

(Video) Iran's Oppressive Chastity and Hijab Law Strips Women's Rights

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PARIS, FRANCE, June 3, 2023
/EINPresswire.com/ -- The [NCRI Women's Committee](#) urges all human rights defenders, women's rights organizations, and advocates to write this statement and support the Iranian women's struggle for freedom and equality. Failure to comply with the mandatory Hijab is equated with "nudity" in the Chastity and Hijab Law and would result in increasingly severe penalties



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NCRI

The mandatory hijab for women and girls above the age of 9 was established following the 1979 Revolution in Iran. This rule triggered protests that were swiftly suppressed by the new authorities. Over the years, many women have challenged the boundaries of acceptable clothing and defied the regulation, leading to ongoing campaigns against this discriminatory law.

The death of Mahsa Amini, a 22-year-old woman who died in police custody in September under allegations of hijab violation, ignited renewed anger and became a significant challenge for the clerical regime since the revolution. The incident sparked

protests across the country, drawing the participation of tens of thousands of Iranians.

Amidst the unrest, some religious and government figures have repeatedly advocated for a more stringent approach by the government against offenders, even encouraging a “fire at will” approach towards non-compliant women.

Experts suggest that resistance against the compulsory hijab will continue to grow. It is increasingly seen as a symbol of the state’s repression of women and the harsh crackdown on society.

In recent weeks, authorities have intensified their enforcement of hijab rules, leading to the closure of businesses, restaurants, cafes, and, in some cases, pharmacies due to owners or managers failing to comply.

Bill to Support the Culture of Chastity and Hijab (Supporting Social Health)

Article 1

A. The officers of the State Security

Force command of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are considered judicial branch officers responsible for enforcing the law, are obliged to issue warnings to individuals who violate social norms in public or public places or the virtual space, including those who remove the hijab. For the first offense, they should take appropriate action through means such as text messages, utilizing new technologies and intelligent systems

In the case of a second offense, the perpetrator will be fined an amount equivalent to one-sixth of the maximum fine of the eighth-degree punishment. For a third offense, the fine will be increased to an amount equivalent to one-third of the maximum fine of the eighth-degree punishment, using the aforementioned means by the State Security Force command of the



In recent weeks, authorities have intensified their enforcement of hijab rules, leading to the closure of businesses, restaurants, cafes, and, in some cases, pharmacies due to owners or managers failing to comply. Resistance against the compulsory hijab is growing.



In the case of partial nudity of the body or wearing thin, transparent, or tight clothes in public or public places or the virtual space, the perpetrator will be subject to fines equivalent to the maximum monetary penalty of the seventh degree.

Islamic Republic of Iran, referred to as FARAJA for brevity in this law.

If the above action is repeated for the fourth time or more, in addition to imposing a fine equal to one-half of the eighth-degree monetary penalty, the perpetrator will be referred to the judicial authority and sentenced to the seventh-degree monetary penalty.

B. In the case of partial nudity of the body or wearing thin, transparent, or tight clothes in public or public places or the virtual space, the perpetrator will be subject to fines equivalent to the maximum monetary penalty of the seventh degree in the first instance, according to the arrangements stipulated in paragraph (A). In the event of repetition, in addition to the above fine, the perpetrator will be referred to the judicial authority and sentenced to the maximum fine and deprivation of social rights of the sixth-degree punishment.

C. Individuals who are fully naked in public or in public places or cyberspace, or who appear with a covering that is considered fully nude by the general public, will be sentenced to the maximum punishment or fined and deprived of social rights of the sixth degree.

Note 1: If such behavior, as mentioned in this article, is carried out by the driver of a vehicle or its passengers in addition to the crimes and punishments stipulated in this article there will be a warning issued twice for impounding the car through the means mentioned in this article. For the third offense, the car will be banned from movement for seven days and fined one million Tomans per 24 hours. On the fourth offense, in addition to the financial fine, the aforementioned vehicle will be impounded for ten days. Any transfer of the vehicle is subject to the payment of these fines.



Article 8: "No one has the right to commit criminal acts such as insulting, slandering, threatening, assaulting, or violating the privacy of women who do not observe the hijab under the pretext of "promoting virtue or prohibiting vice!!"



