.05 \quad df = 1 \]

The results obtained from the questionnaire show that women’s NGOs in India emphasize the women’s movement, while the women’s NGOs in Iran do not believe in the women’s movement.
5b). Activity in Line with the Women’s Movement

This question relates to the activities of the women’s movement.

Table 5-6: Activity in line with the Women’s Movement in Iran and India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity in line with women’s movement</th>
<th>Iranian F</th>
<th>Iranian F%</th>
<th>Indian F</th>
<th>Indian F%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To some degree</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\chi^2 = 9.119 \quad p < 0.01 \quad df = 3\]

Based on the aforementioned Table, it should be said that the women NGOs in India work along the women’s movement. Due to their lack of belief in the women’s movement in Iran, the women’s NGOs could not answer this question with exactness.

In this part of the questionnaire on the women’s movement, the relationship between the women’s movement and NGOs as a basis of the movement and activities of women’s NGOs was the issue involved.

Results show that Indian women believe in the women’s movement while the Iranian women believe in the non-existence of the movement. The NGOs of both countries believe in the relationship between the women’s movement and NGOs and believe their organization are a basis for the women’s movement because they are of the opinion that they act in line with the women’s movement.

5c). The Relationship between the Women’s Movement and Women’s NGOs

This question was on the relationship between the women’s movement and NGOs.
Table 5-7: Relationship between the Women’s Movement and Women’s NGOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship between Women’s Movement and NGOs</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>F 7</td>
<td>F% 11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To some degree</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 15.01 \quad p < 0.05 \quad df = 1 \]

Based on Table 5-7, the women’s NGOs in both countries almost believe to relationship between the women’s movement and the NGOs. Findings show the attention of more NGOs in India to the existence of the relationship between the women’s movement and women’s NGOs.

5d). Existence of NGOs as a Basis for the Women’s Movement

In this question, the existence of NGOs is considered as a basis for the women’s movement.

Table 5-8: Existence of NGOs as a Basis for the Women’s Movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of NGOs as a basis for the women’s movement</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To some degree</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 0.0815 \quad p < 0.05 \quad df = 1 \]

Therefore, one may say that the women’s NGOs in both countries have common views on the existence of this type of organization as a basis for the women’s movement. The results show that the NGOs of both countries (Iran and India) consider themselves as a basis for the women’s movement.

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**5e) NGOs Activities to Increase Women’s Empowerment**

The women’s NGOs seek to improve the capability of women in different ways because the empowering of women is equal to progress and development in society. One of the questions in the questionnaires was on the improvement in the capability of women via education, increase in knowledge, job creation, and other means.

**Table 5-9: NGOs Activities to Increase Women’s Empowerment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Empowerment</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing women’s awareness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job creation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education is one of the most important ways to achieve the empowerment of women. In this line, the women NGOs in Iran and India have taken steps towards this goal and have tried to develop women’s empowerment via education. Since the chi square value (0) in statistical terms in 0.05 level and ‘1’ degree freedom is not significant, it could be stated that there is no conformity between teaching women by women’s NGOs in both Iranian and Indian groups. In another word, in both countries, the women’s NGOs show similar attention to teaching women as a tool to empower women. Another tool used to empower women is improving knowledge on women’s rights. One of the questions on the questionnaire was on this subject. Since the chi square result obtained (1.67) in 0.01 level statistical term is not significant, it could be stated that there is no conformity between increase in knowledge of women on their rights via NGOs in the Iranian and Indian groups. Based on the answers, it could be said that the NGOs of both countries tried to make women empowerment through improving their knowledge.
Another subject discussed in the issue of developing women empowerment is job creation. Since the chi square value obtained (1.2) is not significant in 0.01 level statistical terms, it could be stated that there is no conformity between job creation by women NGO in Iran and India. Although, it seems that Indian women NGOs have tried harder in this field, the difference between degrees of activities in the two groups is so trivial that it could be ignored.

In addition to the principles mentioned in the issue of women’s empowerment, the choice ‘other cases’ referred to others not mentioned in the questionnaires. The ‘other cases’ could be other activities of women NGOs (such as holding exhibitions and shows of women’s works, competitions, educational scholarship, charity markets, and so on) since the chi square value obtained (6.65) is significant in 0.05 level in statistical terms. It could be said that there has been a significant conformity between other activities of NGOs in the Iranian and Indian groups and the amount of agreement coefficient is 32 per cent. Based on the results obtained, it could be said that the women NGOs in India work more on improving capability factors than the women NGOs in Iran. In another words, there is more variety in women capability factors in India than Iran.

