

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-07260-2 - Access to Justice in Iran: Women, Perceptions, and Reality

Sahar Maranlou

Index

[More information](#)

Index

- ABA (American Bar Association), xi
- access to justice. *See also* women's access to justice
- accessibility to justice
- system, 75–6
- alternative dispute
- resolution from Islamic perspectives, 38–46
- defined, 1, 5–6
- definitional framework, 21–5
- dimensions of, 14–17
- Islamic conceptualisation, 25–38
- orthodoxy, 17–21
- overview, 11–14
- stages of, 150
- Access to Justice Convention, 23–4
- ADB (Asian Development Bank), xi, 161
- adjudication, under Islamic Law, 38–9
- adl* (justice), 26–8
- administration of justice, for women, 131–7. *See also* gender-related barriers to justice
- ADR (alternative dispute resolution), xi, 38–46
- adjudication, 38–9
- arbitration, 43–4
- criticisms of, 45–6
- establishment of, 19–20
- Islamic dispute resolutions, 39–49
- mediation, 43
- reasoning methodology (*Usul al-fiqh*), 39
- reconciliation-based dispute resolution, 39–40
- African Charter on Human Rights and People's Rights, 21–2
- Afv* (forgiveness), 41
- age, survey respondents, 193–4
- agency, empowerment, 142, 143–4, 147–8
- alternative dispute resolution. *See* ADR
- American Bar Association (ABA), xi
- American Convention on Human Rights, 21–2
- Amnesty International, 72
- Anti-torture law of 2004 (Iran), 82–3
- arbitration (*hakam*), 41, 43
- arbitration, under Islamic Law, 43–4
- Asian Development Bank (ADB), xi, 161
- assigned counsel system, 114–17

254	Index
assistance counsel (<i>Vakil Mozedati</i>), 117, 120	CCA (Common Country Assessment), xi
Ayatollahs Mohaghegh Damad, 34 Sadeq Amoli Larijani, 73–4, 108–9	CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women), xi, 126–7
Bar Association Legal Assistance Bureau, 210	Central Bar Association, justice system, 76–7
<i>Bar'at</i> concept, 85	Central European University (CEU), xi
barriers to justice, 223–4 classification of, 89–94 corruption, 106–10 cost, 94–103 cultural barriers, 137–41, 211–14 inadequate human resources, 103–6 inadequate legal assistance, 111–21 lack of gender sensitivity, 132–5 overview, 88–9 perceptions of women, 214–16 relation to law enforcement, 131–2 unfair treatment of accused female offenders, 136–7	Chayes, Abram, 19 Civil Code negotiated settlement (<i>Sulh</i>), 42–3 women's legal status in, 128–9 civil litigation. <i>See</i> litigation claiming stage, access to justice, 150 Clinical Legal Education (CLE), 151–3 Code of Criminal Procedure, 112–13 codified legislation (<i>Qanun</i>), 58 Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, 145–6 Commission on Making Criminal Policy and Reforming the Penal Laws, 67–8 Common Country Assessment (CCA), xi comparative analysis of Islamic and Western conceptions, 222–3 access to justice orthodoxy, 17–21 alternative dispute resolution from Islamic perspectives, 38–46 definitional framework, 21–5 dimensions of, 14–17 Islamic conceptualisation, 25–38 overview, 11–14 concept-conception distinction, access to justice analysis, 46–9. <i>See also</i> conceptual analysis of Islamic and Western conceptions
Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers (UN), 78	
Becker, Theodore, 71	
beneficence (<i>Ihsan</i>), 41	
black letter law, 131	
blaming stage, access to justice, 150	
<i>bolooagh</i> (puberty), age of, 127	
bottom-up approach, empowerment, 143, 161	
bribery, 107–8	
capacity of women as users of justice, 149–53	
capacity to make effective choice, 142	
capacity to take legal action, 178	
Cappelletti, Mauro, 24	
case filing system, 102	

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-07260-2 - Access to Justice in Iran: Women, Perceptions, and Reality

Sahar Maranlou

Index

[More information](#)

