

انجمن پژوهشگران ایران

Association des Chercheurs Iraniens (ACI)

**An Assessment of the Region's
Popular Movements and their
Effect on the Events in Iran**

Internet Survey – April – June 2011

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Detailed analysis of responses with over 1000 tables allowing for valuable cross referencing of information may be commissioned through ACI's London Office.

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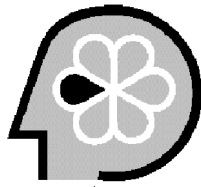
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Survey Aims and Objectives

June 2009 presidential election was a landmark in Iran's struggle towards justice equality and democracy. The global community sided with the people of Iran as the Islamic regime's brutal use of violence against the people was brought to its attention through social media and first hand testimonies of those who were forced to flee. 'Murder', 'disappearances', 'arbitrary arrests and detention', 'torture', 'deaths in custody', 'mock show trials', 'long prison terms', 'executions' and 'injustice' are all words used repeatedly to describe the situation in Iran since the election. Iranians for whom these words are bitter reality have also endured economic hardship and insecurity in every aspect of their daily lives. Disillusioned with the so called 'reformists' leaders whose dialogue would not cross the Islamic regime's redlines, the pro-democracy movement felt abandoned and helpless until events in Tunisia and Egypt brought a new focus, energy and resolve.

The survey's aim was to assess how Iranians felt about the pro-democracy movements within the MENA region, how they viewed the international community's actions and in view of this, what they wanted for the future of Iran.

In addition, the findings of ACI's previous surveys offer a unique opportunity to evaluate the changes and developing trends in Iran's young population's needs and aspirations.

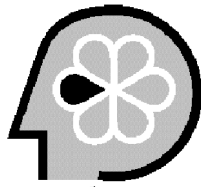
As with all our work and stressing the importance of Iran's national interest, these findings offer a valuable tool for dialogue and planning among Iranians and all those interested in the positive future of Iran.

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Summary

Encouraged by and supportive of the recent developments in the MENA region our respondents believe that the Islamic Republic is frightened and will increase its repressive actions to keep itself in power. There is a strong consensus that the popular movement for democracy in Iran needs the support of the international community to succeed. This is particularly important since there is a strong belief amongst our respondents that foreign political interest in the region is solely for foreign economic gain. Firmly against any kind of military intervention in Iran, they ask for political isolation of the Islamic regime and prohibition of travel for its leaders. They also ask for technological support from the international community to enable them to have safe internet access as internet is not only the most important tool in their hands, in particular for exchange of information, but is also a lifeline.

The majority of our respondents were of the opinion that, today, the goal of the Green Movement is to overthrow the regime while others believed in reforming the existing system. They also stated that the Green Movement proved that the regime cannot be reformed. A quarter of the respondents believed that democratic rule can be achieved through separation of state from religion while 45% believed in the overthrow of the Islamic Republic as the only way to bring about democratic rule.

Not surprising after the 2009 presidential elections, the top concern expressed by the respondents was political. 'Lack of a democratic system' was the top concern for both men and women inside Iran. This was closely followed by concerns about economic instability, lack of public safety and security and job security. Religious and gender discrimination were amongst the top five expressed concerns.

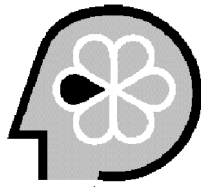
There is a general hopelessness with which the future is viewed by the respondents from within Iran; yet, there is room for hope since despite the high number of those who have expressed they are thinking of leaving Iran, there is an increase in the number of those who have categorically stated that they will not leave Iran compared to previous surveys.

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Main Findings

- Support for democratic change in the region
- Importance of non-violent methods for bringing about change
- Against any kind of military action or intervention in Iran for any reason
- The need for international support in bringing about change in Iran despite mistrust of foreign powers intentions in the region

Respondent Profile

It is evident from the final analysis that various social groups participated in the survey including about 4% who held similar or the same beliefs and viewpoints as the Islamic regime. There was also a marked increase in the participation of women particularly that of the 35-39 age group outside Iran.

From inside Iran the largest group of participants fell in the 25-29 age group (28.9% women, 21% men); whereas outside Iran, the largest group of male respondents were in the 50-54 age group (19.7%) and women of 35-39 age group (42.9%) by far the largest group of respondents of the entire survey (Chart 4).

The educational qualification of the respondents mirrored available statistics whereby the percentages of women with degrees were proportionately higher than their male counterparts. The number of women in post graduate studies or with qualification was less than men, again in keeping with available statistics from Iran (Chart 6).

A closer look at the age of the respondents outside Iran reveals that a large section of the 20-29 age group left Iran in the last four years i.e. in their own age bracket 20-24 (78%) and 25-29 (42%).

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Significant Findings

The MENA Region

The majority of respondents believed 'democracy and freedom' were the most important factors in the recent uprisings of the region (74.1%) and that the people's demands were 'to overthrow a self serving despotic regime' (85.8%). This was closely followed by economic factors (Chart 12). Our respondents believed that 'we share the same demands' (39.6%) and that 'we are close to them' (37.6%). Only 3.8% of the respondents believed 'we have nothing in common' and that 'we are different' (4.7%) (Chart 13).

Overwhelmingly the respondents did not believe the recent events had any religious motivation (80.4%). Only 0.1% of the respondents believed the Islamic world was already democratic with 1.2% believing that the Islamic world does not need democracy. However, the majority believed strongly that the recent events will help with the establishment of democracy in the Islamic world (57.9%) (Chart 14).

In assessing the role of the international community in the recent uprisings, only 3.8% believed the events were a direct consequence of foreign intervention. Yet, 46.6% believed the recent uprisings were 'national and indigenous with the support of foreign powers'. A close 43.4% believed it to be exclusively 'national and indigenous'.

It is interesting to note that 43.8% believed the foreign political support was to protect 'the West's interest' (39.8% men, 50.8% women). The responses from the female respondents in particular revealed a notable mistrust for foreign powers' role in the region with 49% calling it a new form of imperialism and 45.9% believing it will lead to lack of stability and security (29.6%, 29.9% men). This is in marked contrast to the answers from male respondents with 41.2% believing foreign political support would actually help establish democracy and 31.2% believing it will lead to a better economic future (24.9%, 16.2% women) (Chart 15).

The responses to question 23 of the survey demonstrated that our respondents disagreed with the use of military force to safeguard human rights in the region 63% of women and 51.1% believed military intervention would not safeguard human rights (Chart 18).

16.8% of the respondents believed the fall of Syria would bring about a bright future to end the Arab-Israeli conflict whereas the majority of the respondent believed 'losing the only Arab ally in the region will create a precarious situation for the Islamic Republic' (64.9%) (Chart 16).

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In the case of Libya and the UN Security Council Resolution, 14.9% believed that 'human rights will not be facilitated through military presence' (13.9% men, 16.7% women). However, 40.6% of the men believed it to be 'protecting people from an oppressive regime' (25.9% women) whereas 37.2% of women believed the UNSC Resolution was to protect the West's interest (23.3% men) (Chart 19).

Only 5.9% of the respondents believed the ultimate goal for foreign presence in the region was the defence of human rights. The majority believed economic gain to be the ultimate goal (56.2% men, 38.7% women) with 'a new imperialism' being the next choice (9.4% men, 34.9 women) (Chart 20).

44.7% of the respondents believed that men and women participated equally in the uprisings and 83.7% believed the effects of the recent uprising on the status of the women of these countries will be positive and promising.

Iran

84.1% of the respondents believed that the recent events in the region would have a positive and promising affect on the movement in Iran. However, 62.3% believed the Islamic regime to be scared leading to an increase of oppression (44.4%). 47.1% believed the regional changes would lead to the eventual downfall of the regime. 27.7% believed it would speed up the nuclear programme. Only 5.1% believed the regional changes to be indifferent for the regime (Charts 21 and 22).

14.1% of the respondents believed that a similar UNSC Resolution to that of Libya against Iran would be an excuse for striking Iran's nuclear plants. 33.5% believed that military intervention would be 'protecting people from an oppressive regime'. Nevertheless, a majority of 48.3% stated, 'I am against any form of military intervention'; with 27% stating that 'it will not be possible to protect people through military intervention'. 24.8% of our respondents believed that any military intervention would be to protect the West's interests' (Chart 23).

Despite levels of mistrust expressed in previous answers towards the intentions of foreign powers in the region, the majority of respondents believed the movement for change in Iran needs foreign support (76.4% men, 81% women) (Chart 24).

The most important act of support in the view of our respondents was the 'prohibition of foreign travel for the ruling hierarchy' (67.9%). This was followed closely by 'political sanction to isolate the regime'. The third most important option chosen was 'a safer internet access' (53.7%) expressively revealing the importance of technological support for the popular movement in Iran in view of increasing State control and continual reports of email hackings (Chart 25).

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Of particular importance is the fourth choice of support identified as 'sanction against the purchase of Iranian oil and gas' despite the repercussion of such sanction on the every day lives of Iranians in Iran. The option of 'complete economic sanctions' had 23.8%

10.7% of the respondents stated that they do not agree with any foreign intervention in Iran with military presence as humanitarian intervention only having 11.9% of support and the last choice of women (5.9%).

To summarise, encouraged by and supportive of the recent developments in the MENA region our respondents believe that the Islamic Republic is frightened and will increase its repressive actions to keep itself in power. There is a strong consensus that the popular movement for democracy in Iran needs the support of the international community to succeed. This is particularly important since there is a strong belief amongst our respondents that foreign political interest in the region is solely for foreign economic gain. Firmly against any kind of military intervention in Iran, they ask for political isolation of the Islamic regime and prohibition of travel for its leaders. They also ask for technological support from the international community to enable them to have safe internet access as internet is not only the most important tool in their hands, in particular for exchange of information, but is also a lifeline.

Political Opinion - General Findings:

Part Three of the Questionnaire

The majority of our respondents were of the opinion that, today, the goal of the Green Movement is to overthrow the regime (41.1%) while 28% believed in reforming the existing system. They also stated that the Green Movement proved that the regime cannot be reformed. A quarter of the respondents believed that democratic rule can be achieved through separation of state from religion while 45% believed in the overthrow of the Islamic Republic as the only way to bring about democratic rule.

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Other Findings:

Comparative look with past surveys

20-29 year age groups inside Iran

Religion

Women

In comparison with a [survey carried out by ACI in 2007](#) there is marked increase in the number of women who declared that they have no religion. There is also an increase in the number of women in this age group that have no religious conviction, have become anti religion or have faith in any religion. There is a slight drop in the number of women who stated their faith is stronger as a result of the last thirty two years of Islamic rule.

These are illustrated in table 1 and charts on the following page which represent the findings of the present survey for the 20 – 39 age groups.

	2007	2011
'I have no religion'	14.9%	67.5%
Secular	29%	42.4%
I have no religious Conviction	40.2%	69.7%
Changed my Religion	3.9%	0%
Do not have faith in any religion	15.7%	30%
I have become anti religion	17.5%	27.3%
My faith is stronger	8.1%	7.5%
Not Changed	24.5%	27.5%

Table 1 – Comparative look at women's religious beliefs 2007 - 2011

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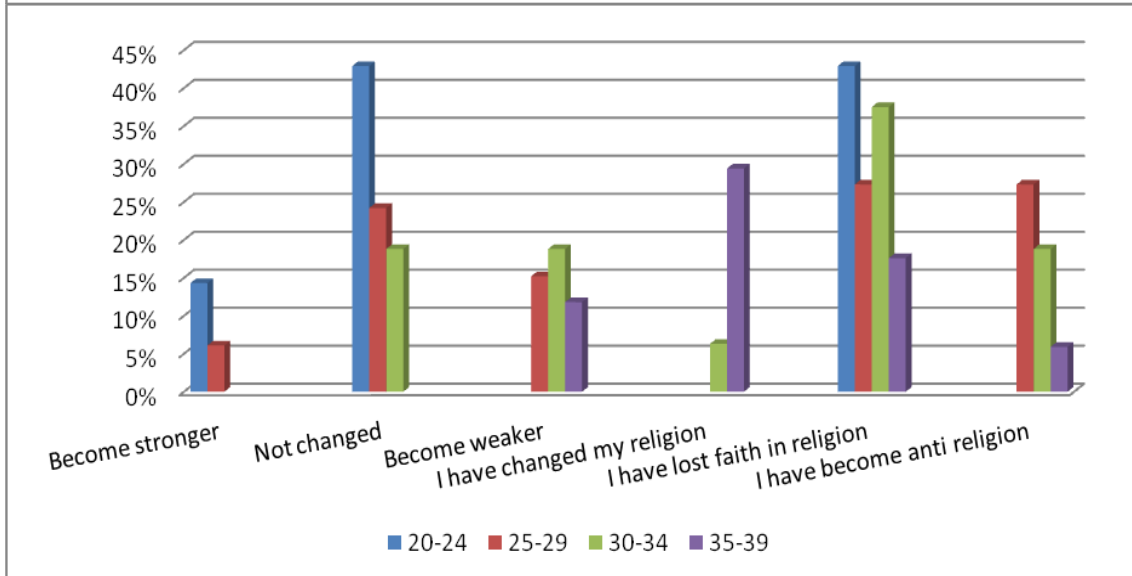
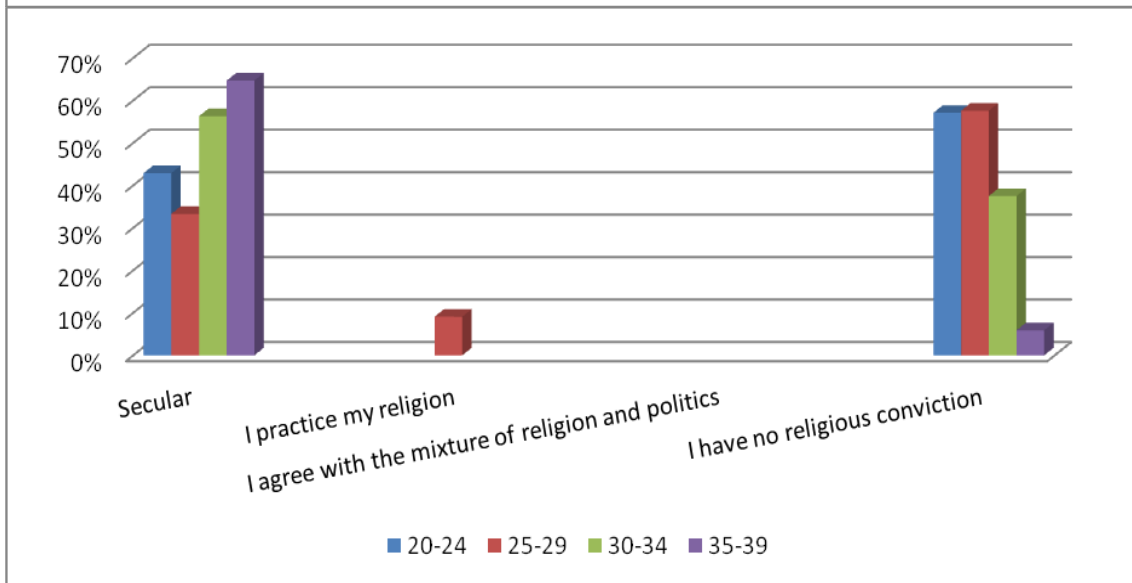
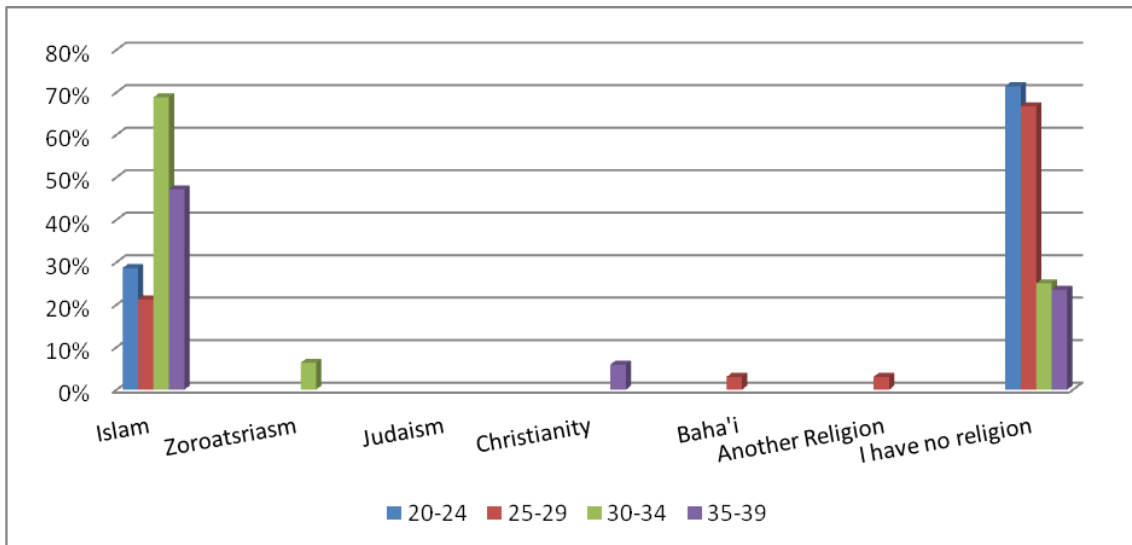
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Men

Unlike the significant changes in the women's religious beliefs and convictions the changes in the men's result for 2011 is minor. The only notable change is in the number of men who have stated they hold a secular viewpoint towards religion.