One of the goals of women NGOs is to improve the capability of women. These organizations seek to reach this goal via various methods. This question included four options: 1. Educating women, 2. improving women’s knowledge on women’s rights, 3. job creation, and 4. other cases.

The results of this questionnaire show that in the core subject of comment, the women NGOs of both countries were active.
5f) Amount of Success of Functions of the Organization in Providing Women’s Demands

This question specifies the success of NGOs in providing women’s demands.

Table 5-10: The Rate of NGOs’ Success in Meeting Women’s Demands in Iran and India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Rate of NGOs’ Success in Meeting women’s Demands</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \chi^2 = 1.4 \quad p<0.05 \quad df=1 \]

Both Iranian and Indian groups believe the functions of their organizations in providing women’s demands successful. The results of the Table shows that the Iranian group believes its function is more successful.

6a) Important Factors in Developing Activities of Women NGOs at the National and International Level:

This question is on five main options: creation of a political-social free atmosphere, establishment of communication networks between women and increase in women’s knowledge, obtaining the advisor’s place by the women NGOs (the answers mentioned political-social free atmosphere), establishment of communication networks between women and increase in women’s knowledge, as important factors in developing the activities of the organization.
Table 5-11: The Most Important Factor in the Development of Women's NGOs at the National Level in Iran and India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The most important factor in the development of women's NGOs at the national level</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening of socio-political space</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of women’s communication networks</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raising women’s awareness</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtaining advisory status by governmental and non-governmental institutions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securing finance and needed facilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 1.65, \ p < 0.01, \ df = 2 \]

With respect to the answers extracted from the questionnaire, one may say that obtaining the advisory place by the NGOs and GOs and providing budget and necessary facilities are important factors in the development of NGO's activities in both countries. In other words, the women's NGO in both countries showed similar attention to the mentioned factors.

6b). Relationship with Women's Organization in Other Countries

This question was discussed with the focus on the relationship of NGOs and women's organizations in other countries.

Table 5-12: Relationship between NGOs and Women's Organizations in Other Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship between NGOs and women's organizations in other countries</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To some degree</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 5.75, \ p < 0.01, \ df = 2 \]
The relationship of GOs and NGOs and the findings and facilities needed were asked in the question. The results showed that in both Iran and India, the women's NGOs have a relationship with the women's organizations in other countries. Although, by observing the findings of the questionnaire, it could be seen that the Indian women's organizations were more successful in this field and have had more communication with the women's organizations in other countries.

Maintaining a relationship with women's organizations in other countries could help in the development of women NGOs in both countries.

6c) The Most Important Factor in Developing NGOs at the International Level

This question was asked in four core areas: activities of the United Nations for women, financial support of the UN regarding the activities of women, establishing global sisterhood networks and obtaining an advisor's status in the UN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Most Important Factor in the Development of Activities of Women's NGOs at the International Level</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN activities for women</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN financial sponsorship of women's related activities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of the world network of sisterhood</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtaining advisory status by the United Nation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$X^2 = 5.43 \quad p<0.05 \quad df=3$

The results showed that both Iranian and Indian groups believe that factors leading to improvement of women's NGOs at the international level are more
important than other factors. The women NGOs believe the activities of the United Nations for women’s activities are vital.

6d). Effects of International Activities on the Process of Women NGO Activities

This question studies the effects of international activities on the process of women NGOs’ activities.

Table 5-14: The Impact of International Action on the Activities of NGOs in Iran and India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Impact of International Action on the Activities of NGO</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Little</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[X^2 = 5.205\] \[p<0.01\] \[df=0.01\]

According to the data in the Table, it can be seen that both Iranian and Indian groups have paid attention to the effects of international activities in the process of women’s NGOs. The women NGOs in India give more attention to the effects of international activities in the process of women NGOs than Iran; therefore, it could be said that international activities have had positive effects in the process of women NGOs’ activities.

7a) The Effects of Globalization on Women’s NGOs

In this question, the effects of globalization were asked in the areas of expansion of women’s knowledge, facilitation of joining international conventions’ treaties, increase in women’s access to new technologies and increase in women’s expectations.
### Table 5-15: The Effects of Globalization on Women’s NGOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects of Globalization</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanding women’s awareness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has impact</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has not impact</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease in adhering to international convention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has impact</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has not impact</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased women’s access to new technologies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has impact</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has not impact</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rising women’s expectations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has impact</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has not impact</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the chi square value obtained is 3.45 in statistical terms in level 0.01 and (1) degree freedom is not significant, it could be said that there is no significant difference between the expansion of women’s knowledge as a factor caused by globalization’s effect on NGOs in the Iranian women groups and despite the absence of significant difference, as the aforementioned Table shows, the women NGOs in India have more belief in the effects of globalization on the expansion of women’s knowledge.