Index

255

- conceptual analysis of Islamic and Western perspectives, 222–3
- access to justice orthodoxy, 17–21
- alternative dispute resolution from Islamic perspectives, 38–46
- definitional framework, 21–5
- dimensions of, 14–17
- Islamic conceptualisation, 25–38
- overview, 11–14
- Constitution of the 1979 Islamic Revolution
 - judicial independence and, 64–7, 71–2
 - right to legal counsel, 111
- Constitutional Revolutionary Movement, 63
- constitutional theocracy, 57–9
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), xi, 126–7
- corruption
 - as barrier to justice, 91–2, 106–10
 - bribery, 107–8
 - Corruption Perception Index, 107
 - Severe Punishment for Perpetrators of Embezzlement, Corruption and Fraud law (1988), 109
 - Shia*, 108
 - United Nations Convention against Corruption, xi, 109
- Corruption Perception Index (CPI), 107
- cost, as barrier to justice, 91, 94–103
 - input-based measurement model, 169–70
 - out-of-pocket expenses, 95–8
 - overview, 94–5
 - time delays, 98–103
- councils of Complaints (*Mazalim*), procedural justice, 37
- court based dispute resolution, 39–49
- court fees, 97
- court personnel
 - judges, 103–6, 104, 109–10, 132–6
 - training, 103–6
 - women, 132–6
- Courts of Appeal, cases by year, 102–4
- CPI (Corruption Perception Index), 107
- criminal cases
 - Code of Criminal Procedure, 112–13
 - Commission on Making Criminal Policy and Reforming the Penal Laws, 67–8
 - criminal liability of juveniles, 127
 - mandatory defence provision, 114–17
 - testifying in, 128
- criminal litigation, 97.
 - See also* litigation
- criteria, quality of outcomes, 174–5
- cultural barriers
 - gender bias and, 211–14
 - to women's access to justice, 137–41
- Damad, Mohaghegh, 34
- Dastjerdi, Marzieh Vahid, 196–7
- definitional framework, access to justice, 21–5
- democratisation process, impact on judicial independence, 71–5
- demographics, survey respondents, 192–6
- development theory, inefficiency of justice system, 75
- developmental waves in access to justice, 17–21
- discriminatory laws against women
 - child custody rights, 130

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-07260-2 - Access to Justice in Iran: Women, Perceptions, and Reality

Sahar Maranlou

Index

[More information](#)

256

Index

- Civil Code, 128–9
- criminal liability, 127
- divorce, 129, 137–8
- Diyat* (blood money), 128
- impact on women, 129–30
- inheritance, 129
- marriage, 128–9
- Penal Code, 127–8
- testifying in criminal cases, 128
- unequal punishment, 128
- Dispute Resolution Councils, 66–7
- dispute resolutions,
 - Islamic, 38–49, 39. *See also* ADR (alternative dispute resolution)
- distributive justice
 - indicators and criteria for, 174–5
 - link between procedural justice and, 69–70
- divorce
 - discriminatory laws against women, 129
 - social stigmatisation, 137–8
- Diyat* (blood money), 128
- ECHR (European Convention on Human Rights), 21–3
- economic factors, as barrier to justice, 91, 94–103
- out-of-pocket expenses, 95–8
- overview, 94–5
- time delays, 98–103
- education, survey respondents, 194–5, 199
- effective choice, capacity to make, 142
- efficiency, justice system, 75–6
- employment status, survey respondents, 195
- empowerment
 - agency, 142, 143–4, 147–8
 - bottom-up approach, 143, 161
 - Gender Empowerment Measure, xi, 144
 - general discussion, 141–4
 - legal, 7, 144–53, 176–81, 179, 225
 - opportunity structure, 142
 - process, 144
 - top-down approach, 143
- enforcing stage, access to justice, 150
- Esar*, law of, 95–8, 120
- European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), 21–3
- ex officio system, 114–17
- fair trial provision, procedural justice, 35–7, 81–6
- faith-based approach, dispute resolution, 40–2
- Family Counselling Service, 207
- family mediation, 40
- family rights, women's knowledge of, 199–201
- Farabi, 30
- Fatwa*, 45
- Florence Project, 24–5
- Ford Foundation, 161
- forgiveness (*Afv*), 41
- formal justice. *See also* procedural justice
 - defined, 35
 - indicators and criteria for, 174–5
- GDP (Gross Domestic Product), xi
- GEM (Gender Empowerment Measure), xi, 144
- gender bias, 211–14
- Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), xi, 144
- gender-related barriers to justice. *See also* discriminatory laws against women
 - cultural barriers, 137–41