	2007	2011
'I have no religion'	30.7%	33.3%
Secular	37.8%	52%
I have no religious Conviction	38.4%	24%
Changed my Religion	3.2%	4%
Do not have faith in any religion	18.4%	14.6%
I have become anti religion	26.7%	22.7%
My faith is stronger	6.9%	8%
Not Changed	20%	26.7%

Table 2 - Comparative look at men's religious beliefs 2007 - 2011

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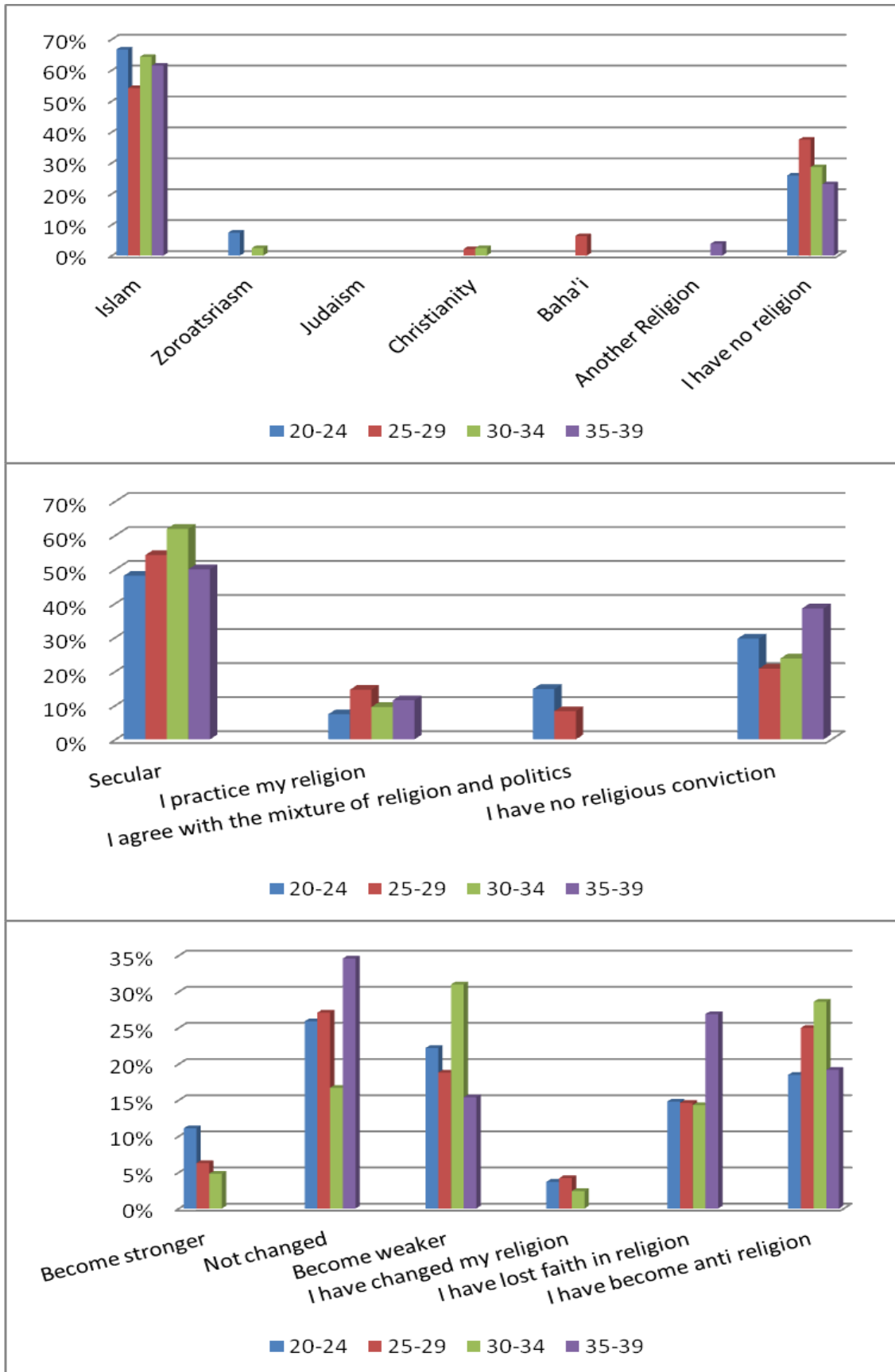
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Present Concerns and Views about the Future

Part Four of the survey concentrated on the concerns and viewpoints towards the future for those living in Iran.

In the 2007 Survey the main point of concern was economic instability; however, this year and not surprising after the 2009 presidential elections, the top concern expressed was political. As illustrated in Chart 28 'lack of a democratic system' was the top concern for both men and women inside Iran (82.1% men, 72.8% women). This was closely followed by concerns about economic instability for all of our respondents (71.6% men, 68.4% women). Women and men alike expressed a lack of public safety and security as their third concern (62.4% men, 66.7% women). Where as job security was the fourth concern for the male respondents (60.7% men, 57% women), gender discrimination took the fourth place among women's concern (27.5% men, 64% women). Religious discrimination was the men's fifth concern (37.6% men, 27.2% women) and for women lack of job security took that position.

There is a general hopelessness with which the future is viewed (chart 29) yet there is room for hope since despite the high number of those who have expressed they are thinking of leaving Iran, there is an increase in the number of those who have categorically stated that they will not leave Iran (Chart 30) compared to previous surveys.

**A full statement on survey methods,
survey questions and charts follow.**

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Methodology

The Survey was prepared in Persian and English for the respondents who wished to answer in English.

The survey was prepared in four sections:

1. Demographic – 12 questions
2. Views about the region and effects on Iran – 20 questions
3. Comparative questions to previous surveys – 4 questions
4. Exclusively addressed respondents from Iran.- 7 questions

Period

The internet survey was launched on 21 April 2011 for a forty five day period. However, due to severe internet disruptions from Iran it was decided that the closing date originally scheduled of 5 June should be extended by twelve days and the survey closed on 17 June 2011

Respondents

1022 reliable answers were used. Redundant posts (votes with similar key answers) within a few minutes by the same IP address and the same user agent were filtered.

33.7% of the respondents were from within Iran (33 % women, 67% men). The largest age group was 25-29 (23.5%) followed by 30-34 age group (17.2%)

Of those participating from outside Iran by far the largest age group was that of the women of 35-39 age group (42.9%).

Method used

Internet was employed instead of telephone polling or face-to-face questioning in Iran because of the constraints involved.

Face-to-face data gathering in Iran can be difficult for interviewers and interviewees alike who may become liable for prosecution and imprisonment. Telephone interviews – which others have used periodically from outside Iran – are not completely reliable since there is a high level of mistrust and fear, with the respondent at times choosing to give answers s/he believes to be expected.

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Despite the Middle East only taking up 3.3% of world internet users¹, Iran ranks thirteen in the top 20 countries with the highest number of internet users in the world².

According to Internet World Stats in June 30, 2011 Iran had an estimated national internet usage of 36,500,000 with a population penetration rate of 46.9%, per ITU³. We are very aware of the censorship and filtering policies of the Islamic Republic yet Internet usage in Iran continues to increase at a sharp rate. These factors were taken into consideration when deciding to use the internet as still the most suitable method of gathering information.

The survey yielded demographic results similar to those available from the Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI) and based on the national census carried out in Iran during 2006.

¹ <http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats5.htm>

² <http://www.internetworldstats.com/top20.htm>

³ <http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats5.htm>

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The Questionnaire

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The Questionnaire

1- Gender

Female	Male
--------	------

2- Place of Birth

Iran	Outside Iran
------	--------------

3- Country of Residence

Iran	Europe	USA and Canada	Australia And New Zealand
Japan	Turkey	Persian Gulf States	Other

4- Age

Under 15	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 – 29
30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 – 49
50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 – 69
70 and Above			

5- At what age did you leave Iran?

I live in Iran.	I Was Not Born In Iran	Under 15	15 – 19
20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 – 39
40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 – 59
60 - 64	65 - 69	70 and Above	

6- Marital Status

Single	Married	Living Together	Divorced
Separated	Spouse In Another Country	Widowed	

7- Your Education Level

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Below High School Diploma	High School Diploma	Vocational / Professional	Graduate / Degree
Post Grad / Masters	Doctorate And Higher		

8- Your Subject (you may choose more than one topic)

Sciences	Medical / Pharmaceutical / Psychology	Technical Sciences / Engineering / IT	Humanities
Education	Social Science	Education	Economy
Religious Science	Law	Arts	Other

9- Your Employment Status (you may choose more than one topic)

Still Studying	Stock Market	Service Industry	Industry / Agriculture
Education / Teaching	Administrative	Military / Police	Looking After Home
Unemployed	Other		

10- My religion is

Islam	Zoroastrianism	Judaism	Christianity
Baha'i	Another religion	I have no religion	

11- What are your religious beliefs?

Secular	I practice my religion	I agree with the mixture of religion and politics	I have no religious conviction
---------	------------------------	---	--------------------------------

12- With regards to the changes in the last three decades under the Islamic Republic how have your religious views changed?

Become stronger	Not changed	Become weaker	I have changed my religion
I have lost faith in religion	I have become anti religion		

Part Two – Regional developments, popular movements and the role of foreign powers in the region

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13. In your view what is the most important factor in the recent popular uprisings within the Middle East and North Africa region?

Democracy and Freedom	Self serving despotic regime	Financial and economic problems	Corruption
Islam	Influenced by the Islamic Republic of Iran	In synch with Ahmadinejad's regional policies	The role of foreign powers
Other	Not Sure		

14. In your view what are the demands of the people in recent uprisings? (multiple answers)

To overthrow a self serving despotic regime	Economic and financial needs	National sovereignty and political independence	To install and Islamic regime
Secession and independence	other	Not Sure	

15. How do you feel about the popular movements of the region?

I feel close to them	We share the same demands	We are different	We are better and superior
I feel inferior	We have nothing in common	other	Not Sure

16. Do you think the outcome of the recent events will help with the establishment of democracy in the Islamic world?

Extremely	Very much	Little	Very little
Never	The Islamic world is already democratic	The Islamic world does not need democracy	Not Sure

17. Do you think the recent uprisings have a religious motivation?

Yes	No	Not at all	Not Sure
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18. With regards to the above question and in view of the fact that the majority of the Muslims within the region are Sunni, how would you evaluate the role of Shi'a Islam?

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Positive and constructive	Ineffective	Negative and unconstructive	There is no difference between them
They oppose each other	Other	Not Sure	

19. Do you think the recent uprisings were home grown or did foreign powers play a part?

National and indigenous	National and indigenous with the support of foreign powers	Direct foreign interference	Other
Not Sure			

20. How would you assess the role of foreign powers in the countries of the region (Tunisia, Egypt ...)?

Humanitarian intervention	Protecting people from oppressive regimes	Interfering in the internal affair of sovereign states	Protecting the West's interests
New Imperialism	Selective	Other	Not Sure

21. In view of Syria's sensitive position, how would you assess the fall of the Syrian regime? (multiple answers)

It does not make a difference. Like in Egypt and Tunisia a new president will come to power	Like in Libya there will be a military intervention	A bright future for the Arab Israeli conflict	Instability and chaos within the region
Losing the only Arab ally in the region will create a precarious situation for the Islamic Republic	A prelude to instability and chaos internationally	Other	Not Sure

22. In your view foreign political intervention in the region will lead to which of the following (multiple answers)

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Establishment of democracy	Better economic future	Civil war	Disintegration
Lack of stability and security	New Imperialism	Other	Not Sure

23. Do you agree with the foreign powers' military intervention to safeguard human rights in the region?

Yes	No	Never	Not Sure
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24. In the case of Libya, the UN Security Council passed a resolution for the first time calling for military action as humanitarian intervention. How would you assess this?

Humanitarian Intervention	Protecting people from an oppressive regime	Intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state	Protecting the West's interests
New Colonialism	Human rights will not be facilitated through military presence	Other	Not Sure

25. In your view what is the ultimate goal for foreign presence in the region?

Establishment of democracy within the region	Defence of human rights	Economic gain (oil, gas...)	New Imperialism
Other	Not Sure		

26. How would you assess the role of women of the region in the recent uprisings?

Equal to the men	More than the men	Less than the men	They played no role
Not Sure			

27. How would you assess the effects of the recent uprising on the status of the women of these countries?

Positive	promising	Ineffective	Negative
unpromising	Other	Not Sure	

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The effects of the recent movements within the region on the popular movement in Iran

28. How would you assess the effects of the movements within the region of the movement in Iran?

Promising	Positive	Ineffective	Negative
No effect at all	Not Sure		

29. How do you see the recent events in the region affecting the Islamic Republic? (multiple answers)

Improvements for the people of Iran	Acceptance of the West's conditions on the nuclear issue	Indifference	The regime is scared
Unifying of the various factions	More oppression	Speeding up the nuclear program	Gradual downfall of the regime
Downfall of the regime	Other	Not Sure	

30. How would you view a UN Security Council Resolution (like Resolution 1973 against Libya) that allows military intervention to protect the people of Iran? (multiple answers)

Humanitarian intervention	Protecting people from an oppressive regime	Intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state	Protecting the West's interests
Ineffective	Military intervention is the only way	I am against any form of military intervention	It will not be possible to protect people through military intervention
An excuse for striking the nuclear plants	Not Sure		

31. In your view does the popular movement in Iran need foreign support?

Yes	No	Not at all	Not Sure
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32. In view of the above question how can this support be?

I do not agree with any foreign intervention in Iran	Help to change the entire regime	Political sanctions to isolate the regime	Prohibiting foreign travel for the ruling hierarchy
Help to change the present president	Military presence as humanitarian intervention	Complete economic sanctions	Sanction against the purchase of Iranian oil and gas
Supporting the efforts of Iranians outside Iran	Supporting Iranian asylum seekers	Simplifying Visa Requirements	Creating safe internet access
Cultural and scientific transfer	Facilitating educational grants	Other	Not Sure

Section three –Comparison with past surveys

33. How would you describe the 'Green Movement's' goals today?

Mousavi Presidency	Overthrow of Ahmadinejad's Government	Reform within the Islamic Republic	The overthrow of the Islamic Republic
Other			

34. How would you assess the 'Green Movement's' position today?

Moving in the right direction	Not moving in the right direction	Uncertain position	The Green Movement has proved the regime cannot be reformed
'Green Movement is finished	Other		

35. How would you assess the Islamic Republic's position today?

Moving in the right direction	Not moving in the right direction	Uncertain position	
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36. How can a democratic rule be realised?

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The continuation of the present conditions	Amendments to the Islamic Constitution	Getting rid of numerous decision making powers	Separation of State from religion
Getting rid of the Leader and the office of Velayat Faghih	The overthrow of the Islamic Republic		

The following questions are only for those answering from inside Iran:

37. How safe/secure do you feel in your everyday life?

Extremely	Very much	A little	Very little
Not at all			

38. How discriminated do you feel in your everyday life?

Extremely	Very much	A little	Very little
Not at all			

39. How stable do you feel economically in your everyday life?

Extremely	Very much	A little	Very little
Not at all			

40. How much job security do you feel you have?

Extremely	Very much	A little	Very little
Not at all			

41. What do feel the most shortcomings are? (You may choose more than one topic)

Lack of a democratic system	Public safety and security	Gender discrimination	Religious discrimination
Ethnic discrimination	Lingual discrimination	Economic stability	Job security
Other			

42. How does Iran's young generation view their future?

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Complete hopelessness	Relative hopelessness	Relatively hopeful	Hopeful
I don't know			

43. Do think about leaving Iran?

Extremely	Very much	A little	Very little
Not at all			

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The Charts

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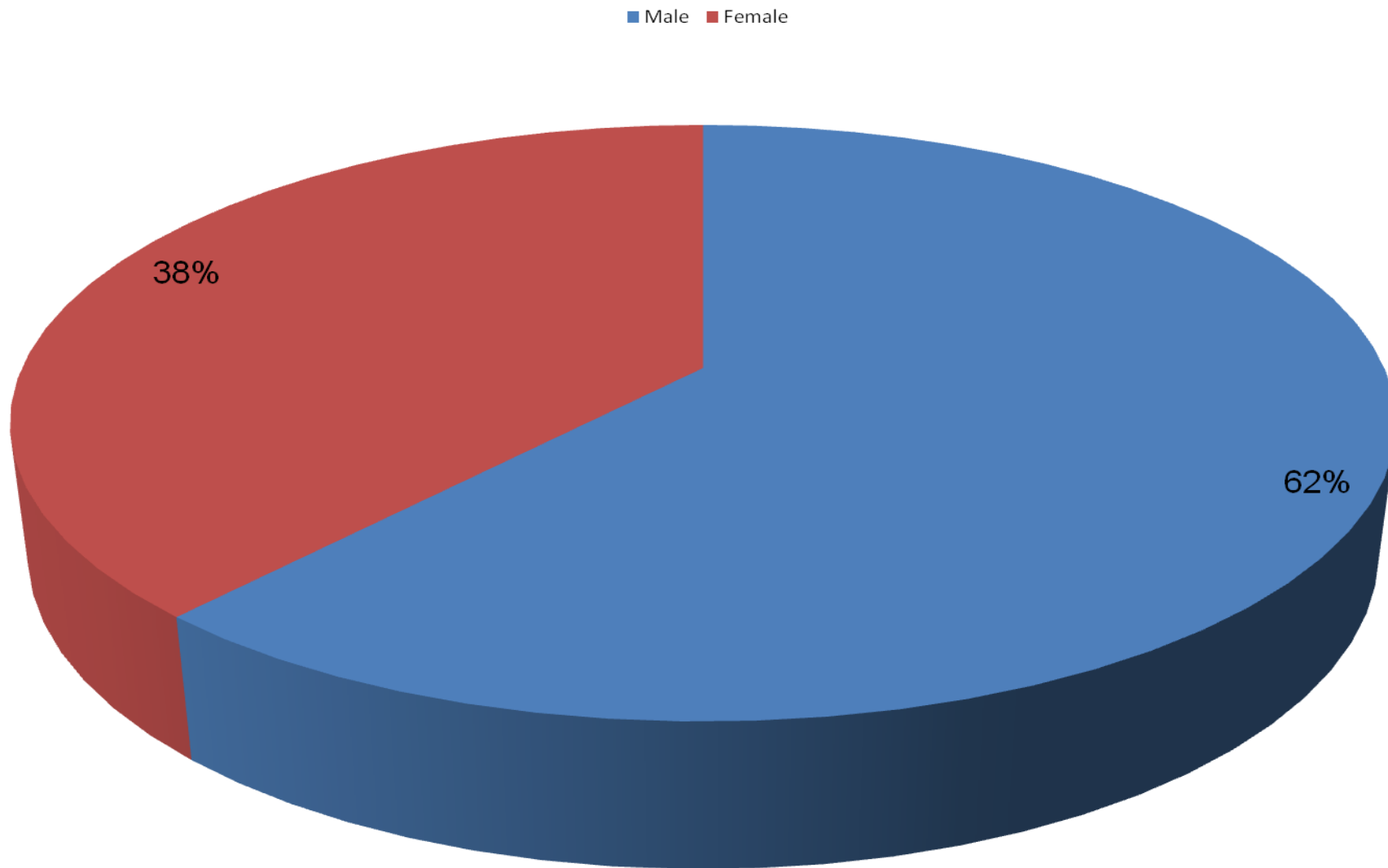