Since the chi square obtained (67 per cent) in statistical terms in level 0.01 with (1) degree freedom is not significant, one may state that there is no significant difference between facilitation in joining international conventions as a factor resulting from globalization effects on the NGOs between the two Iranian and Indian groups.

Since the chi square obtained (1.1) in statistical terms in level 0.01 with (1) degree freedom is not significant, one may state that there is no significant difference between the increase in women’s access to the new technologies as a factor resulting from globalization effects on the NGOs between the two Iranian and Indian groups.
Since the chi square obtained (0.06.) in statistical terms in level 0.01 with (1) degree freedom is not significant, one may state that there is no significant difference between increase in the women's expectations as a factor resulted from globalization effects on the NGOs between the two Iranian and Indian groups. In other words, in both countries, the women's NGOs believe in the role of globalization in increasing women's expectations.

The NGOs were asked what the effects of globalization were on aforementioned options and the results showed that the women's NGOs in both countries believe that globalization has a role in expansion of women's knowledge. In addition, these organizations believe that facilitation in the process of joining international conventions, access to the new technologies and increase in women's expectations are caused by globalization.

7b). Effects of Globalization in Determining or Changing the Goals of the Organization

This question was on the effects of globalization on changes or determining the goals of the organization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Influence of globalization in definition or transformation of objectives of your NGOs</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Much</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Little</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 1.388 \quad p<0.05 \quad \text{df}=2 \]
It could be implied that the women’s NGOs can independently determine their goals and are not affected by the globalization process while in the previous Table, the effects of globalization could be seen. Thus, it could be concluded that globalization has no effects in determining the goals of women’s NGOs but have tangible effects on the process of their activities.

Considering the frequency of answers in both countries, the globalization effect on transforming the NGOs objectives is not clear.

7c). Globalization and Realization of Women’s Rights

This question was on the relationship between globalization and realization of women’s rights.

Table 5-17: Relationship between the Globalization Process and the Realization of Women’s Rights in Iran and India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship between the Globalization Process &amp; the Realization of Women’s Rights</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 0.096 \quad p<0.05 \quad df=1 \]

Based on the findings, it could be stated that there is a strong relationship between the globalization phenomena and the realization of women’s rights in both Iran and India. In fact, globalization has caused women to claim their rights and the claim of rights is a result of knowledge about rights. Women have been seeking realization of their rights in the light of knowledge they have gained.
7d). The Relationship of Globalization and Realization of Women’s Rights

In this question, the subject was the relationship between globalization and women’s realization of rights in the cores of transferring common experiences, the increase in the correlation between women in the world, increase in women’s knowledge via sister networks across the world and facilitation in the process of localization and approval and execution of international conventions.

Table 5-18: The Relationship of Globalization and Realization of Women’s Rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The relationship of globalization and realization of women’s rights</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In transferring shared experiences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs have a role</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs don’t have a role</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing solidarity among women of the world</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs have a role</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs don’t have a role</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rising women’s awareness through women’s worldwide sisterhood networking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs have a role</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs don’t have a role</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In facilitating the process of internalization of ratification and implementation of international conventions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs have a role</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs don’t have a role</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the chi square value is obtained to be 6.23 in statistical terms in level 0.05 with (1) degree freedom, it could be stated that there is a significant difference between transferring common experiences as one of the roles of NGOs in connection with globalization and realization of women’s rights between the two Iranian and Indian groups and the relationship with emphasis on agreement is 30 per cent. As it could be seen, Indian women believe transfer of common experiences as one of the roles of NGOs in connection with globalization and women’s rights.

Since the chi square value is obtained to be 11.91 in statistical terms in level 0.01 with (1) degree freedom, it could be stated that there is a significant difference
between the increase in the correlation of the world's women as one of the roles of NGOs in connection with globalization and women's rights between Iranian and Indian groups. The amount of relationship with emphasis on agreement is 29 per cent. As it could be seen, the Indian women see the increase in the association of women in the world as one of the roles of NGOs in connection with globalization and women's rights more than Iranian women.