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-07260-2 - Access to Justice in Iran: Women, Perceptions, and Reality

Sahar Maranlou

Index

[More information](#)

Index

257

- Gender Empowerment Measure, 211–14
- lack of gender sensitivity, 132–5
- relation to law enforcement, 131–2
- unfair treatment of accused
 - female offenders, 136–7
- Ghazali, 29
- Global Law Programs Learning Initiative (GLPLI), xi, 161
- Golub, Stephen, 145
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP), xi
- group value theory, perception of justice system, 69
- Hague Convention on International Access to Justice, 23–4
- hakam* (arbitration), 41, 43
- HDI (Human Development Index), xi, 54
- Hikmah* (wisdom), 41
- House of Justice and Arbitration Council, 63–4
- human agency, access to justice. *See* empowerment
- Human Development Index (HDI), xi, 54
- human resources, inadequacy of as barrier to justice, 103–6
- human rights
 - African Charter on Human Rights and People's Rights, 21–2
 - American Convention on Human Rights, 21–2
 - definitional analysis, 21–5
 - European Convention on Human Rights, 21–3
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, xi, 78–9
 - in Islamic legal theory, 32–3
 - in Islamic political theory, 33–4
 - knowledge of rights, survey respondents, 196–203, 219–20, 224
 - lack of legal protection, 89–91
 - “Law and Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran” report, 72
 - Law on Respect for Legitimate Freedoms and Safeguarding Citizens' rights, 112
 - most important principles of in Islam, 41
 - rights-based approach for access to justice, xi, 160, 172
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), xi
 - Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Rights, 35–6
 - vernacularisation of, 13
- Human Rights for Greater Access to Justice' project, 161–2
- hybrid justice systems, 12–13
- Ibn Sina, 30
- ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), xi, 78–9
- Ihsan* (beneficence), 41
- Ijtihad* doctrine, 59
- incentive theory, inefficiency of justice system, 75–6
- independence of lawyers, justice system, 76–80
- independence of the Bar(s), justice system, 76–7
- indicators, measurement
 - legal empowerment, 179–80
 - measuring access to justice, 171–6
 - quality of outcomes, 174–5
 - survey questions, 176–82
- Indonesia, citizens' perceptions of justice sector study, 176–8
- informational justice, indicators and criteria for, 174–5
- inheritance laws, 129
- injustice (*zulm*), 28–9

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-07260-2 - Access to Justice in Iran: Women, Perceptions, and Reality

Sahar Maranlou

Index

[More information](#)