Chart 1 - Respondents: Gender

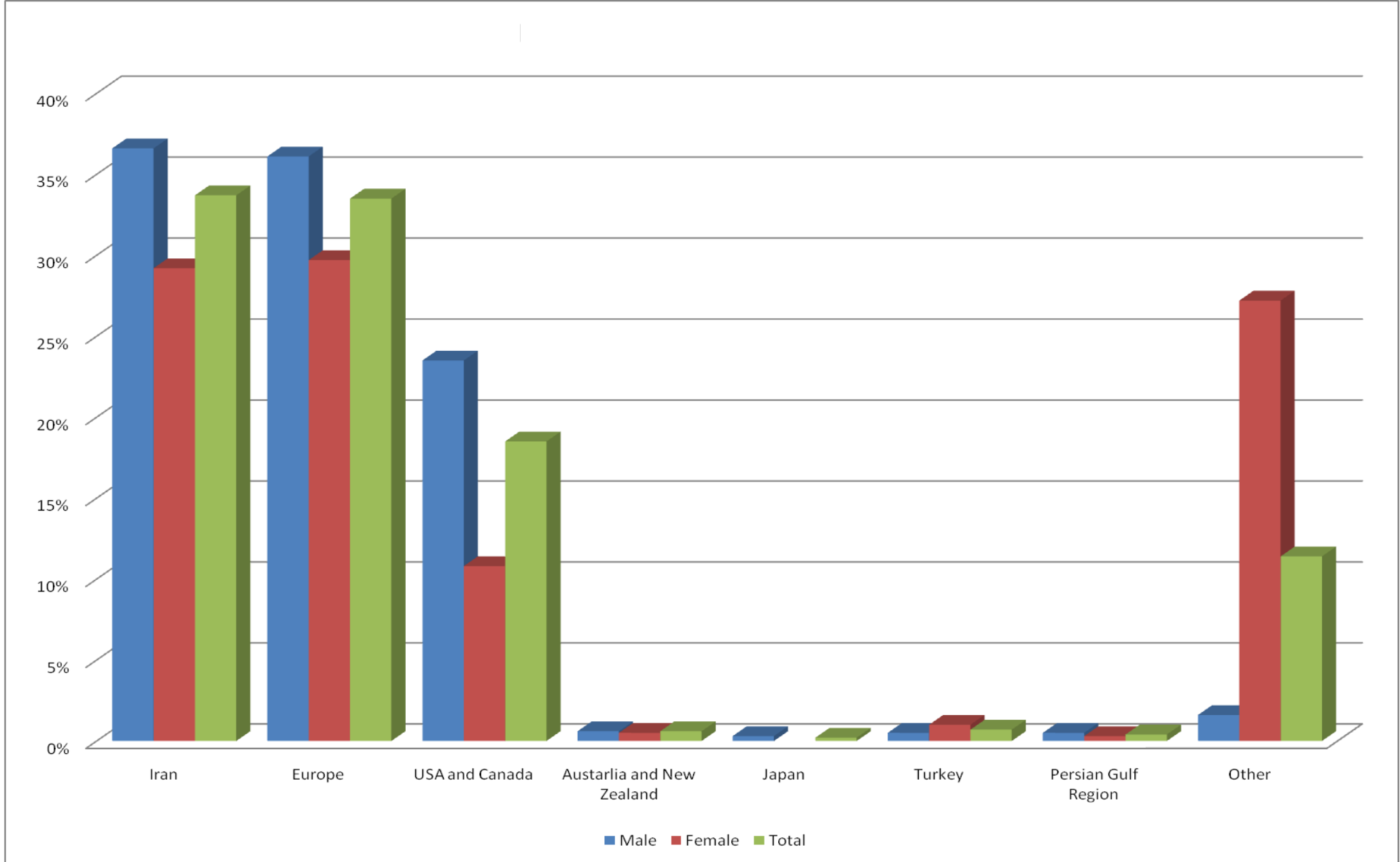


Chart 2: Respondents - Place of Residence

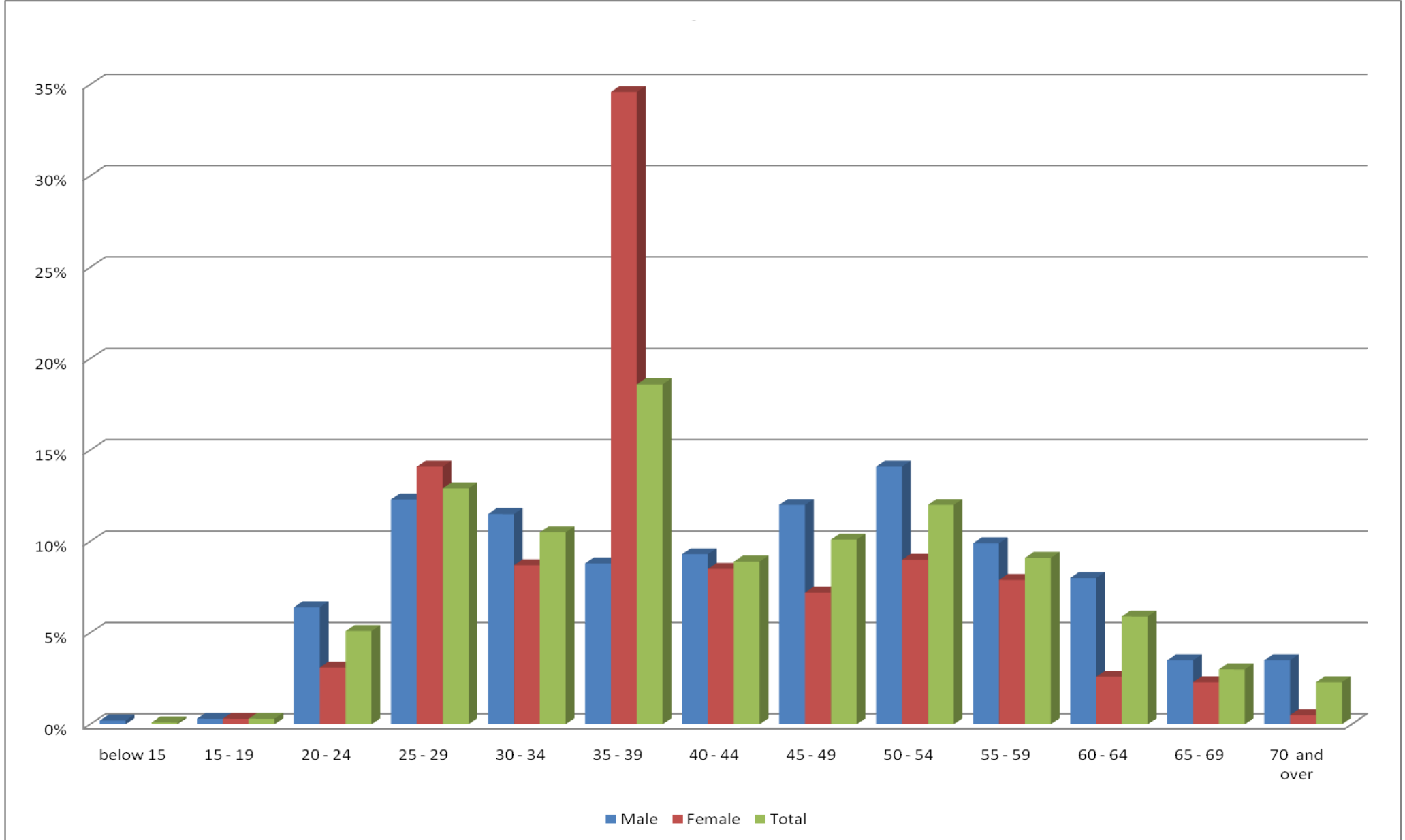


Chart 3: Respondents - Age

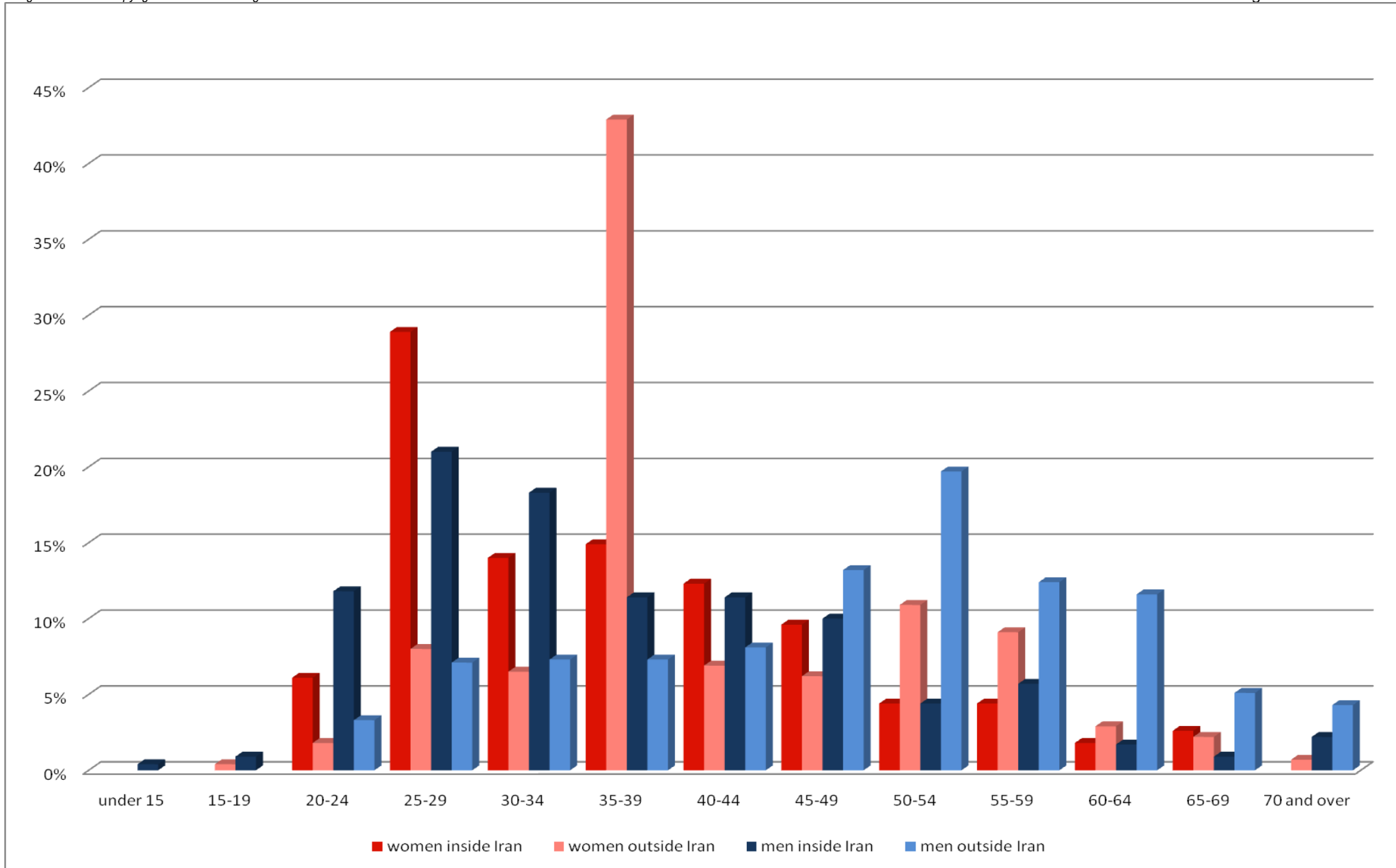


Chart 4: Respondents - Age / Gender / Place of Residence

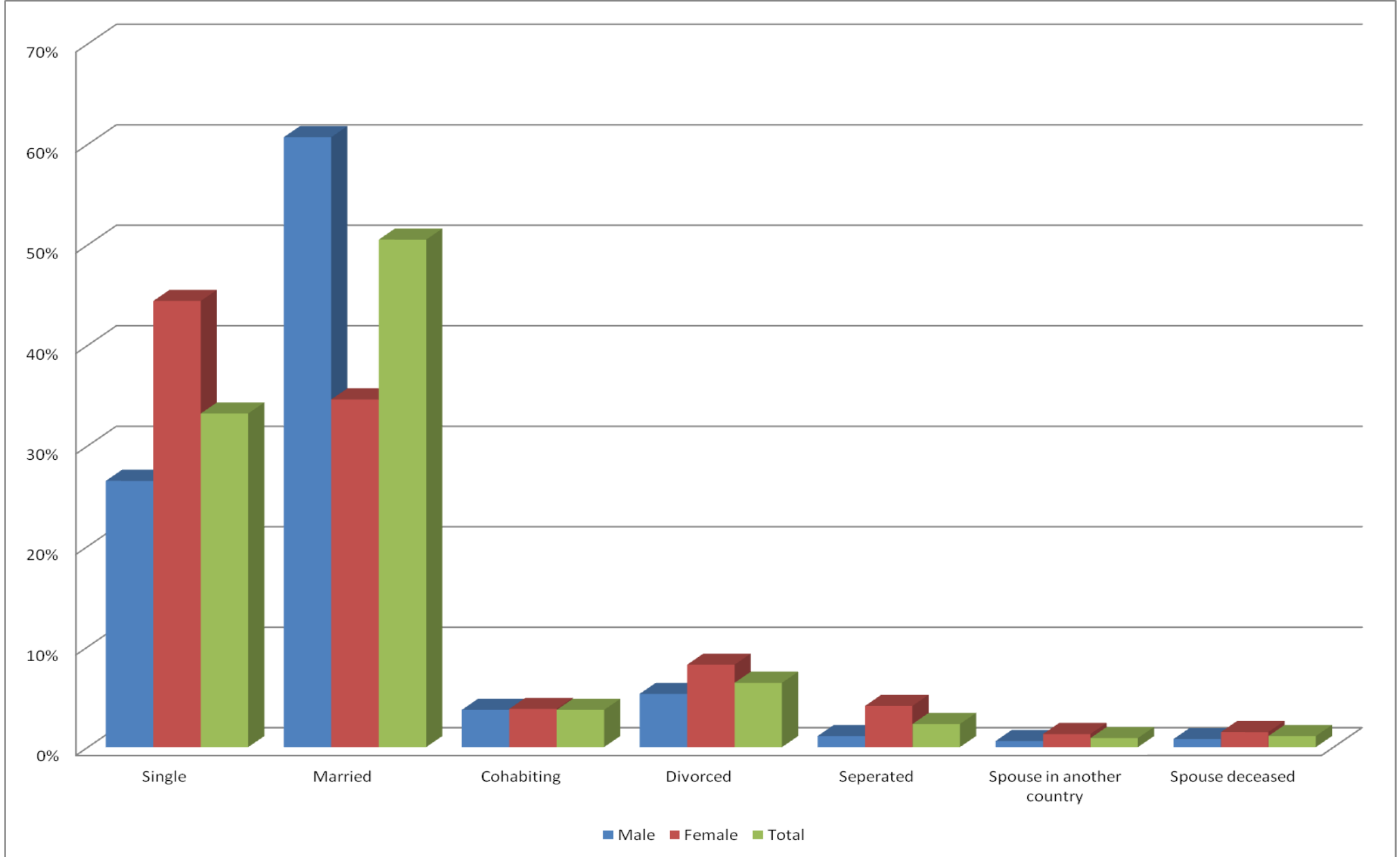


Chart 5: Respondents - Marital Status

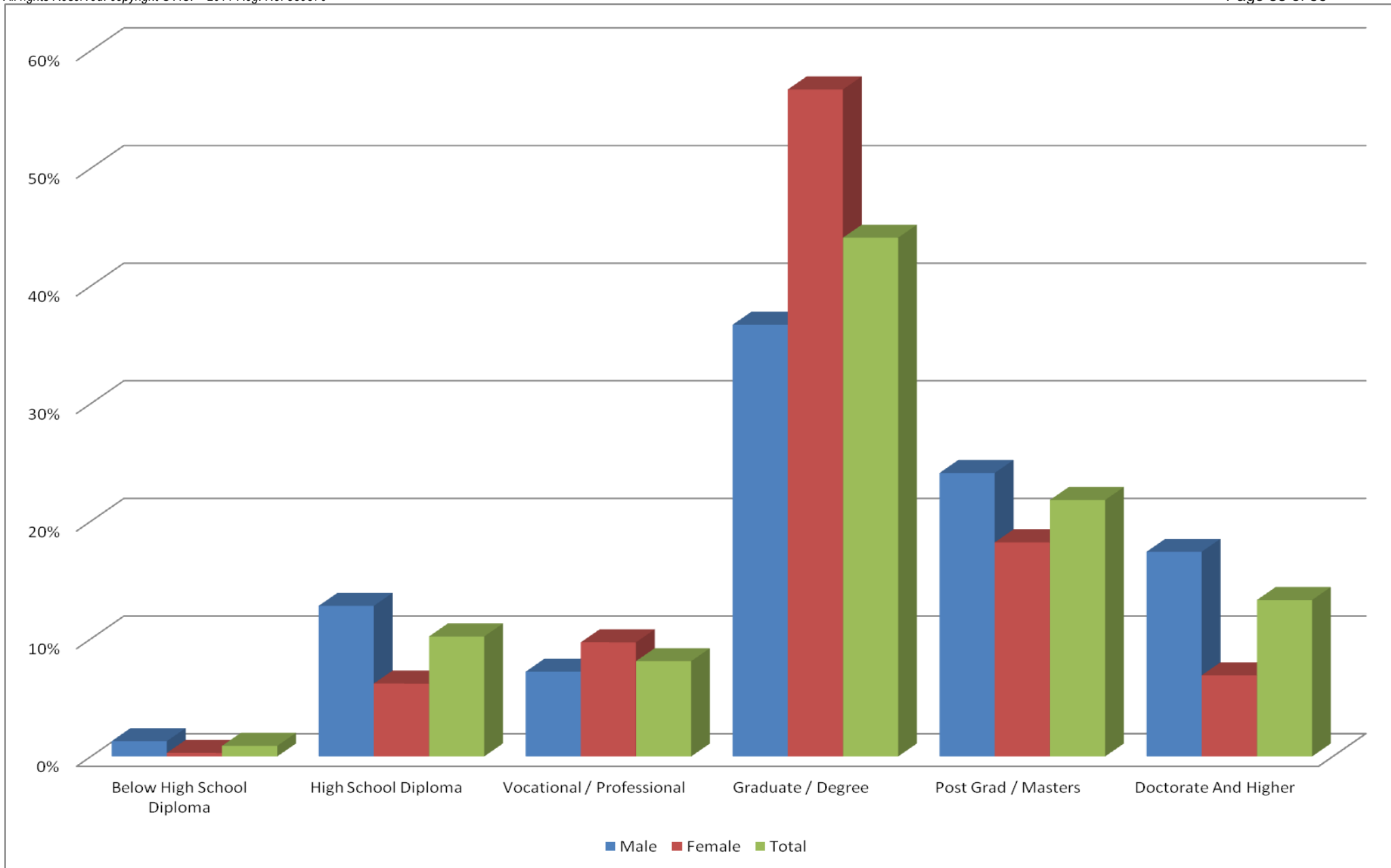


Chart 6: Respondents - Level of Education

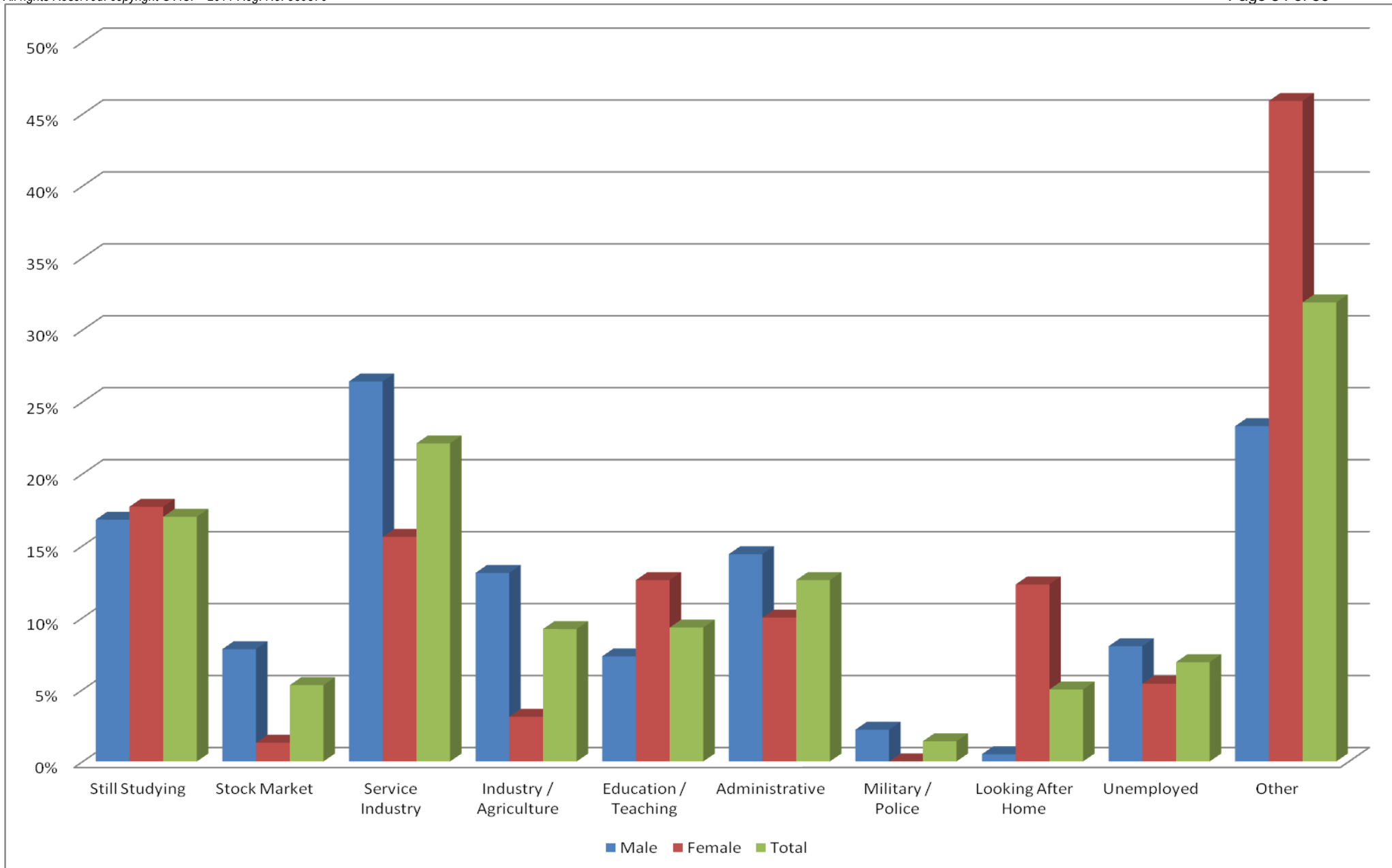