MARYAM RAJAVI SPEECHES

**Maryam Rajavi:
Women's Leadership
Guarantees Democracy
and Equality**

On the eve of International Women's Day (IWD2023), the NCRI President-elect Maryam Rajavi addressed a women's conference in Brussels, Belgium,...

In 1987 (NCRI) adopted a plan for the rights and freedoms of women in Iran. In March 2010, Maryam Rajavi presented the perspectives of the Iranian Resistance in this respect during a meeting held at the European Parliament titled "Women Pioneer Democratic Change.

The operators of public transportation will be obliged to oversee the implementation of this amendment regarding the fleet under their supervision. In the event of a violation, they will be subject to a fine equivalent to the maximum monetary penalty of the seventh degree for the first time. In the case of repetition, in addition to the aforementioned fine, they will be deprived of all discounts, bonuses, and granted exemptions, including tax exemptions and government tariffs, in the provision of public services.

Note 2: If the offender refuses to pay the fine within one month after being notified, the fine will be doubled, and the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be informed, so that the amount of the fine is deducted from the offender's bank account, and they will be notified. If it is not possible to collect the fine for any reason, all banks and credit institutions are prohibited from providing any banking and credit services, including issuing or renewing bank cards, until the said fines are paid.

Note 3: FARAJA is obliged to create the necessary systems to send warnings through appropriate methods, including sending text messages. It should also create the necessary websites for issuing fines, enabling the documentation of violations, submission, and extraction of reports, and providing access to perpetrators, other individuals, and relevant authorities.

Note 4: Individuals who have objections to the warning message or the designated fine can register on the mentioned website and announce their objection within ten days from the date of receiving the warning text message or being notified of the fine. The objection will be examined by a delegation composed of a judge chosen by the head of the Judiciary, a representative from the Interior Ministry, and FARAJA in the legal jurisdiction of the county. The delegation's judge will issue their ruling within a maximum of two months. The issued ruling will be final, and the defendant will be notified. The fines will be collected after the ruling becomes final.

Note 5: If, after being warned or fined, and within the time limit for objection or examination, or within a week, the perpetrator commits to not repeating the violation, the warning and the imposed fine will be suspended for six months. In the event of a violation of the commitment, in addition to the suspended fines, another fine will also be applied.

Article 2: If the actions stated in paragraph A of Article 1 of this law are committed in the systems subject to Article 29 of the Sixth Five-Year Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan, by employees of that system or by individuals working or teaching in governmental or non-governmental education or research centers, the offender will be warned by supervisory units such as the security or inspection departments.

If the offense is repeated for a second time, the offender will be fined by deducting one-fifth of their salary and benefits for a period of one to three months by the board examining administrative violations or by the police and disciplinary authorities.

In the third instance, the person will be sentenced to a deduction of one-third of their salary and

bonuses for a period of two to six months and the annulment of all benefits, discounts, and exemptions granted, including the predicted quotas.

In the fourth instance, as the case may be, the person will be sentenced to dismissal or a ban on employment for a period of two to six months, and they will be referred to a competent judicial authority for criminal prosecution.

The ruling of this article does not annul Note 2 of Article 2 of the law on the mechanism of examination of offenses and punishment of businesses that sell clothing that contradicts Sharia law or undermines public chastity, which was adopted in 1986.

Note 1: Compliance with the provisions of this article is mandatory for clients of the aforementioned systems. The provision of administrative services to them, as the case may be, in the aforementioned systems, will depend on compliance with the provisions of this law.

Note 2: Officials and managers of the systems subject to this article, while overseeing the implementation of the law in their management area, are obliged to take the necessary measures, such as environmental advertisements and notices, in a way that promotes compliance with the law. Failure to fulfill these duties in the first instance will result in a written warning that will be registered in the perpetrator's file. In subsequent instances, the boards examining administrative or disciplinary violations will disqualify the perpetrator from holding managerial positions for a period of six months to one year.

Article 3: If any owners, managers, and clerks of trades and public places, both governmental and non-governmental, such as stores, restaurants, cinemas, and recreational, artistic, and sports venues, commit the behavior as mentioned in Article 1 of this law, they will receive a notice of closure in addition to the prescribed fines and punishments in the first instance. In the second instance, the relevant places or units will be closed for up to one week by FARAJA enforcement officers or by a competent authority according to professional regulations.