Since amount of chi square obtained is 12.38 is significant in statistical terms in 0.01 level with freedom degree 1, one may state that there is significant difference between increase in women's knowledge via the sisterhood network as one of the NGOs' roles in connection with globalization and women's rights in the Iranian and Indian groups and the amount of connection is 41 per cent with emphasis on the agreement factor. As it could be seen, Indian women believe in women's increase in knowledge via the sisterhood network as one of the roles of NGOs in connection with globalization and women's rights more than Iranian women.

Since the chi square amount obtained is 5.55 in statistical terms, in 0.05 level and (1) degree freedom, one may say that there is significant relationship between facilitation of the localization process in approval and execution of international conventions between the Iranian and Indian groups. The difference with emphasis on the agreement factor is 29 per cent and as it could be seen Indian women know the localization process of approval and execution of international conventions as one of the roles of NGOs in the connection of globalization and women's rights more than Iranian women.

The connection between globalization and realization of women's rights has been studied with four options:

1. Transfer of common experiences, 2. Increase in the association of women in the world, 3. Improvement of knowledge via sisterhood networks across the world, 4. Facilitation in the process of localization of approval and execution of international conventions.
Based on the questions extracted from the questionnaires, one may say that women's NGOs of both countries (Iran and India) believe in these factors. However, women's NGOs in India insist more on these factors than their counterparts in Iran.

7e) The Most Serious Threat Posed by Globalization to Women's NGOs

The question addresses one of the most important threats in globalization for the women's NGOs in four options: identity crisis, non-conformity of local culture, dominance of western culture and disposition of the creativity and modernity power of women. The important point in this Table is that the women NGOs in Iran know the non-conformity of globalization with local culture as its most important threat and both groups have a similar view of the identity crisis and dominance of western culture.

Table 5-19: The Most Serious Threat Posed by Globalization to Women's NGOs in Iran and India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Most Serious Threat Posed by Globalization to Women's NGOs</th>
<th>Iranian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crisis of identity</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatibility with native culture</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domination of western culture</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depriving women of their creativity and innovation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The important point in this Table is that the women NGOs in Iran know the non-conformity of globalization with local culture as its most important threat and both groups have a similar view of the identity crisis and dominance of western culture.
By observing the Table we can see that the NGOs of women in both Iran and India agree on the existence of globalization threats and the important point in this Table is that the women NGOs in Iran know that globalization does not conform to local culture, seeing this factor as its most important threat. The women's NGOs of India lay more emphasis on the promotion of the creativity and innovation of women. Regarding the identity crisis and dominance of western culture, both women NGOs of Iran and India have similar ideas. Therefore, it could be concluded that in some instances, globalization would be source of many threats for the women NGOs. As globalization brings about opportunities (increase in knowledge...) for women NGOs, it has some threats as well; therefore, some approaches shall be taken to control the globalization threats and benefit from the opportunities in line with making women able and empowered.

**Summary**

As it could be seen, in the quantitative data place, budget, activities, activities in connection with improving the capability of women, problems of women in realizing their rights, existence of women movements, connection of the women's movement with NGOs, shows that the NGOs are a forum for women's movements. Activities in line with women's movement's important factors in developing the women NGOs' activities at the national level, effects of the political system on the function of NGOs, the connection between the globalization phenomena and the realization of women's rights, the most important threats of globalization for the NGOs, the most important factors in developing activities of women NGOs at the international level, effects of international activities on the process of the activities of NGOs and the degree of success of the organization's function in meeting women's demands, all these factors have been analysed in the light pf differences and similarities of women NGOs in Iran and India.
II: Qualitative Data

The questionnaire contains 18 questions, of which only one was in an open-ended form. To analyze the answers to this question, the contents-analysis technique was employed. This question was: ‘What are woman’s rights?’

I used the definition for content analysis of women’s rights, as a term that typically refers to the freedoms inherently possessed by women and girls of all ages, which may be institutionalized, ignored or illegitimately suppressed by law, custom, and behaviour in a particular society. These liberties are grouped together and differentiated from broader notions of human rights because they often differ from the freedoms inherently possessed by or recognized for men and boys, and because activism surrounding this issue claims an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women.

The analysis process was as follows:
1. First, all the answers were studied and the main points were extracted.
2. Based on these points, the categories were determined and with respect to the answers, indexes were determined.
3. All categories and indexes were coded.
4. Each paragraph in each answer was labelled.
5. The answers were studied and coded, based on categories and indexes.
6. At the same time, another researcher studied the answers.
7. The results of the two sets of codes were compared and the codes with discrepancies were jointly studied by the two researchers.
8. The tables of categories in general and the tables of indexes of each of the categories were extracted separately.