Chart 7: Respondents - Employment Field and Status

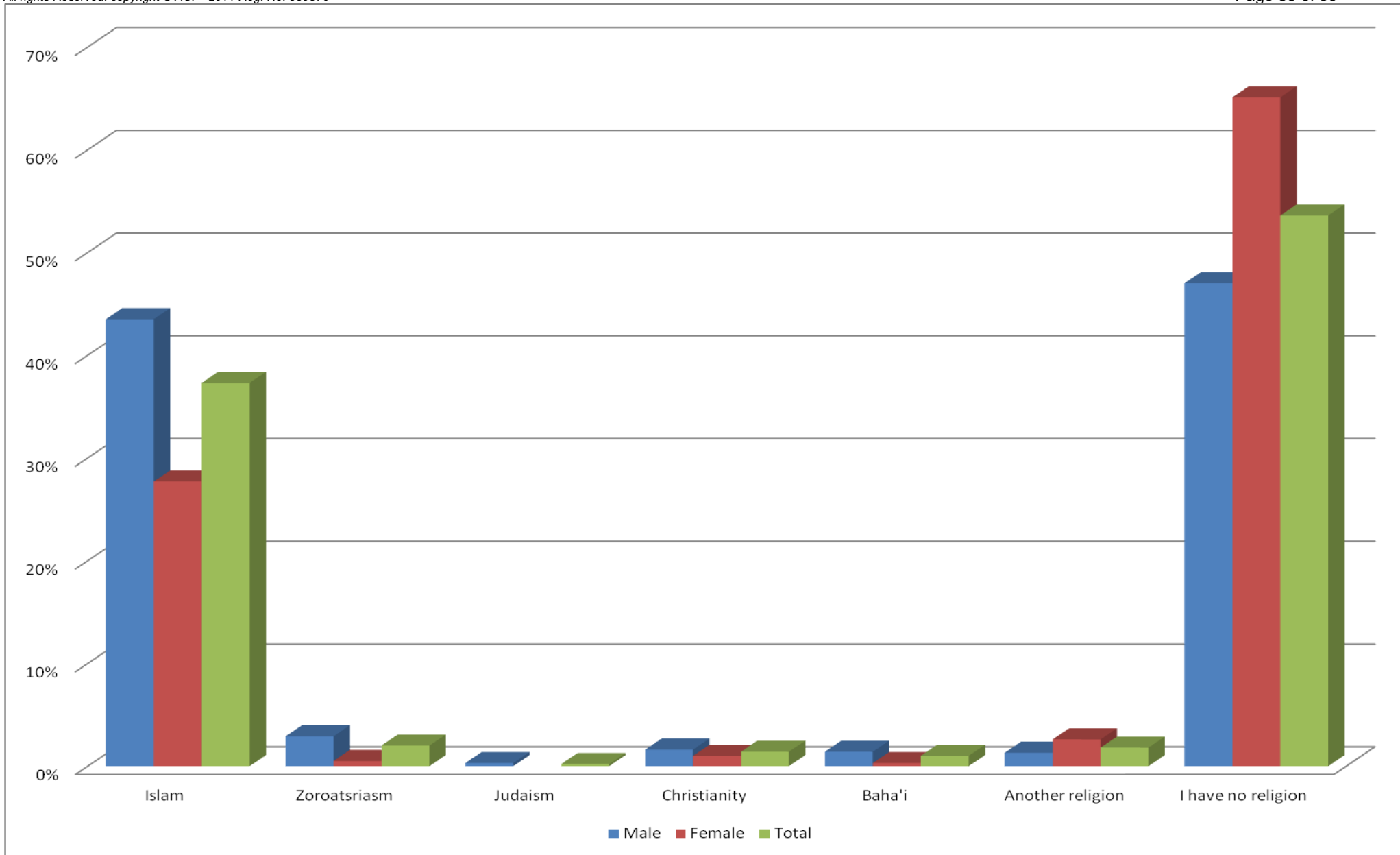


Chart 8: Respondents - Religion

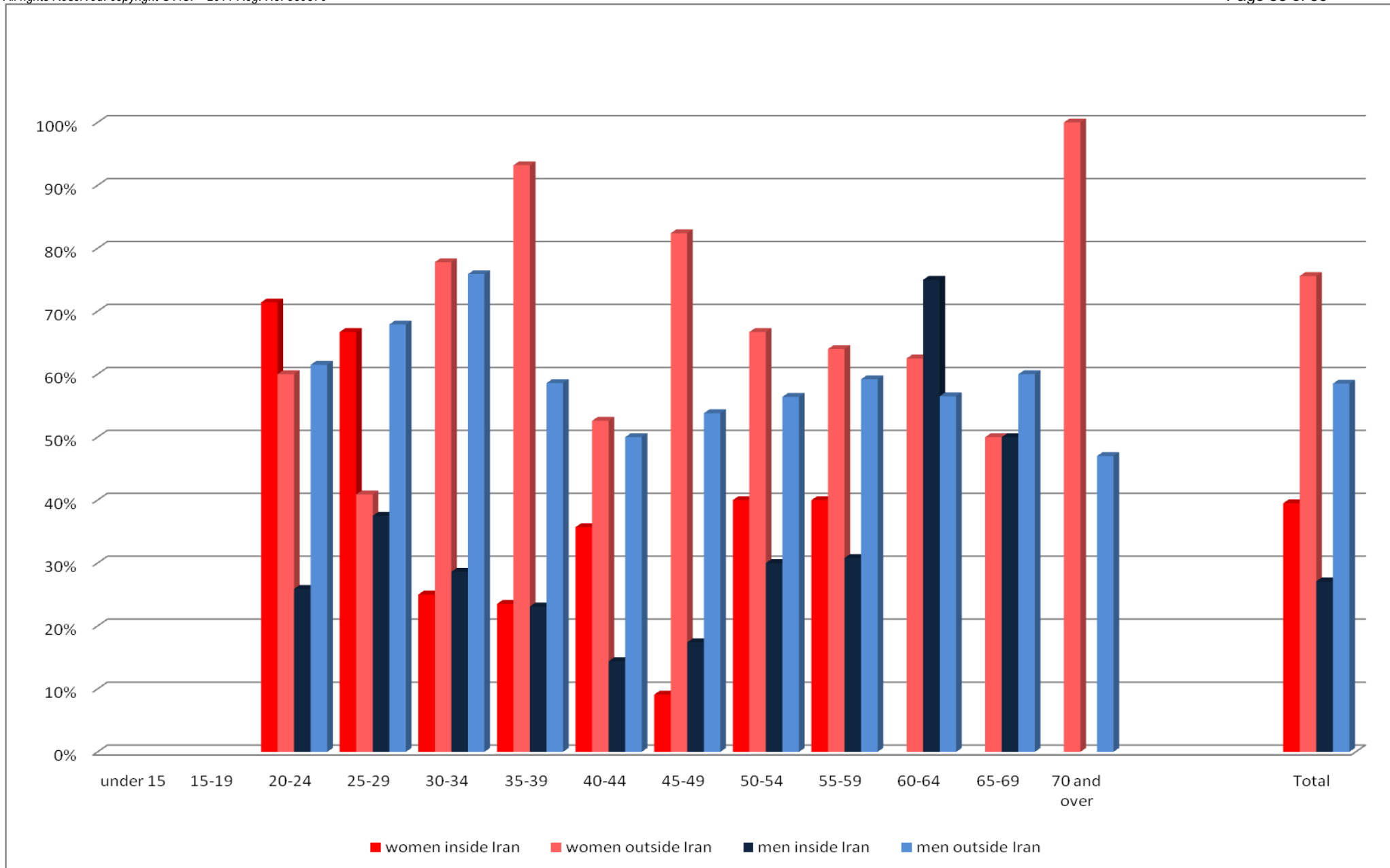


Chart 9: Breakdown of Respondents Who Stated 'I Have No Religion' by Age/Gender/Location

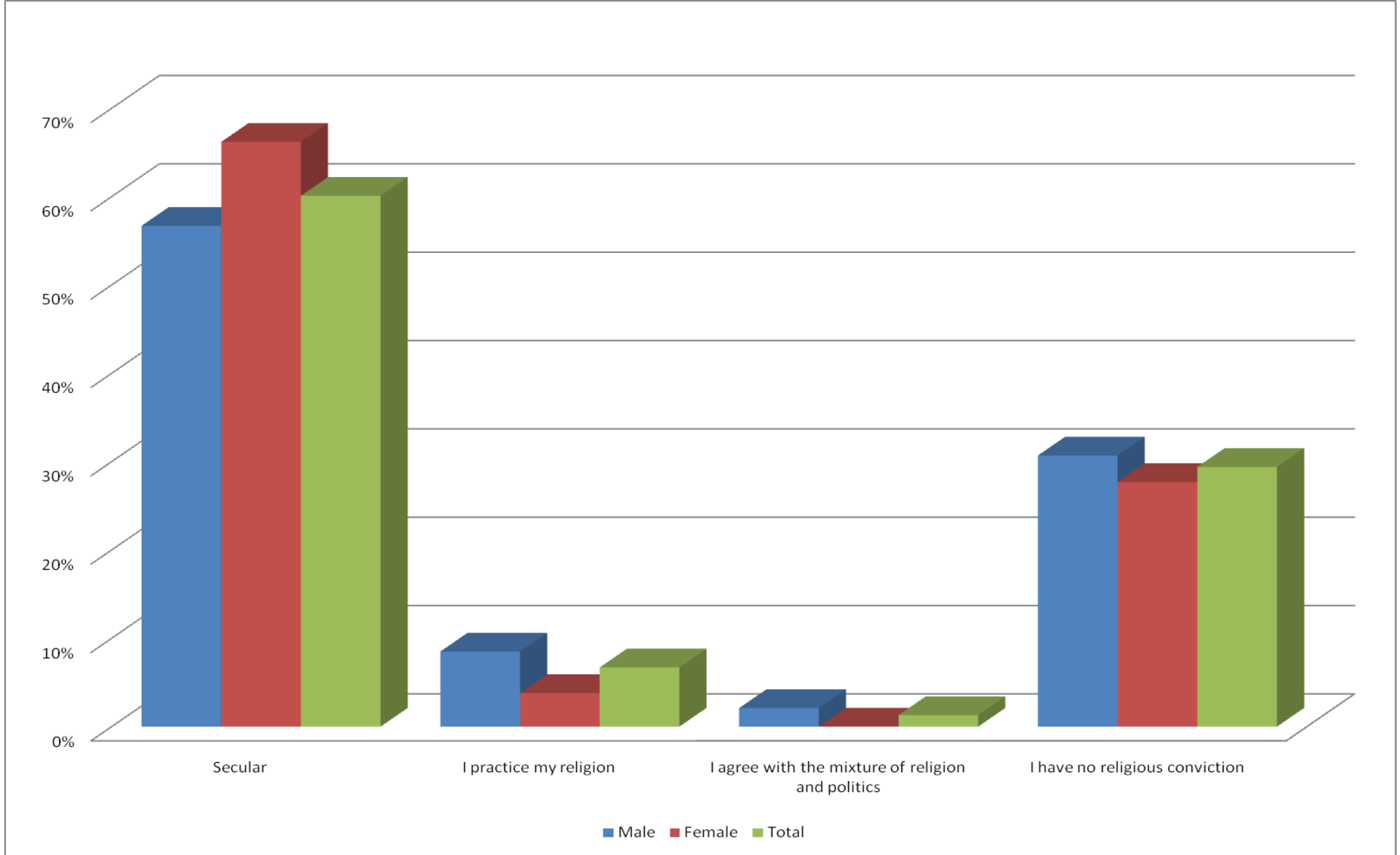


Chart 10: Question 11- What are your religious beliefs?

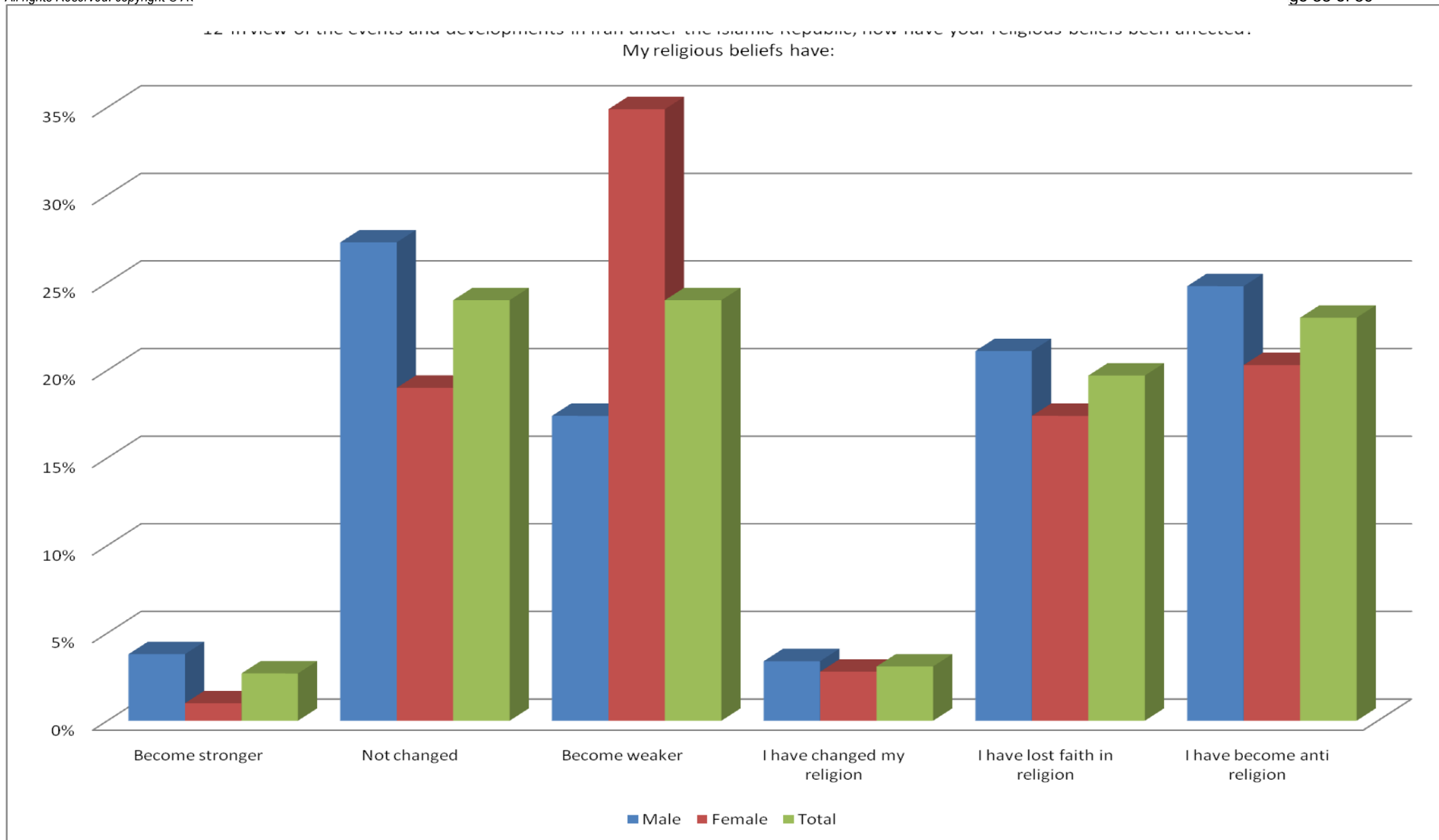


Chart 11: Question 12- In view of the events and developments in Iran under the Islamic Republic; how have your religious beliefs been affected?