258

Index

- input-based measurement model, 168, 169–70
- institutional perspective
 - measurement models, 184–5
 - measuring access to justice, 162–71
- inter alia* (presumption of innocence), 85
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), xi, 78–9
- Internet, as source of information on law, 205
- Iranian Family Protection Act, 43
- Iranian International Commercial Arbitration Act of 1997, 44
- IRI (Islamic Republic of Iran), xi, 57
- Islamic Era, justice system, 62–8
- Islamic Law
 - adjudication under, 38–9
 - arbitration under, 43–4
 - court-based dispute resolution under, 39–49
 - mediation under, 43
 - reconciliation-based dispute resolution under, 39–49, 39
- Islamic perspective
 - access to justice, 25–38
 - alternative dispute resolution, 38–46
 - procedural justice, 35–7, 81–6
- Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI), xi, 57
- Islamic Revolutionary Tribunals, 72
- Istishab* doctrine, 30–1
- Jafari* School of thought, 57
- judges
 - per capita, by year, 104
 - Supreme Court for Disciplinary Control of Judges, 109–10
 - training, 103–6
 - women, 132–6
- judicial independence, 70–5
- Judicial Reform 5-year plans, 67–8
- Judiciary Legal Assistance Bureau, 210
- just judgement concept, 60–1
- justice (*adl*), 26–8
- justice system
 - efficiency and accessibility, 75–6
 - independence of lawyers, 76–80
 - Islamic Era, 62–8
 - judicial independence, 70–5
 - legal protection of access to justice, 80–6
 - legal system, 56–9
 - overview, 50–6, 68–70
 - Pre-Islamic Era, 60–2
- justiciable problems
 - approaches to resolving, 206–8
 - defined, 199–200
 - overview, 165–7
- juveniles, criminal liability of, 127
- Khadduri, Majid, 41
- Khatami, Mohammad, 126
- knowledge of legal institutions, 220
- knowledge of rights, survey respondents, 196–203, 219–20, 224
- Larijani, Sadeq Amoli, 73–4, 108–9
- law, sources of information on, 203–6
- “Law and Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran” report, 72
- law enforcement, as barrier to justice, 91–2
- law of *Esar*, 95–8, 120
- Law on Respect for Legitimate Freedoms and Safeguarding Citizens’ rights, 112
- law schools, 151
- lawyers, independence of, 76–80
- legal action, capacity to take, 178. *See also* legal empowerment
- legal aid systems, 149–53

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-07260-2 - Access to Justice in Iran: Women, Perceptions, and Reality

Sahar Maranlou

Index

[More information](#)

Index

259

- access to, 208–11
- Clinical Legal Education, 151–3
- inadequacy of as barrier to justice, 111–21
- law schools, 151
- legal aid clinics, 151–3
- paralegal programs, 150
- reforms, 17–18
- legal awareness, 177
- legal empowerment, 144–53, 225
 - defined, 7
 - indicators, 179–80
 - model for measuring Iranian women's access to justice, 176–81
- legal institutions, women's knowledge of, 201–3, 220
- legal needs
 - defined, 164–6
 - dynamic between obtaining legal assistance and, 209–10
- legal pragmatism, 174–5
- legal protection of access to justice, 80–6
- legal services. *See also* legal aid systems
 - American 'legal service' movement, 17–18
 - defined, 170–1
- legal system
 - overview, 56–9
 - women's knowledge of, 196–203
 - women's lack of confidence in, 220
- legitimacy theory, perception of justice system, 69
- litigation
 - costs, 93–4, 97–8
 - legal assistance, 118–21
 - public law, 19
- Making the Law Work for Everyone report, 145–6
- mandatory defence provision, 114–17
- marriage
 - discriminatory laws against women, 128–9
 - marital status, survey respondents, 194
- Mazalim* (councils of Complaints), procedural justice, 37
- means test, legal assistance, 117–18
- measuring access to justice
 - indicators, 171–6, 174, 179–80, 176–82
 - legal empowerment model, 176–81
 - measurement models, 157–62
 - user and institutional perspectives, 162–71
- "Measuring Access to Justice in a Globalising World, the Hague Model of Access to Justice" project, 173–6
- measuring empowerment, 142–3
- mediation, under Islamic Law, 43
- Mofid University Legal Clinic, 151–2
- Muhammad (Prophet), 44
- Muhtasib* (ombudsman), 45
- Musalaha* (reconciliation), 41
- naming stage, access to justice, 150
- National Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan (NESCD), 66–7
- negotiated settlement (*Sulh*), 41, 42–3
- nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), xi, 13–14, 210–11
- non-monetary costs, of justice, 95
- non-random (purposive) sampling, 188–9
- non-response bias, survey sampling, 190–1