In the third instance, (the business will be closed for) up to two weeks, and (the owners, managers, and clerks) will be deprived of all discounts and granted exemptions, including tax exemptions and government tariffs, in providing public services for a year.

individuals will be deprived of obtaining a license or permit to operate in the trade or field related to their previous activity.

Article 4: Whenever personalities who have gained fame through their social, political, cultural, artistic, or sports activities and have a social impact commit behaviors that are addressed in this law, they will be subject to the fines mentioned in Article 1 of this law, as well as the revocation of all benefits, discounts, and exemptions. They will also be deprived of their professional activity or activity in cyberspace for a period of three months to one year upon the ruling of judicial authority.

If the punitive measures in this article fail to bring about a change and correction of the perpetrator's behavior, they will be sentenced to sixth-degree punishment as ordered by the judicial authority, in addition to the deprivations mentioned in this article.

Article 5: Individuals who engage in the behaviors described in this law in an organized manner or in collusion with foreign intelligence and security services, if not subjected to more severe punishment, will be banned from leaving the country for two years. They will also be sentenced to one or two of the punishments listed under Article 23 of the Islamic Punishment Law, as well as fifth-degree imprisonment, in accordance with the committed crime and the conditions and circumstances of the perpetrator.

Note: If the Judiciary's bailiffs, based on evidence, discover that the perpetrator is involved in organized activities or has ties to foreign intelligence and security services, they will refer the matter to the judicial authorities along with the obtained evidence and the opinion of the country's intelligence and security agencies, which, according to the law, are responsible for identifying such matters.

, FARAJA will impose a fine equivalent to the maximum fine of the fifth-degree punishment.

In the third and subsequent instances, apart from imposing fines and the mentioned ban as the punishment for the second instance, the perpetrator will be referred to the judicial authorities and fined or imprisoned according to the sixth-degree punishment. They will also be banned from engaging in any activity in cyberspace for a period of one or two years. If it is not possible to ban the perpetrator from their activities in cyberspace, the monetary fine will be increased by one degree.

Article 7: Individuals who, in any way, display aggression towards women who wear the veil or insult the hijab or any person wearing the hijab through words or actions that contradict their values and dignity, whether in the real world or in the virtual space, will be sentenced to a fine of the fifth-degree and one or two of the punishments mentioned in Article 23 of the Islamic Punishment Law, as approved in 2013. This is in addition to the punishment prescribed in Article 619 of the Islamic Punishment Law, Book 5 on Punitive and Deterrent Punishments.

Article 8: No one has the right to commit criminal acts such as insulting, slandering, threatening, assaulting, or violating the privacy of women who do not observe the hijab under the pretext of "promoting virtue or prohibiting vice." If such acts are committed, the perpetrator will be punished according to the law.

Article 9: The import, production, and wholesale distribution of clothing that contradicts public modesty are prohibited. FARAJA is obliged to confiscate such clothing, close down the related production or distribution units, and take action against the perpetrator to apply the punishments specified in clauses 4 and 5 of Article 2 of the law on how to deal with violations and punish clothing salespersons whose use in public is against Sharia or offends public

modesty, as approved in 1986. Additionally, all benefits, discounts, and exemptions granted will be canceled. The perpetrator must be referred to the judicial authorities.

Article 10: Actions taken by FARAJA in enforcing the provisions of this law can be subject to objection, in accordance with Note 5 of Article 1 of this law.

Article 11: Judiciary prosecutors are obligated to fulfill their monitoring duties consistently, as stipulated in the regulations of legal proceedings and other laws regarding law enforcement officers. They must ensure proper implementation of the law and take appropriate measures against violators in accordance with the law.

Article 12: All enforcement officers and intelligence and security services are obligated to cooperate with FARAJA in identifying violators of this law and providing the relevant documents.

Article 13: For the effective implementation of this law, FARAJA is obliged to take action to train and recruit reliable and experienced personnel and report on their measures to the heads of the three branches every six months.

Note: In addition to complying with the conditions stated in Article 30 of the Criminal Prosecution Law, FARAJA is required to provide special training for the officers responsible for enforcing this law.

Women's equal rights and freedoms

The Plan on Women's Rights and Freedoms In 1987, the National Council of Resistance (NCRI) unanimously adopted a plan for the rights and freedoms of women in Iran. In March 2010, Maryam Rajavi presented the perspectives of the Iranian Resistance in this respect during a meeting held at the European Parliament titled "Women Pioneer Democratic Change.

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