My religious beliefs have:

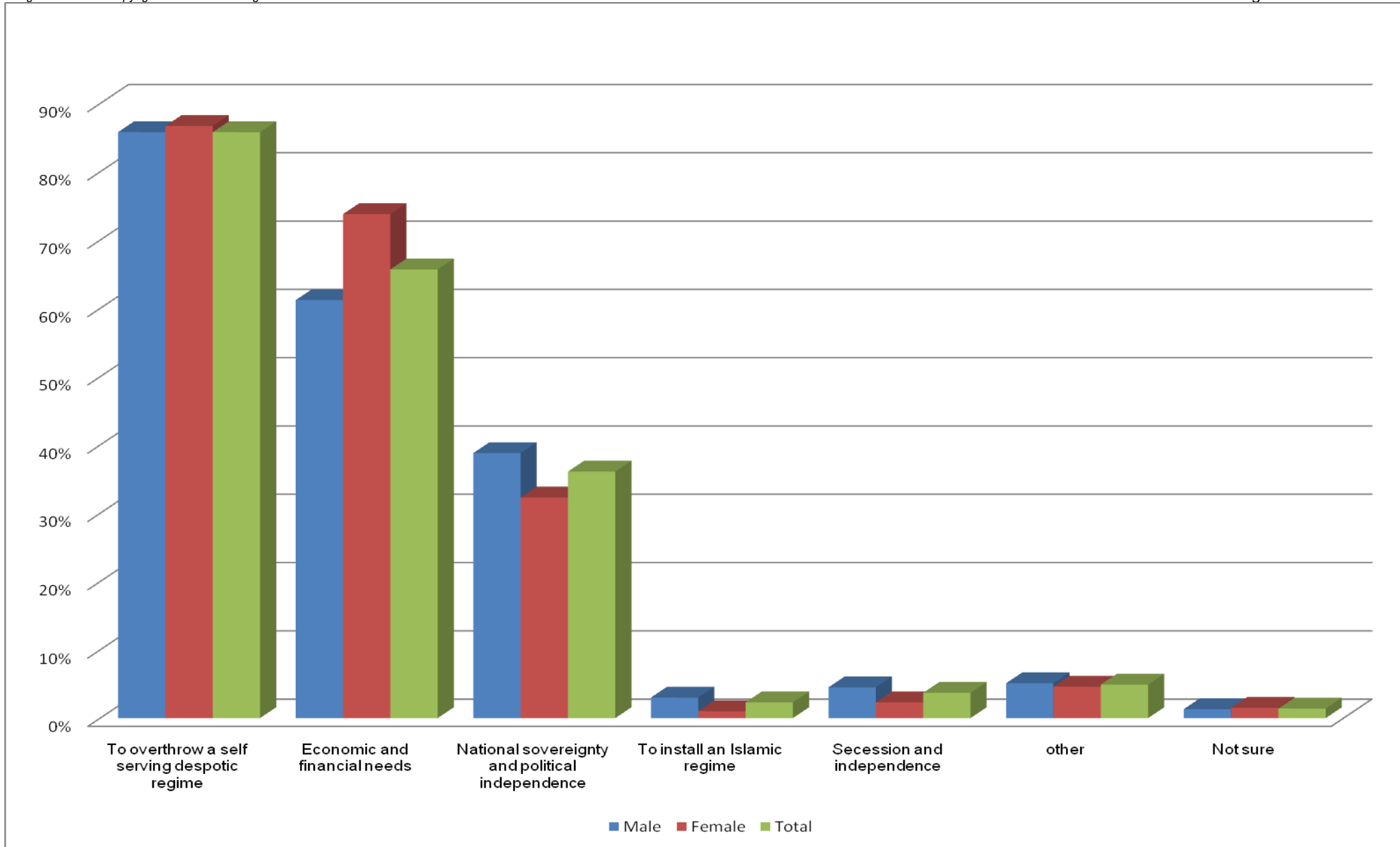


Chart 12: Question 14- In your view what are the demands of the people in recent uprisings (You May Choose More Than One Topic)

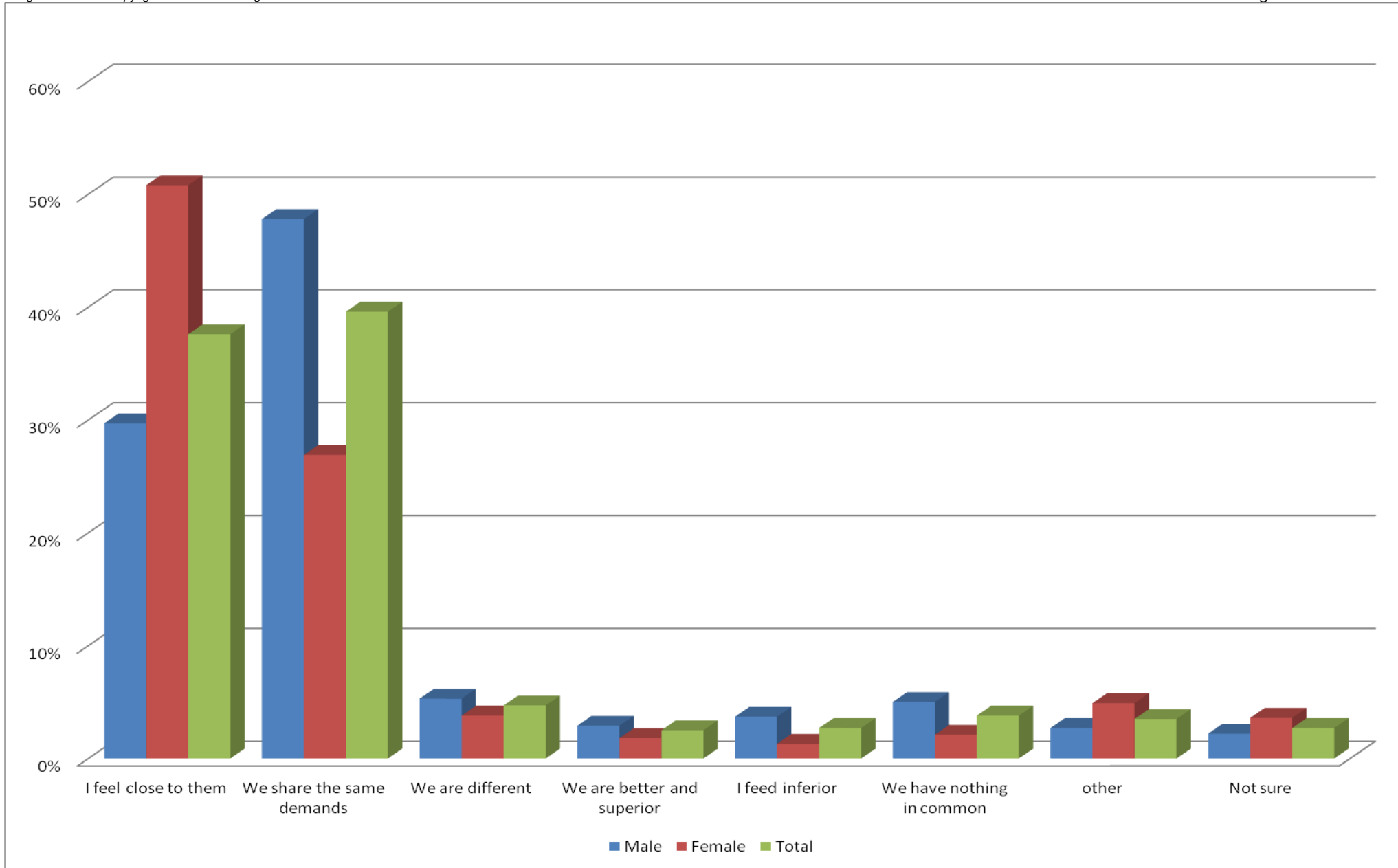


Chart 13: Question 15 - How do you feel about the popular movements of the region?

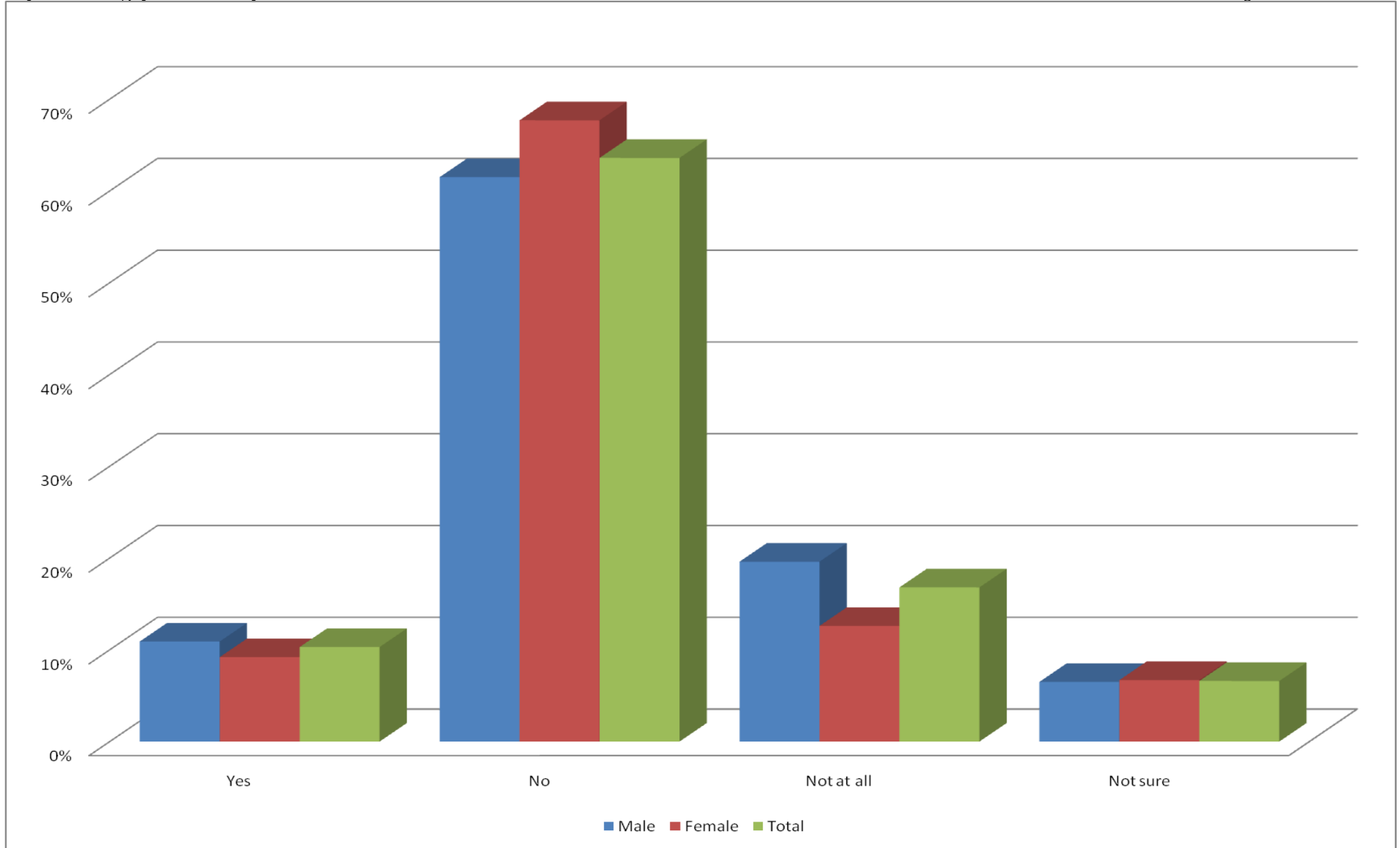


Chart 14: Question 17 - Do you think the recent uprisings have a religious motivation?

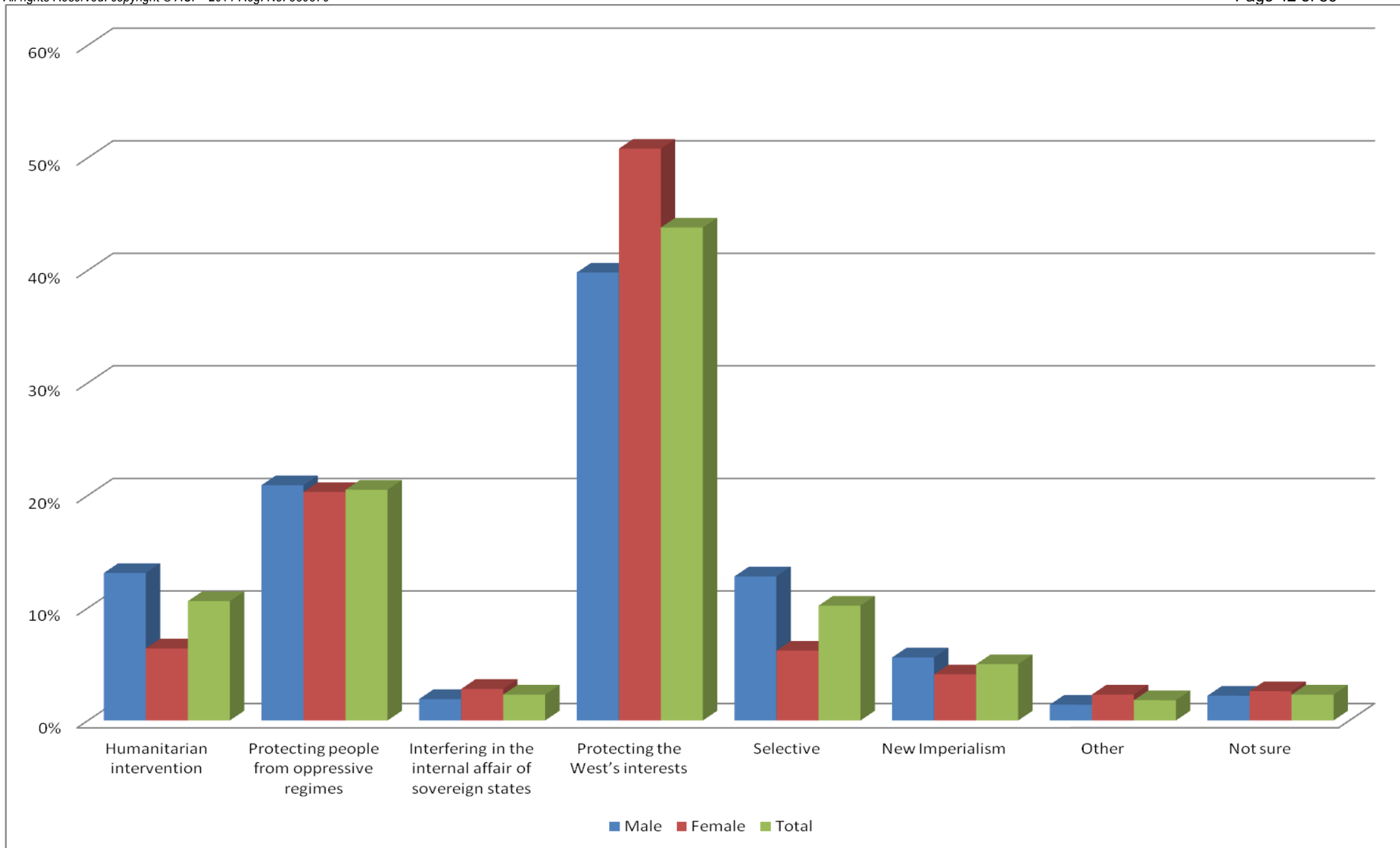


Chart 15: Question 20- How would you assess the role of foreign powers in the countries of the region (Tunisia. Egypt ...)?

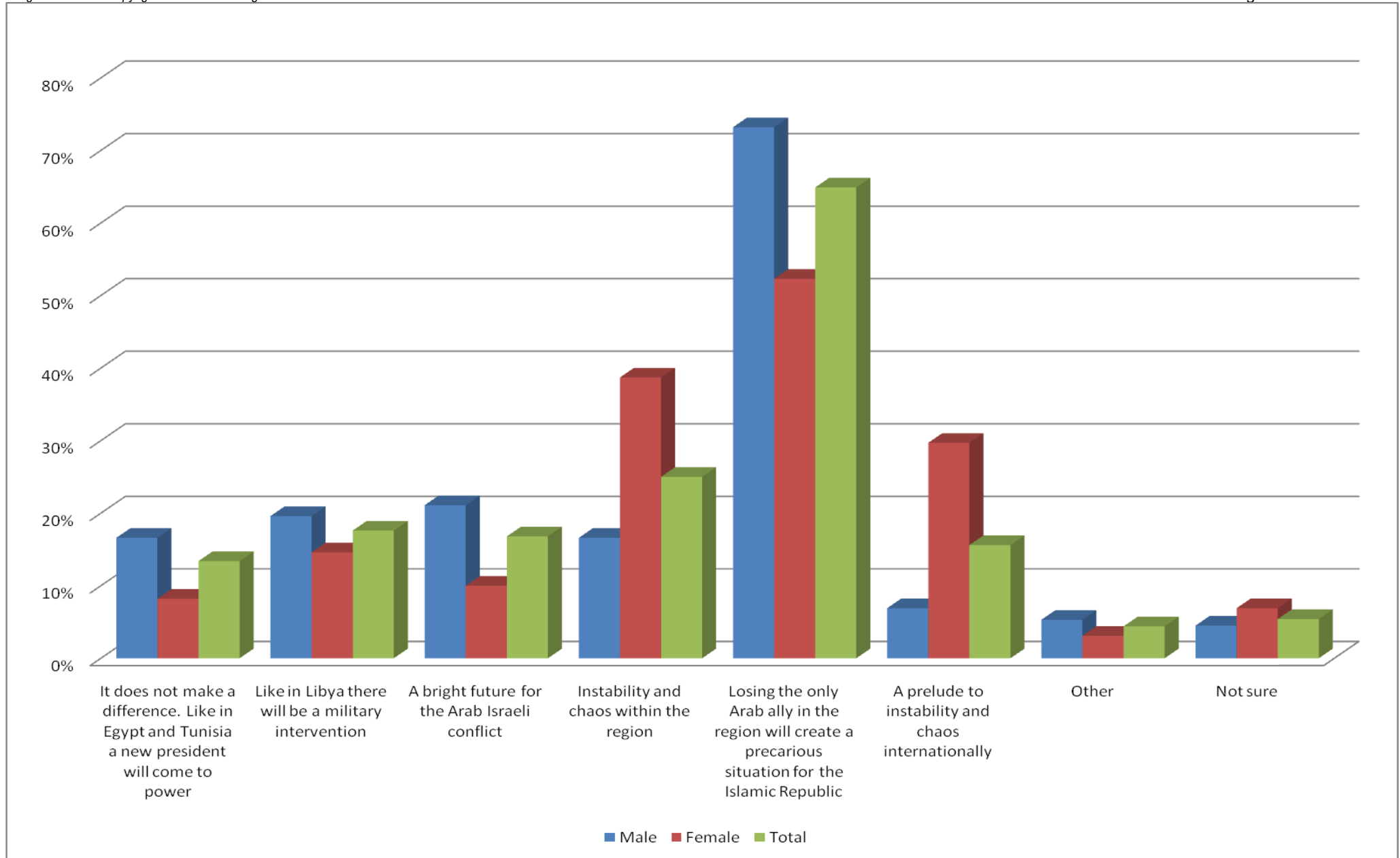


Chart 16: Question 21- In view of Syria's sensitive position. how would you assess the fall of the Syrian regime? (multiple answers)