- objective legal empowerment, 146
- Obligatory the Lawyer Presence in Civil Cases bylaw, 102–3
- Office of Economic Opportunities (OEO), xi, 17–18
- Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), xi, 161
- orthodoxy, access to justice, 17–21
- OSJI (Open Society Justice Initiative), xi, 161
- outcomes, indicators and criteria for evaluating quality of, 174–5
- out-of-pocket expenses, as barrier to justice, 95–8
- outputs, measurement model, 168, 171
- paralegal programs, 150
- parallel quantitative study, 2–3
- path to justice
 - barriers to, classification of, 89–94
 - barriers to, corruption, 106–10
 - barriers to, cost, 94–103
 - barriers to, inadequate human resources, 103–6
 - barriers to, inadequate legal assistance, 111–21
 - barriers to, overview, 88–9
 - defined, 55–6
 - role of cultural values in women’s, 211–14
- peace (*Salam*), 41
- Penal Code, Iranian women’s legal status in, 127–8
- perceptions of women
 - access to justice barriers, 214–16
 - access to legal aid, 208–11
 - approaches to resolve justiciable problems, 206–8
 - gender bias and cultural values, 211–14
 - inequality of legal system, 220
 - knowledge of rights and legal system, 196–203
 - legal system, 216–19
 - overview, 186–7
 - research survey, 225–6
 - sampling strategies, 187–91
 - sources of information on law, 203–6
 - survey respondents, 192–6
- performance, justice system, 68–80
 - efficiency and accessibility, 75–6
 - independence of lawyers, 76–80
 - judicial independence, 70–5
 - overview, 68–70
- philosophers, Islamic, 29–30
- police practice, as barrier to justice, 91–2
- political insularity, 73–4
- political rights, women’s knowledge of, 196–7
- political transition, impact on judicial independence, 71–5
- PPP (Purchasing Power Parity), xi
- Pre-Islamic Era, justice system, 60–2
- presumption of innocence (*inter alia*), 85
- printed media, as source of information on law, 205–6
- prison system, as barrier to justice, 93–4
- procedural justice
 - Islamic perspective, 35–7, 81–6
 - link between distributive justice and, 69–70
 - Western perspective, 20
- process, empowerment, 144
- property rights, women’s knowledge of, 197–9
- puberty (*bolooagh*), age of, 127
- Public Courts, cases by year, 102–4
- public defence service, 113–14
- public interest law initiative, 18–19
- public law litigation, 19

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-07260-2 - Access to Justice in Iran: Women, Perceptions, and Reality

Sahar Maranlou

Index

[More information](#)

Index

261

- public perception, legal
 - empowerment measurement model, 176–7
- Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), xi
- purposive (non-random)
 - sampling, 188–9
- Qanun* (codified legislation), 58
- quality of outcomes, indicators and
 - criteria, 174–5
- questionnaire, research survey
 - study, 178–81, 227
- Quran*
 - arbitration (*Hakam*), 41, 43
 - beneficence (*Ihsan*), 41
 - bribery, 107–8
 - fair trial principles, 37
 - faith-based approach to dispute resolution, 40–2
 - forgiveness (*Afu*), 41
 - injustice (*zulm*), 28–9
 - justice (*adl*), 26–8
 - negotiated settlement (*Sulh*), 41, 42–3
 - peace (*Salam*), 41
 - reconciliation (*Musalaha*), 41
 - reconciliation-based dispute resolution, 39–40
 - role in Islamic concept of access to justice, 25–38
 - wisdom (*Hikmah*), 41
- radio, as source of information on
 - law, 203–4
- Rawls, John, 35, 46–7
- RBA (rights-based approach) for
 - access to justice, xi, 160, 172
- reasoning methodology (*Usul al-fiqh*), 39
- reconciliation (*Musalaha*), 41
- reconciliation-based dispute
 - resolution, 39–49, 39
- religious nature. *See also* Islamic perspective
 - alternative dispute resolution, 40–2
 - Islamic concept of access to justice, 25–38
- research survey study
 - access to legal aid, 208–11
 - approaches to resolve justiciable problems, 206–8
 - gender bias and cultural values, 211–14
 - knowledge of rights and legal system, 196–203
 - overview, 186–7
 - perceptions of access to justice barriers, 214–16
 - perceptions of legal system, 216–19
 - respondents, 192–203, 219–20, 224
 - sampling strategies, 187–91
 - sources of information on law, 203–6
 - survey questionnaire, 178–81, 227
- restorative justice, 12, 174–5
- right to a public hearing, 84–5
- right to compensation for
 - miscarriage of justice, 86
- right to humane treatment, 82–3
- right to legal counsel, 83–4
- rights, women's knowledge of. *See also* human rights
 - family, 199–201
 - political, 196–7
 - property, 197–9
- rights-based approach (RBA)
 - for access to justice, xi, 160, 172
- Safavid period, justice system, 62
- Salam* (peace), 41
- sampling strategies, research survey
 - study, 187–91
- Sassanid period, justice
 - system, 60–1