The definitions of the women’s rights given by women’s NGOs were classified in six categories: legal, social, political, economic, health and medical, and personality.
Each category contained several subcategories. Some of the indexes found in the answers given by the respondents from Iran and India were common to both countries and some were different. There could be many reasons for this phenomenon, such as different cultures and the different status of women.

**Legal Category**

The legal category had 11 indexes: general\(^1\), humanitarian, women's rights in the Constitutions, the stage of progress of laws on women's affairs, citizens' rights, gender rights (human and civil rights from a gender prospective), human rights, equality rights, women's rights in Islam, inborn rights and the rights of religious minorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal category</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's rights in the Constitution</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of laws on women</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship rights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights per gender</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality rights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women rights in Islam</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inherent rights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of religious minorities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 5-20 shows, the humanitarian index received the most attention from the respondents; three respondents from India and five respondents from Iran. After the humanitarian index, the human rights index and the general index were in the second position with seven cases each. Three Indian respondents mentioned the general index as did four Iranian respondents. In addition, three Indian respondents and three Iranian respondents mentioned the human rights index.

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\(^1\) Some respondents refrained from mentioning any particular index and used general concepts and thus to prevent loss of data, an index was allocated for general terms used by respondents.
Social Category

Among different categories, the Social Category had the highest number of indexes. This category contains fifteen indexes: general, equality in society and family, ability to make decisions and to be independent, right to education, ending violence against women, empowerment women, ending patriarchy, abolishing dowry, freedom from slavery, creation of equal opportunities, social justice, improvement of knowledge, observing women’s rights in the society, human dignity and compulsory education.

Table 5-21: Social Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social category</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality in society and family</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to make decisions and have independency in affairs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education rights</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing hostility against women</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abolition the patriarchy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abolition of dowry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of bounds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of equal opportunities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social justice</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of knowledge</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observing women’s rights in the society</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dignity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the Table shows, the most often-mentioned index was the equality of women in society and family, which was mentioned by ten Indian respondents and three Iranian respondents. This index was followed by the right to education index which was mentioned by five Indian respondents and three Iranian respondents.
**Political Category**

The political category has four indexes: general index, decision-making in political affairs, the right to choice and equal opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Category</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision-making in affairs,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to choose</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal opportunities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-22 is dedicated to the political category. This Table shows the political category's four indexes, and that six Indian respondents and two Iranian respondents have mentioned this category. Among the indexes, two Indian respondents and one Iranian respondent pointed out the political category in the general index. Two Indian respondents noted the index of decision-making rights while none of the Iranian respondents mentioned it.

Index of rights to be elected in political elections was mentioned by one Indian and one Iranian respondent. Creation of equal opportunities was mentioned by one of the Indian respondents.
The economic category has three indexes: general, equality and economic independence and the women’s right to employment.

Table 5-23: Economic Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Category</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality and economic dependents</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to employment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-23 shows the three indexes of the economic category. Two Indian respondents and one Iranian respondent mentioned the general index of the economic category. The equality and economic independence index was mentioned by three Indian respondents and one Iranian respondent.

Women’s right to employment was mentioned by four Indian respondents and only one Iranian respondent. Therefore, the results show that Indian women have more difficulties than Iranian women in having equal status in the society and gaining economic independence as well as in the right to be employed.
Health and Medical Category

The health and medical category includes the general index and the nutrition rights index.

Table 5-24: Health and Medical Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health and Medical Category</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right of nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-24 shows that one Indian respondent and one Iranian respondent mentioned this index. In addition, one Indian respondent noted the suitable nutrition for women index.

Personality Category

The index of self-belief and self-confidence was the only index of personality category.

Table 5-25: Personality Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personality Category</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-belief and self-confidence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this regard, one Iranian respondent mentioned this index and none of the Indian respondents noted it.
Summary

Table 5-26 shows the analysis of the legal, social, political, economic, health and medical, and personality categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and medical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The social category received the most attention and the legal and economic categories followed it. On this basis, perhaps it could be said that social issues are the major concerns of women in both countries. This reveals the important role of society in the issues of women in both countries.

Graph 3: Comparative all of Categories between Iran and India

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As it is shown, the sum of the numbers are different from the sum of questionnaires of the tables. The reason of the difference is in the numbers of which the responder might have mentioned in the part. On the other hand, some of responders might have responded to two or more than three categories. However, it is possible that some responders might have not mentioned or have answered none relative responds to the questions. Therefore, we omit these kinds of answers as none relative or none respond answers.

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