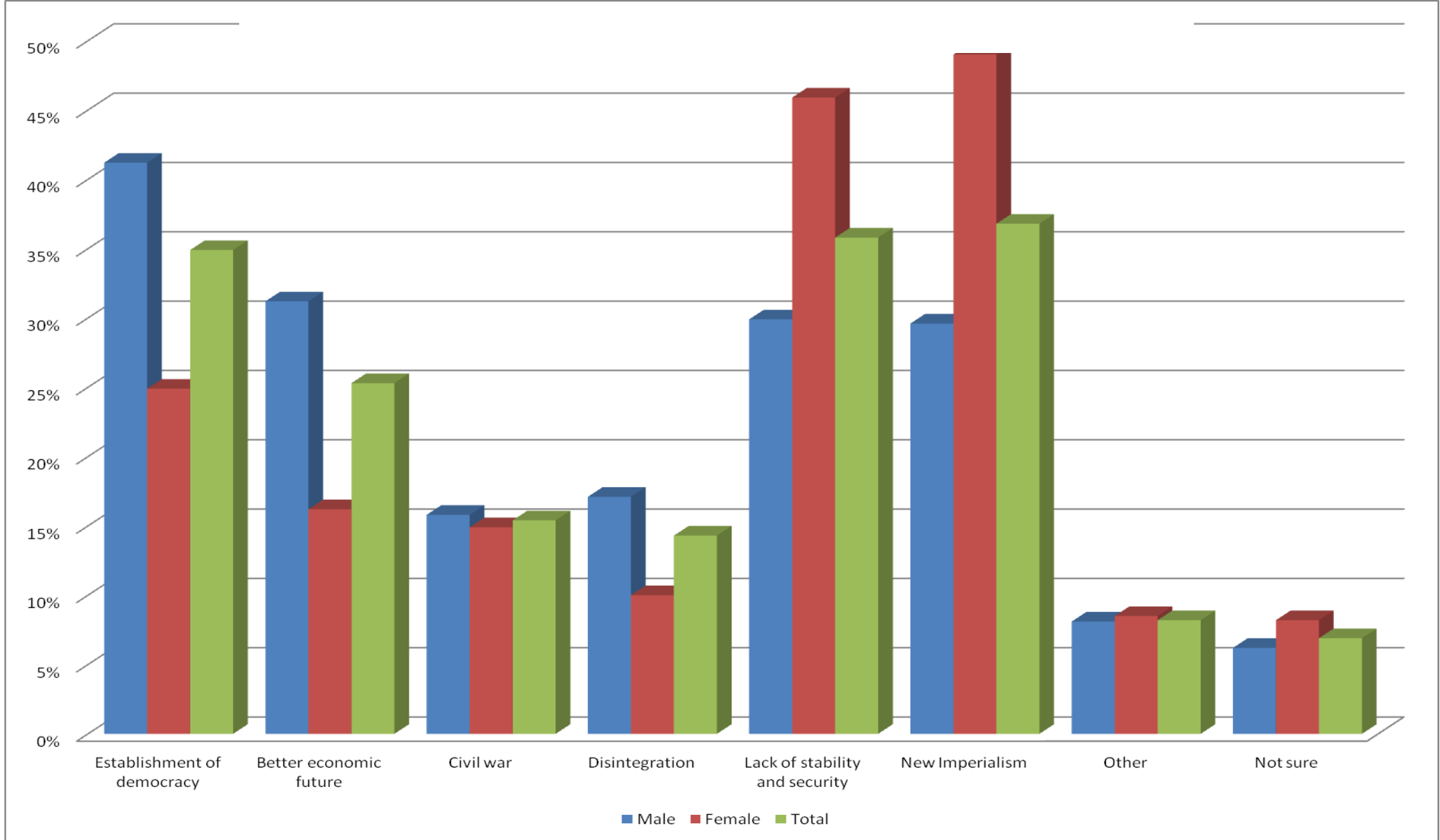


Chart 17: Question 22- In your view foreign political intervention in the region will lead to which of the following (multiple answers)

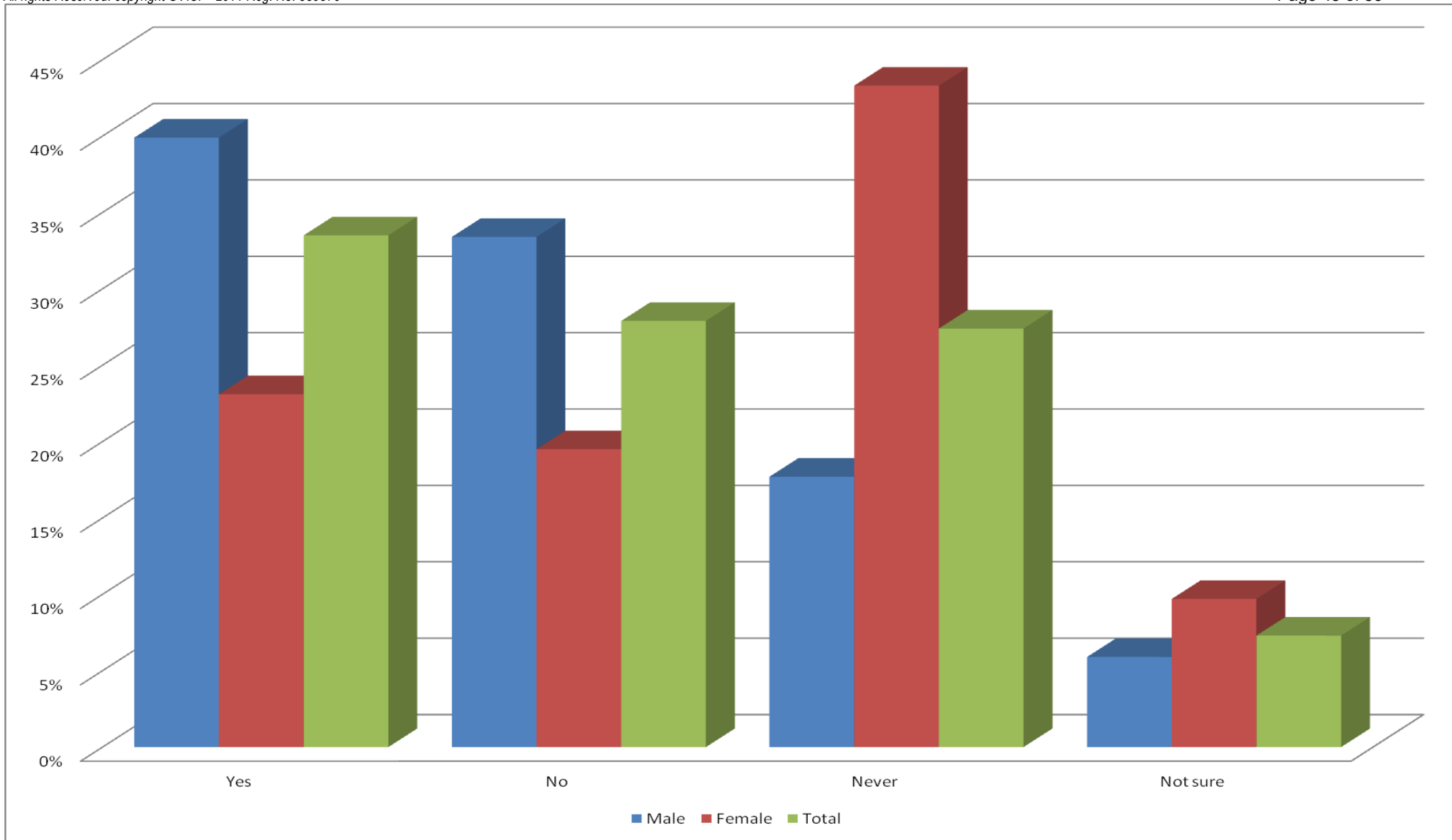


Chart 18: Question 23 - Do you agree with the foreign powers' military intervention to safeguard human rights in the region?

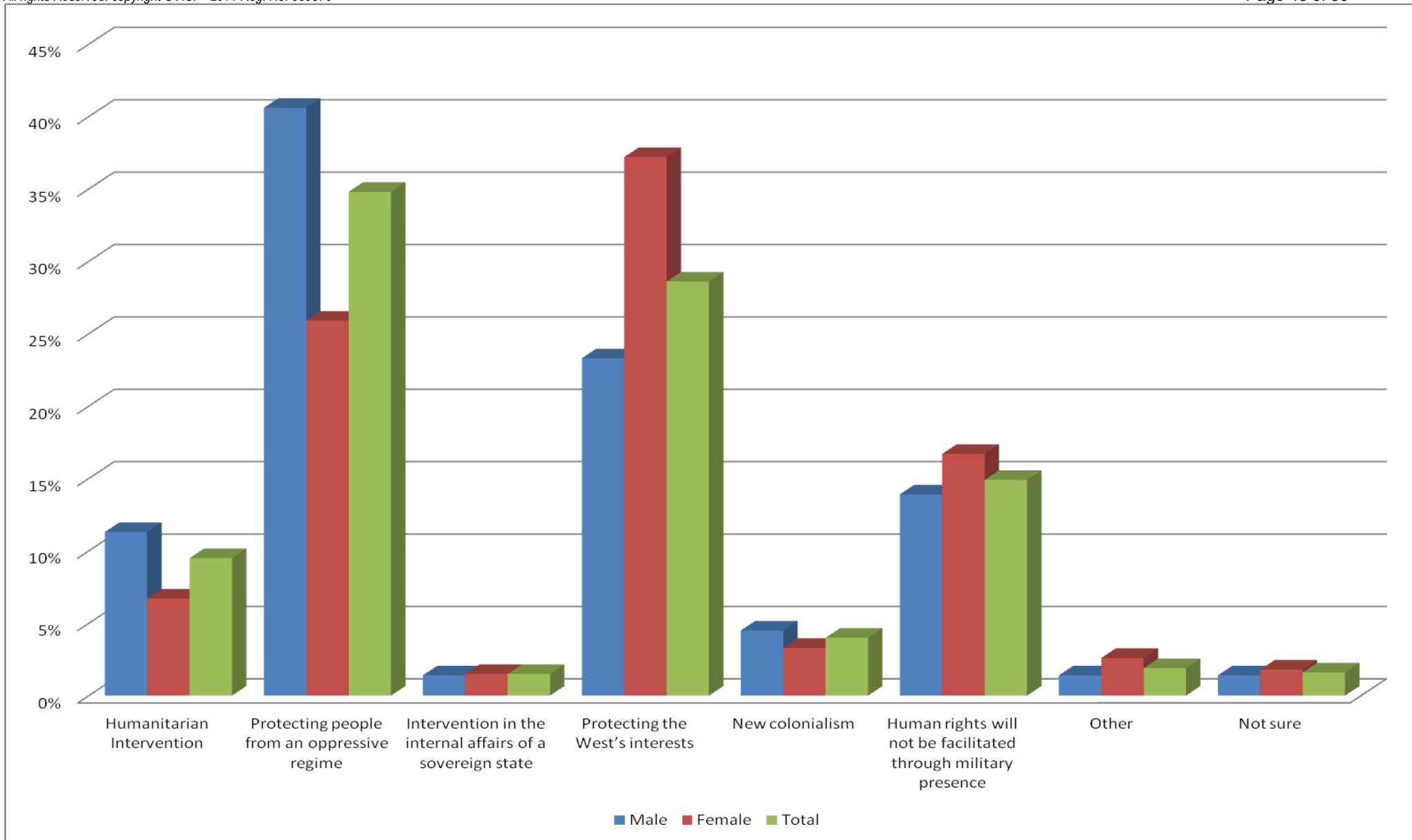


Chart 19: Question 24 - In the case of Libya. the UN Security Council passed a resolution for the first time calling for military action as humanitarian intervention. How would you assess this?

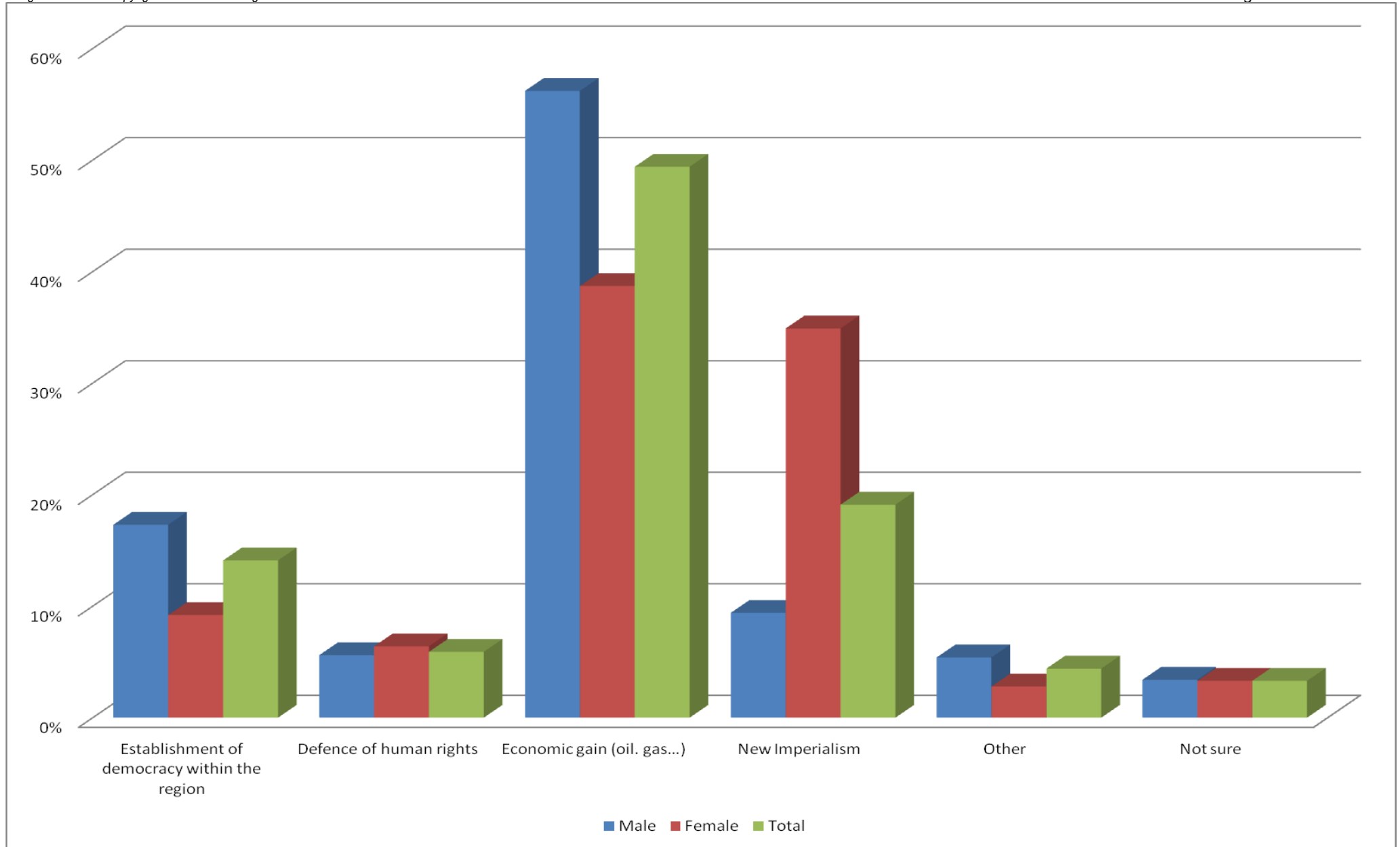


Chart 20: Question 25 - In your view what is the ultimate goal for foreign presence in the region?

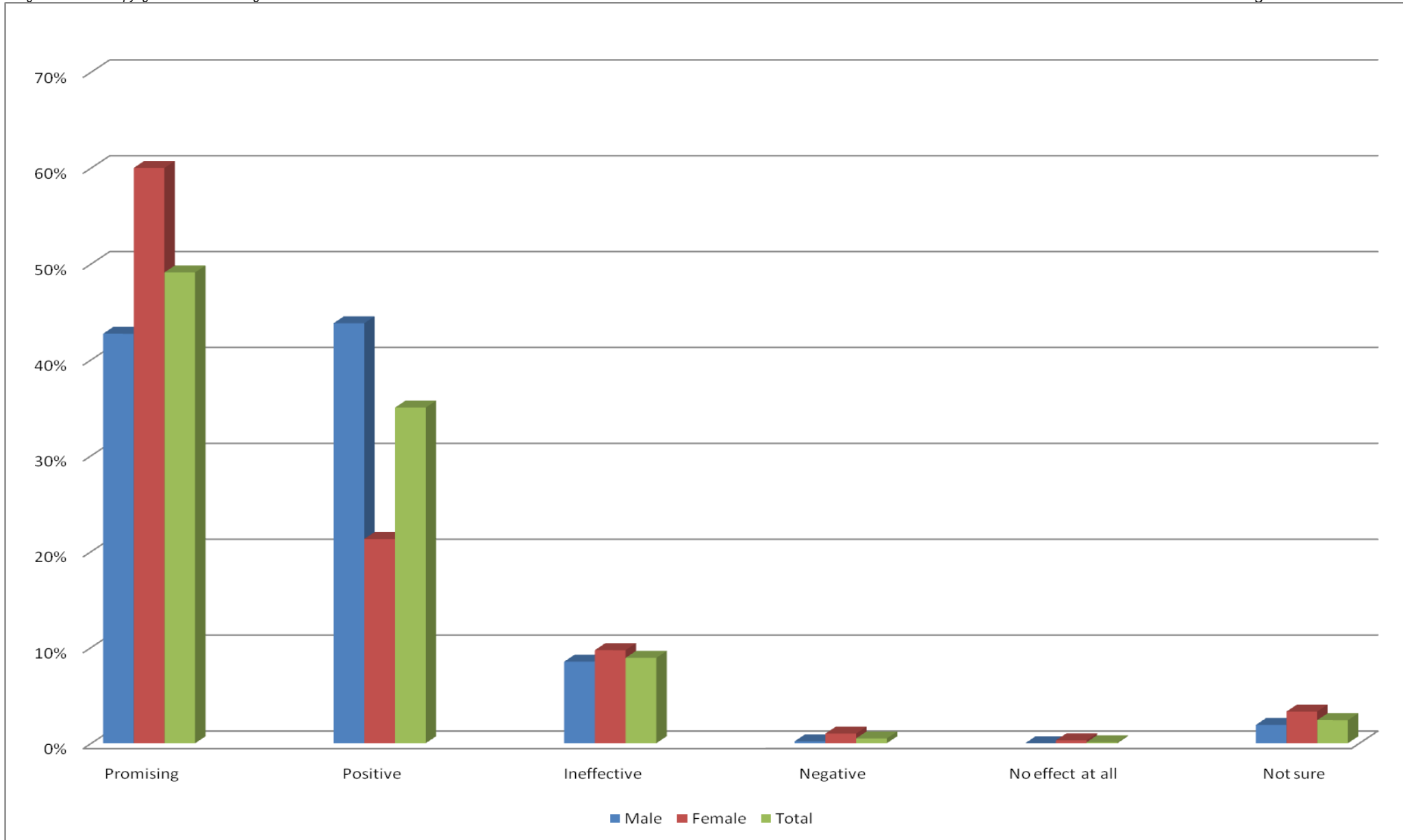


Chart 21: Question 28- How would you assess the effects of the movements within the region of the movement in Iran?