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-07260-2 - Access to Justice in Iran: Women, Perceptions, and Reality

Sahar Maranlou

Index

[More information](#)

262

Index

- Severe Punishment for Perpetrators of Embezzlement, Corruption and Fraud law (1988), 109
- Sharia*. *See also* Islamic perspective
- alternative dispute resolution, 38–46
 - Jafari* School of thought, 57–9
 - law of *Esar*, 95–8, 120
- Shia*
- arbitration, 44
 - corruption, 108
 - family mediation, 43
 - justice system and, 57–9
- socioeconomic rights, women's knowledge of, 197–9
- Solomon, Barbara, 143
- sources of information on law, 203–6
- special courts, 113
- state goals, Islamic Republic of Iran, 80–1
- subjective legal empowerment, 146, 147
- substantive justice, 131
- sulh* (negotiated settlement), 40–41, 42–3
- Sunnah*
- fair trial principles, 37
 - overview, 59
 - reconciliation-based dispute resolution, 39–40
- Sunni*
- arbitration, 44
 - family mediation, 43
- Supreme Court for Disciplinary Control of Judges, 109–10
- survey study
- access to legal aid, 208–11
 - approaches to resolve justiciable problems, 206–8
 - gender bias and cultural values, 211–14
 - knowledge of rights and legal system, 196–203
 - overview, 186–7
 - perceptions of access to justice barriers, 214–16
 - perceptions of legal system, 216–19
 - questionnaire, 178–81, 227
 - respondents, 192–203, 219–20, 224
 - sampling strategies, 187–91
 - sources of information on law, 203–6
- television, as source of information on law, 203–5
- testifying in criminal cases, 128
- theoretical sampling, 188–9
- time delays, as barrier to justice, 98–103
- top-down approach, empowerment, 143
- transformative justice, indicators and criteria for, 174–5
- Transparency International, 107
- transportation fees, legal costs, 96–7
- Treaty of Medina of 622 A.D., 43–4
- triangulation methodology, data collection, 2
- UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights), xi
- UK (United Kingdom), xii
- UN (United Nations), xi
- Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, 78
 - Common Country Assessment, xi
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, xi, 126–7
- UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention report on 2003, 113, 118
- UNCAC (United Nations Convention against Corruption), xi, 109

Index	263
UNDP (United Nations Development Program), xi, 160, 172	Virtuous City, 30
unequal punishment, 128	voice effect, judicial process, 136–7
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), xii	WB (World Bank), xii
United Kingdom (UK), xii	measurement indicators, 160–1, 172
United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), xi, 109	women's empowerment study, 143–4
United Nations Development Program (UNDP), xi, 160, 172	WCLRF (Women & Children Legal Research Foundation), 181
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), xii	winning stage, access to justice, 150
United Nations (UN), xi	wisdom (<i>Hikmah</i>), 41
Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, 78	Women & Children Legal Research Foundation (WCLRF), 181
Common Country Assessment, xi	women's access to justice.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, xi, 126–7	<i>See also</i> empowerment;
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), xi	research survey study
Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Rights, 35–6	administration of justice, 131–7
user perspective, measuring access to justice, 162–71, 185	cultural barriers, 137–41, 211–14
<i>Usul al-fiqh</i> (reasoning methodology), 39	legal empowerment, 7, 144–53, 176–81, 179, 225
	legal justice, 125–31
	overview, 123–5
	women's agency, empowerment, 142, 143–4, 147–8
	World Bank (WB), xii
	measurement indicators, 160–1, 172
	women's empowerment study, 143–4
	<i>Zahhak</i> , 61
<i>Vakil Mozedati</i> (assistance counsel), 117, 120	Zoroastrianism, 60–1
	<i>zulm</i> (injustice), 28–9