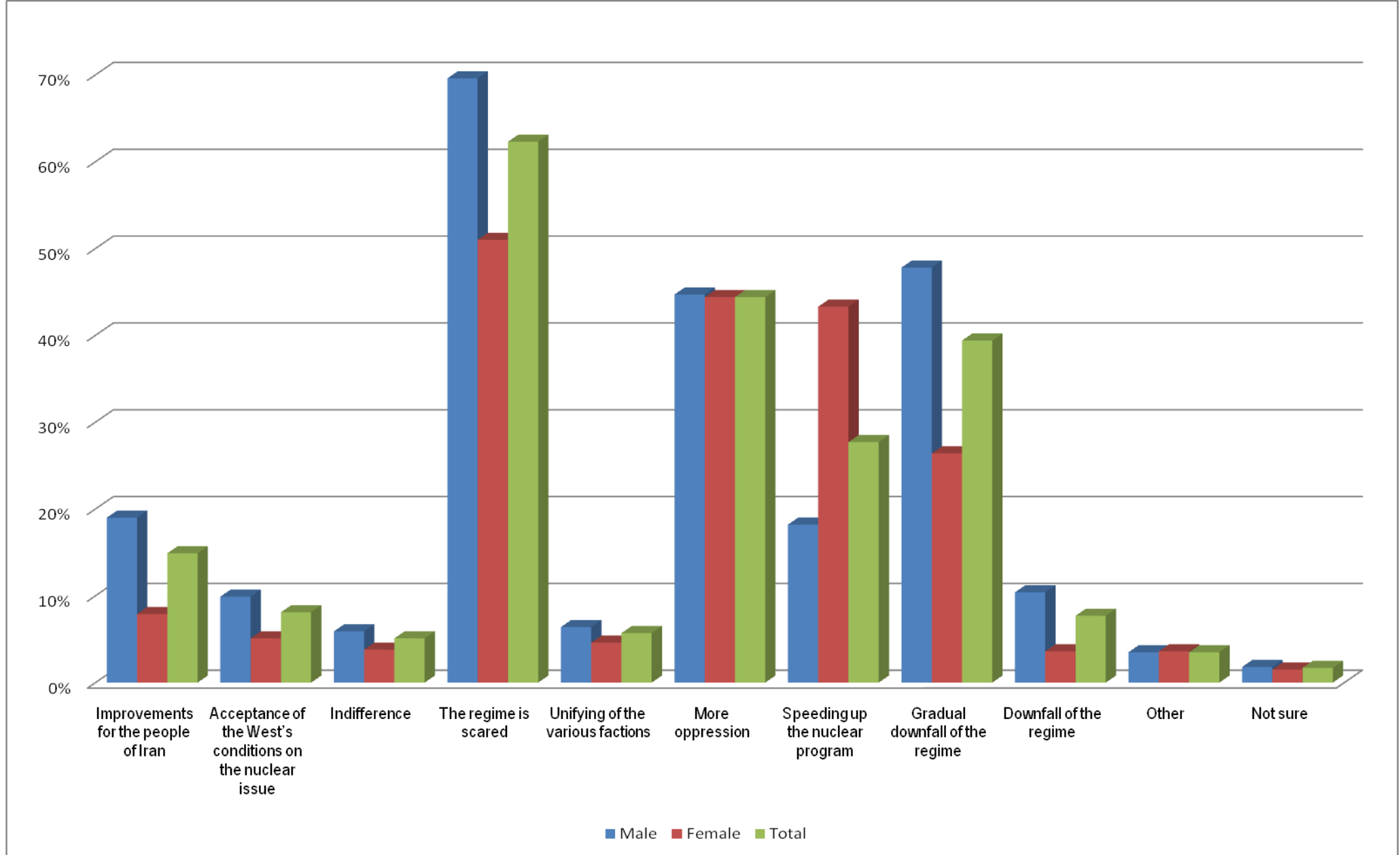


Chart 22: Question 29- How do you see the recent events in the region affecting the Islamic Republic? (Multiple answers)

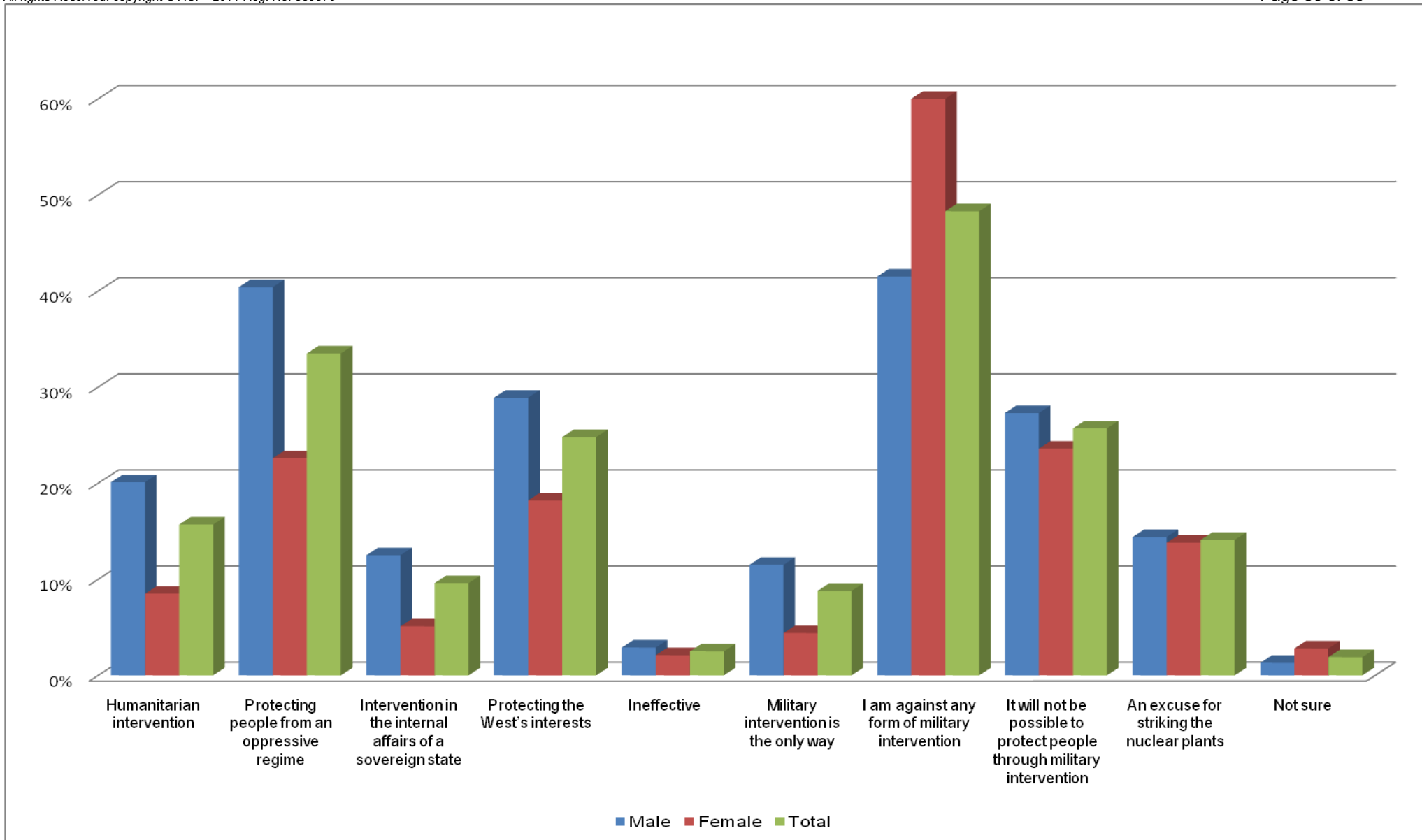


Chart 23: Question 30- How would you view a UN Security Council Resolution (like Resolution 1973 against Libya) that allows military intervention to protect the people of Iran? (Multiple answers)

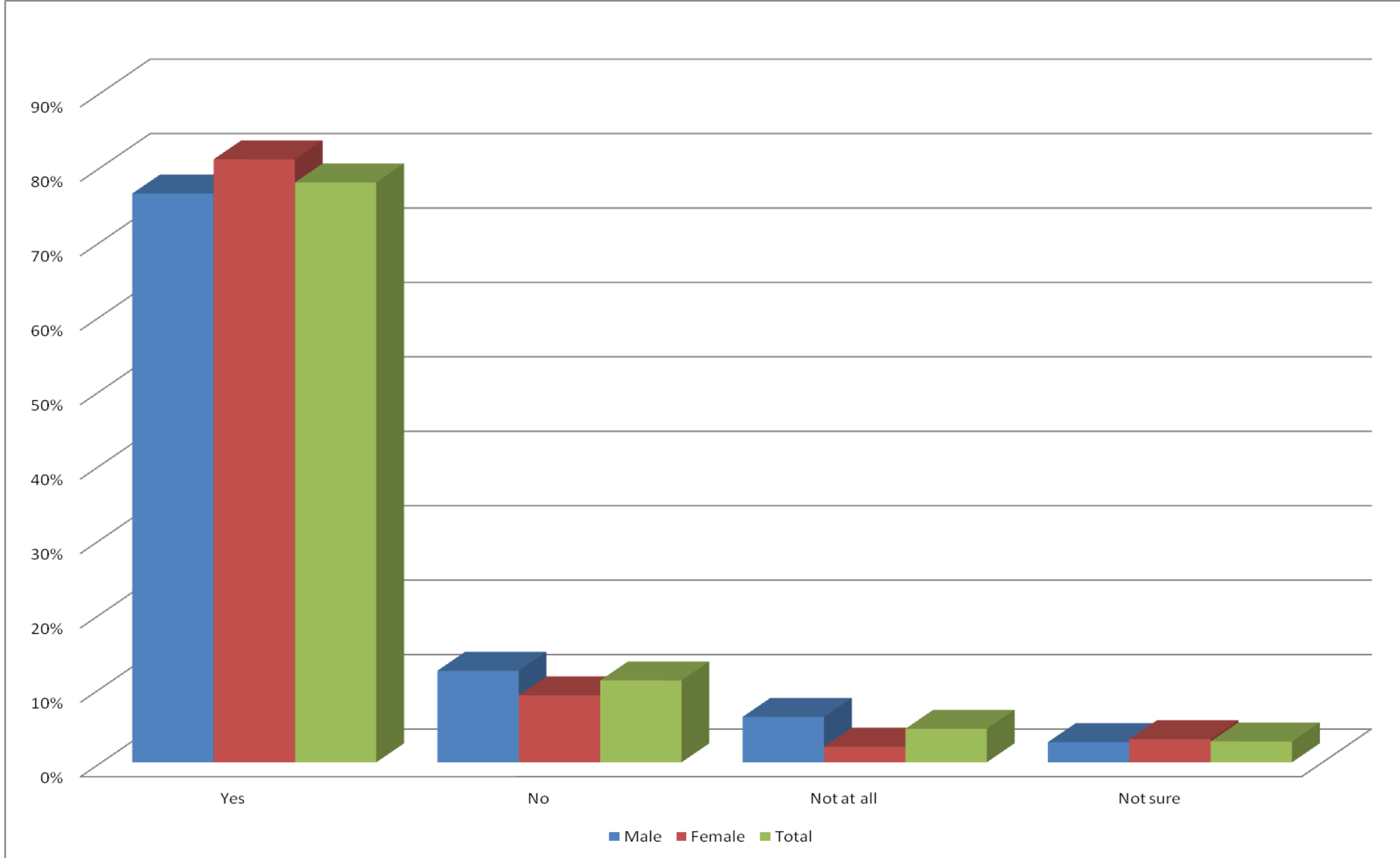


Chart 24: Question 31- In your view does the popular movement in Iran need foreign support?

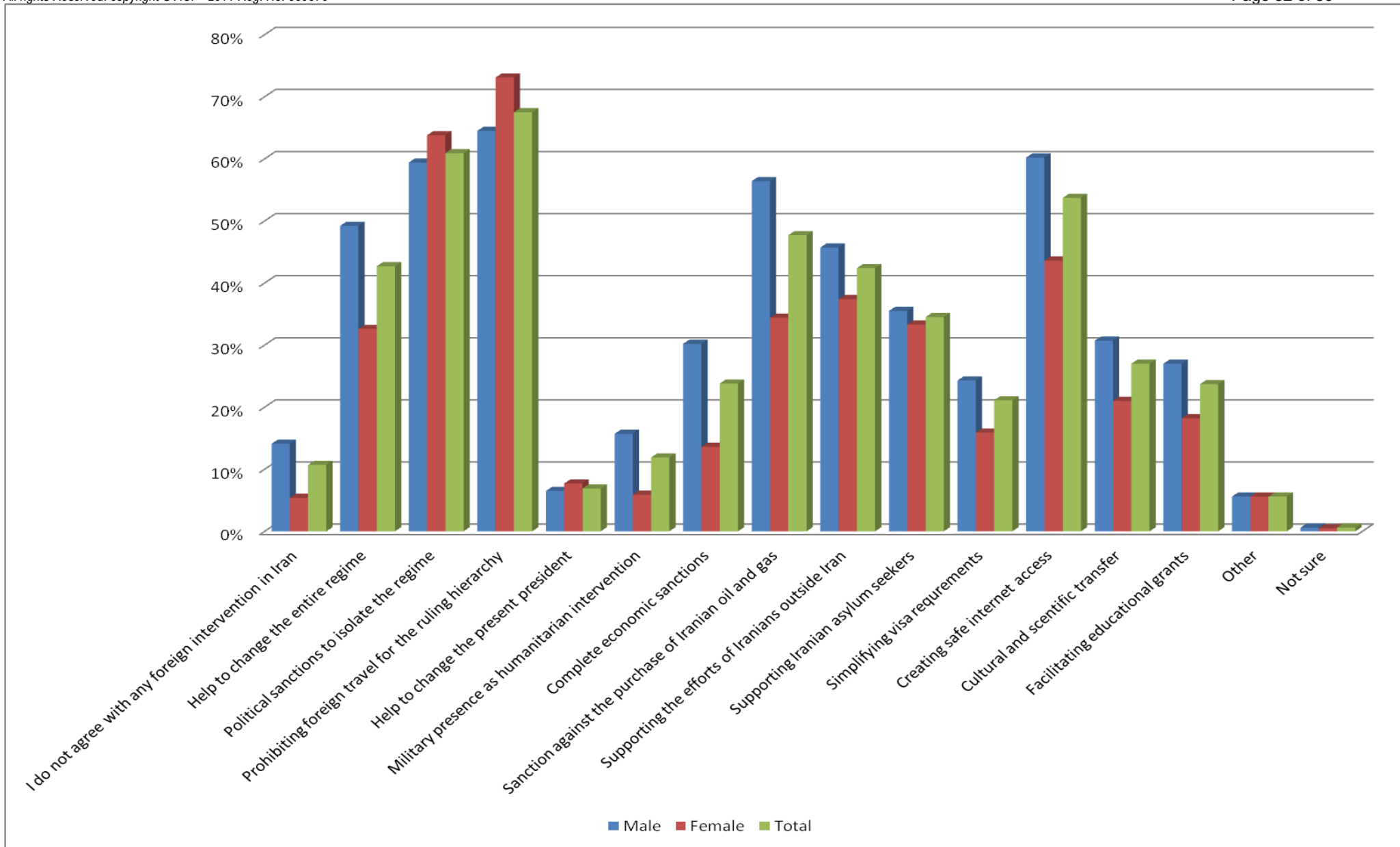


Chart 25: Question 32- In view of the above question how can this support be? (multiple answers)

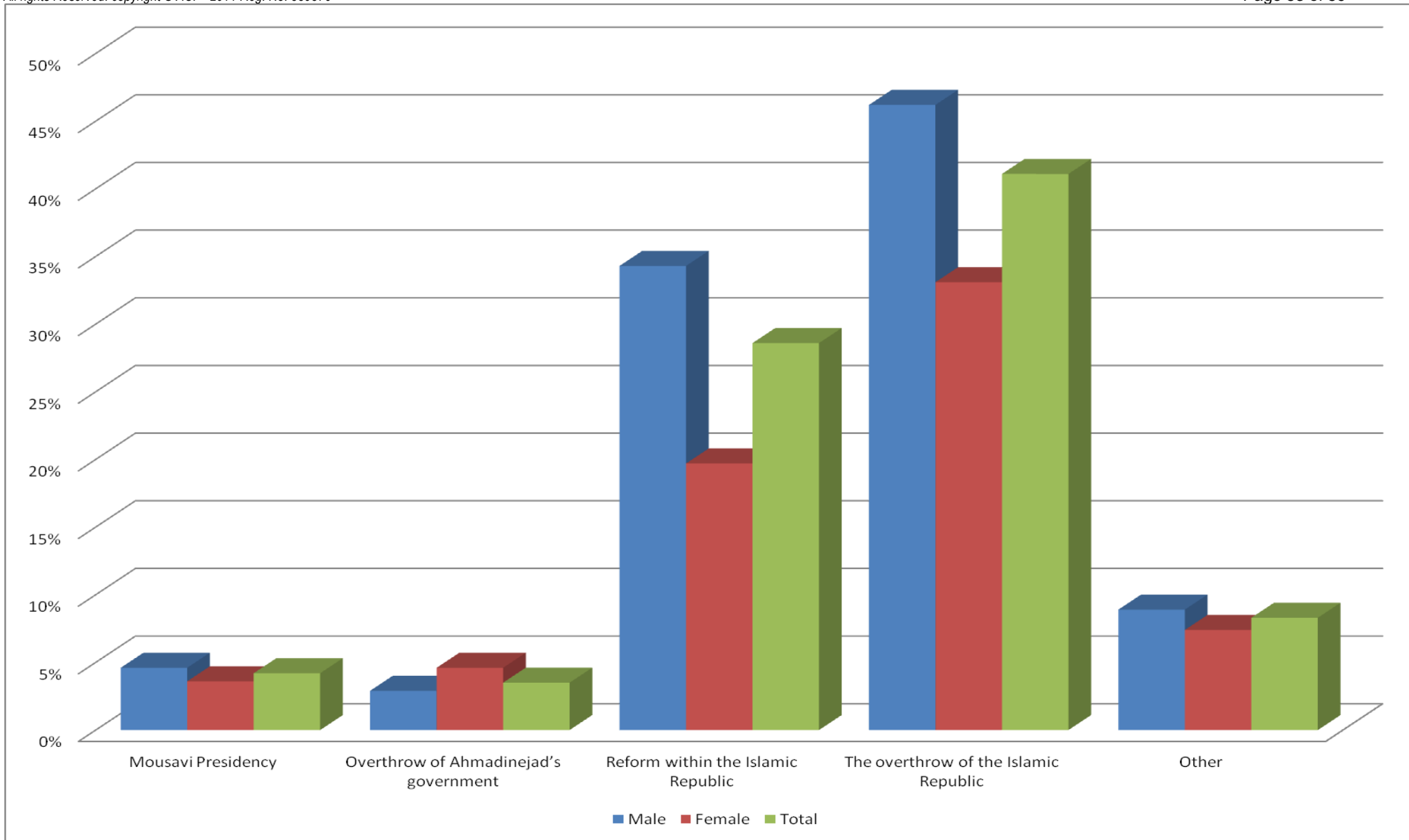


Chart 26: Question 33 - How would you describe the 'Green Movement's' goals today?

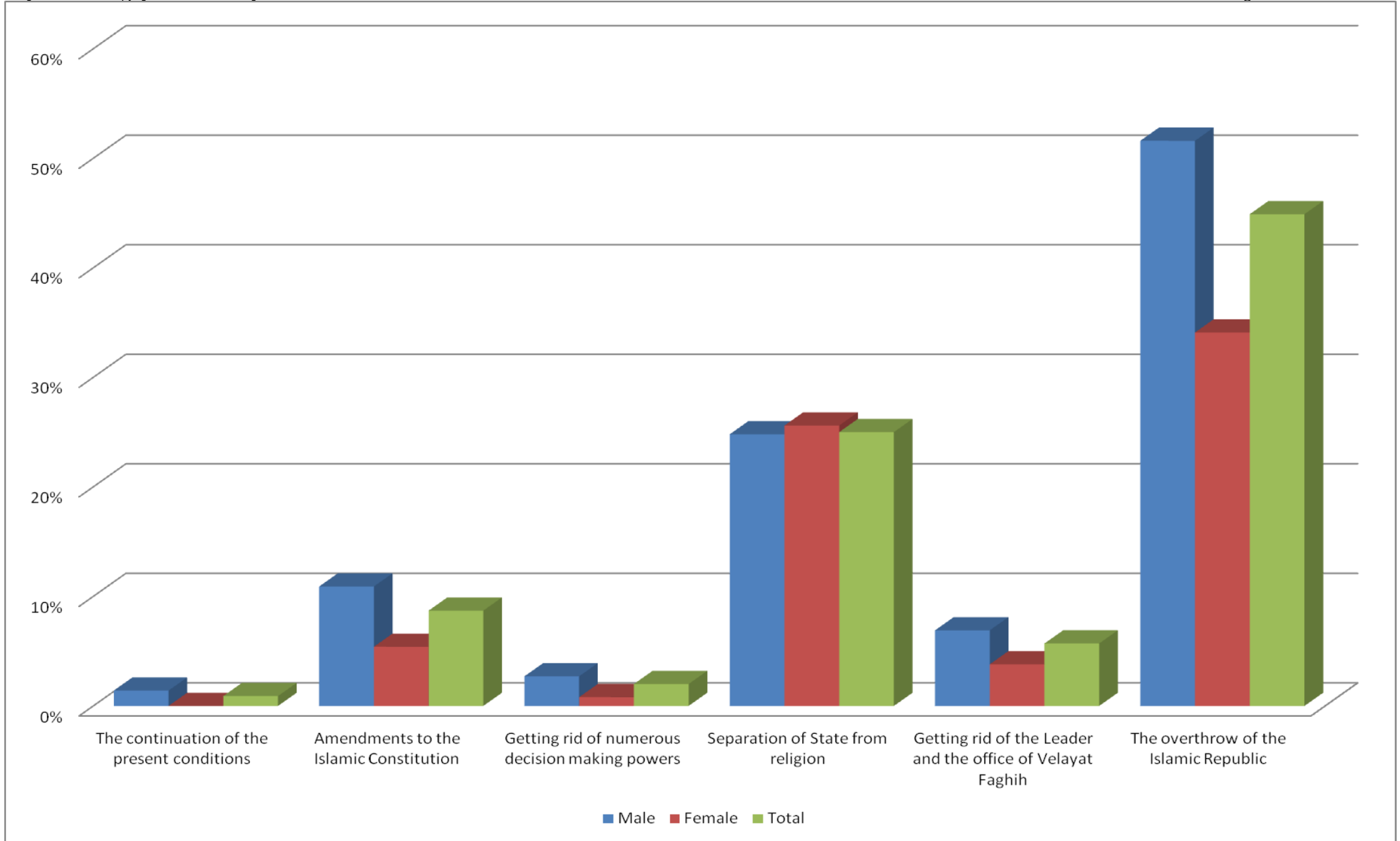


Chart 27: Question 36- How can a democratic rule be realised?

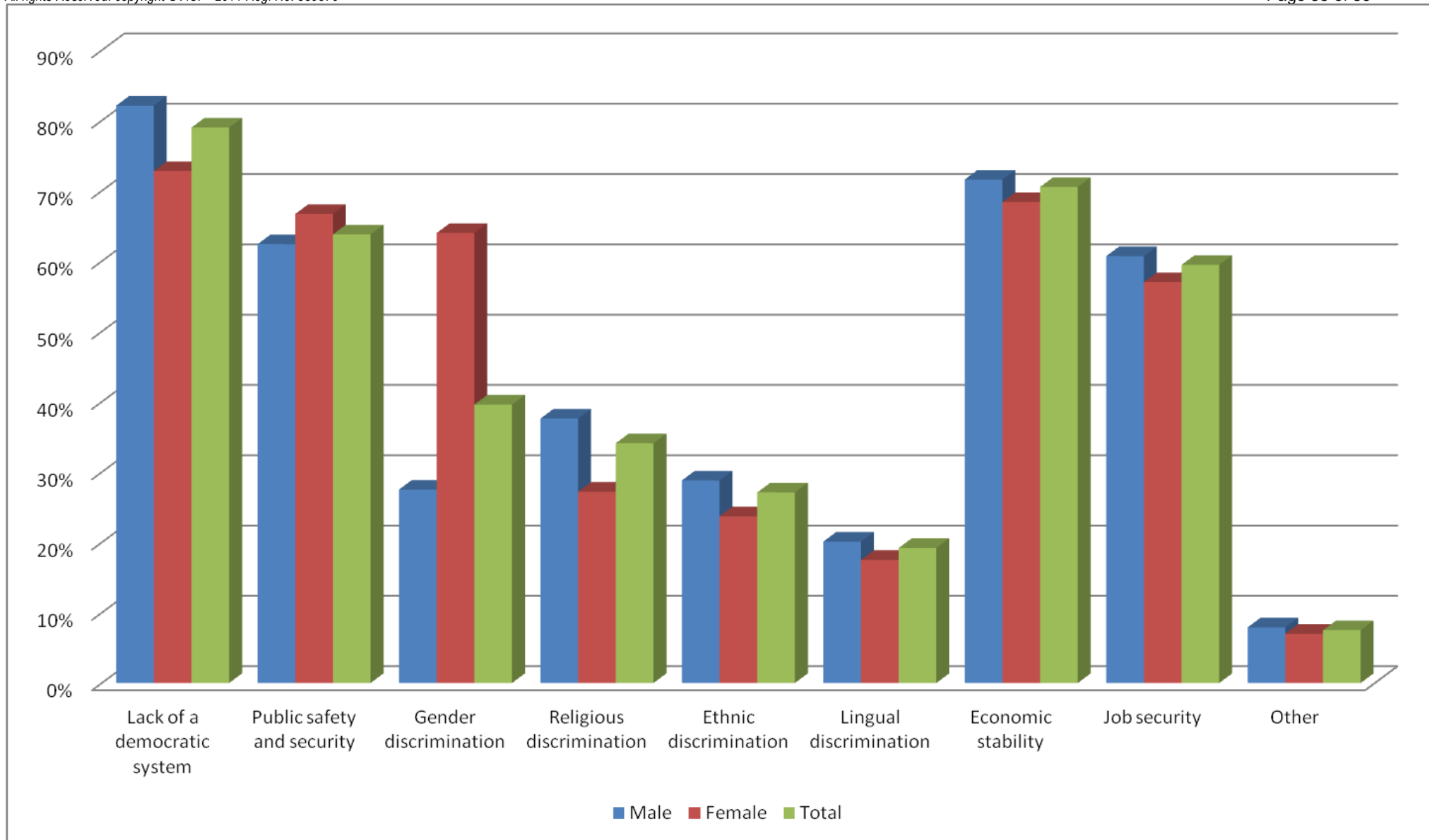


Chart 28: Question 41- What do feel the most shortcomings are? (You may choose more than one topic)

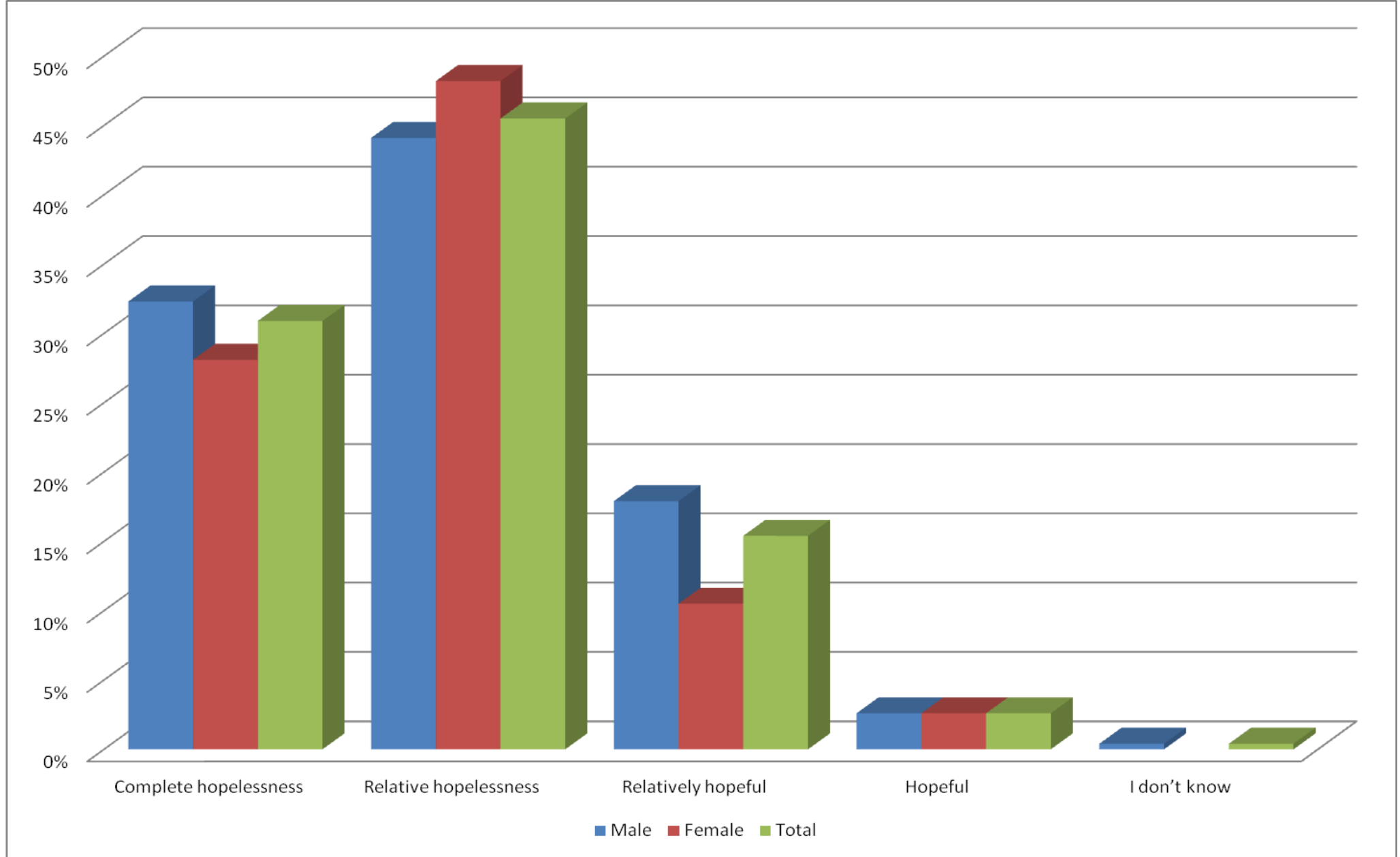


Chart 29: Question 42- How does Iran's young generation view their future?

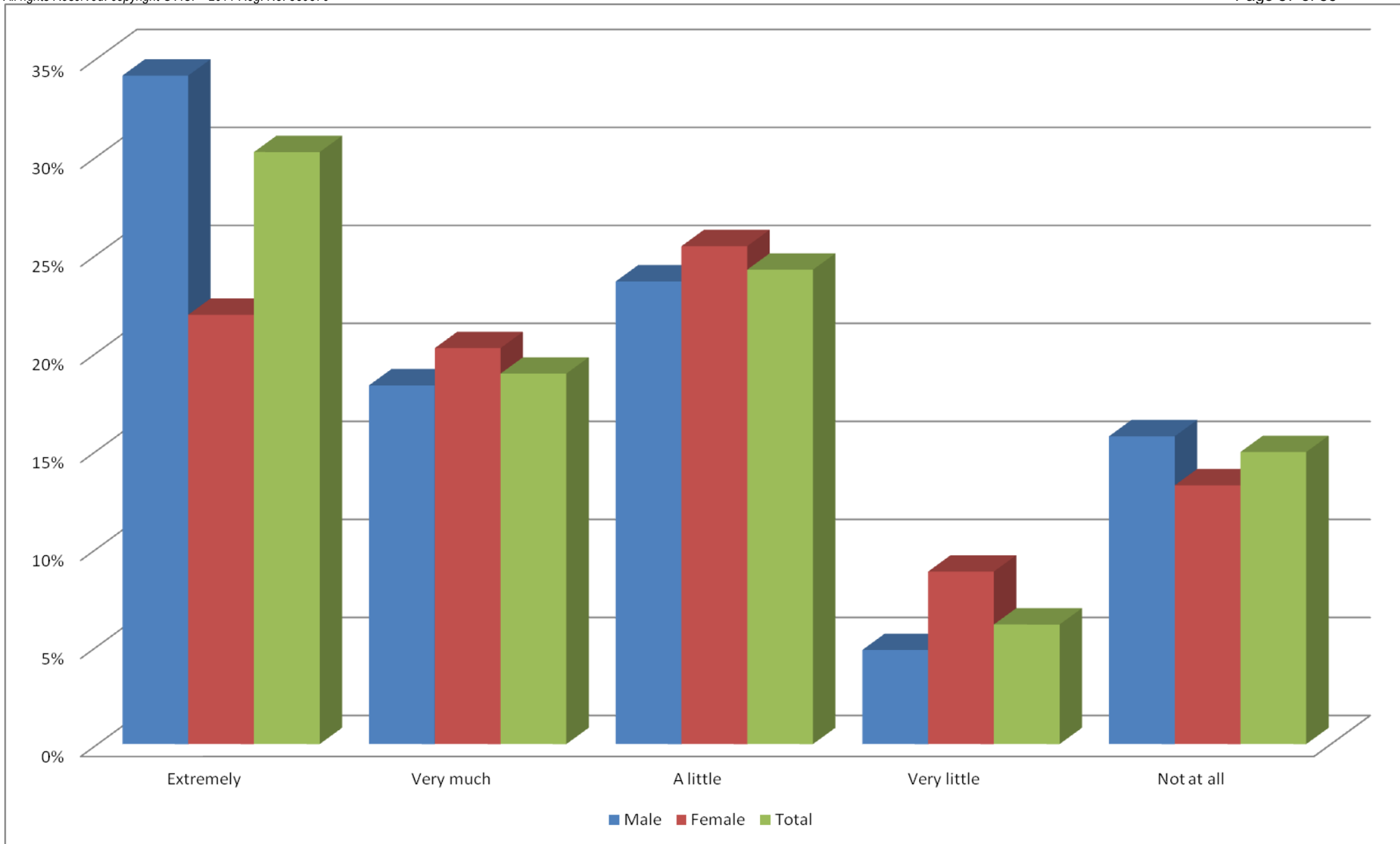


Chart 30: Question 43 - Do think about leaving Iran?

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Association des Chercheurs Iraniens (ACI), an intellectual forum, works to identify the problems concerning the future of Iran and Iranians. By analysing the issues and problems facing the future of Iran, ACI hopes to offer well-informed and expert solutions to improve and overcome them. Our objective is to offer a framework for social, political, cultural, and economic planning for the democratic future of Iran.

The publication of the papers and communication of such findings to international public and private decision-makers as well as most importantly to the general public is an integral part of our work.

ACI has organised forty eight international conferences and published eleven books in the last sixteen years with papers presented by over seven hundred experts and scholars.

ACI is a non-profit, non-partisan international organization based in London with offices in Paris, Berlin, Zurich and Washington D.C. To maintain our independence, we accept no government funding and are funded purely through donations the generous work of volunteers.

Our belief is that by acting together we can bring about change to establish the democracy, equality, and justice Iranians have been fighting for since the Constitutional Revolution of 1906.

This survey is the fifth of its kind carried out by ACI. We will be more than happy discuss the content of this survey and provide specific analysis.

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