

1. **Right of Qiwwama (Maintenance) to wife**
2. **Woman is secured financially and far less burdened**
3. **Women may earn, own, and manage their property:**
 - Example: Khadijah, the Prophet's first wife, was a successful businesswoman in Mecca.

"For men is a share of what they earn, and for women is a share of what they earn." (Quran 4:32)

D. Political Rights

1. **Right to election, vote, participate in public affairs**
 - Hz. Umm-e Kalsoom (Hz. Umar's wife represented Islamic state in Rome)
 - Hz. Shifa binte Abdullah – market inspector

E. Spiritual Rights

1. **Equality before God:**
 - Women can pray, fast, perform Hajj, and give charity, fully equal to men.

"Indeed, the Muslim men and women, the believing men and women... Allah has prepared for them forgiveness and a great reward." (Quran 33:35)

Right	Islamic Basis	Reference
Inheritance	Fixed shares for women	Quran 4:7
Property Ownership	Women own and manage property	Quran 4:4;
Consent in Marriage	Essential for validity	Sahih Muslim 3431
Divorce	Women can initiate (Khula)	Quran 2:229
Protection from Harm	Female infanticide prohibited	Quran 6:151
Dowry	Belongs solely to woman	Quran 4:4
Education	Obligatory for all Muslims	Hadith
Economic Participation	Right to earn, trade, save	Quran 4:32
Spiritual Equality	Judged by deeds/piety	Quran 33:35

ANALYSIS

1. **KHURSHID AHMAD (BOOK: ISLAM: ITS MEANING AND MESSAGE)**
 - 3 Facts are worth mentioning
 - i. History of Muslims is rich with women of great achievements in all walks of life
 - ii. Impossible for anyone to justify any mistreatment of women in Islamic law
 - iii. Chastity and maternal role of women were objects of admiration
2. **M. QUTB (BOOK: ISLAM THE MISUNDERSTOOD RELIGION)**

"The attitude adopted by Islam about problem of man and woman too is quite in line with human nature"
3. **M. QUTB (BOOK: ISLAM THE MISUNDERSTOOD RELIGION) on inheritance**
 - Women have no financial obligations
 - On whole women gets 1/3rd of inherited property to spend on herself but men has to spend 2/3rd on others including his wife(a woman)
 - If husband doesn't provide for her, she can lodge a complaint against him in court

3. Right to Consent in Marriage

“A previously married woman cannot be married until her permission is sought; and a virgin cannot be married until her permission is sought.”

(Sahih Muslim)

4. Right to Divorce

“Divorce is twice, then keep [her] in an acceptable manner or release [her] with kindness.”
(Quran 2:229)

B. Social and Family Rights

1. Protection from Harm as a child

- This explicitly prohibits female infanticide, common in pre-Islamic Arabia.

“And do not kill your children out of poverty; We will provide for you and them.” (Quran 6:151)

2. Marriage and Dowry

“And give the women [upon marriage] their [bridal] gifts graciously.” (Quran 4:4)

3. Respect as a sister

- **Hz Shima binte Haris RA (Battle of Hunain)**

4. Right of best behaviour as a wife

Prophet Muhammad said: “The best of you is the best to his wives.”

5. Limited Polygamy

6. Rights as mother

- Kindness
- Paradise lies under feet of mother
- He loves us and is more merciful than 70 mothers
- *A man came to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and asked: “O Messenger of Allah, who among the people is most worthy of my good companionship?”*
He ﷺ replied: “Your mother.”
The man asked: “Then who?”
He ﷺ replied: “Your mother.”
The man asked again: “Then who?”
He ﷺ replied: “Your mother.”
The man asked: “Then who?”
He ﷺ replied: “Then your father.”

7. Right to Education and Knowledge

- Historical Example: Aisha bint Abu Bakr, the Prophet’s wife, narrated over 2,000 Hadiths and taught men and women alike.

“Seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim.” (Ibn Majah)

C. Economic Rights

WOMEN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

Status of Women in other civilizations

1. Ancient Greece

- Women were largely excluded from public life.
- They could not vote or own property independently.
- Their primary role was domestic, centred around managing the household.
- Some philosophical views (e.g., Aristotle) suggested women were “naturally inferior” to men.

2. Medieval Europe

- Women’s rights varied but were generally subordinate to men.
- Feudal laws often treated women as property of their fathers or husbands.

3. Pre-Islamic Arabia

- Women were often treated as property.
- Female infanticide was practiced in some tribes.
- Inheritance laws largely favoured males, and women had minimal rights in marriage or divorce.

4. Hinduism

- Satti

Status of Women in Islam

1. Complete personhood and Spiritual equality

“Every soul will be held in pledge for its deeds.” (Al Mudhatthir:38)

2. Privileged in worships due to physical and biological aspects

- a. Exempted from Namaz during menstrual cycle
- b. 40 days after birth
- c. Roza (nursing, breastfeeding)
- d. Jumma namaz and Friday prayer is optional
- e. Going to mosque is optional
- f. In case of hajj she needs partner not because woman cannot do it herself but because it require huge struggle and is difficult.

John Gray in his book: “men are from mars, womer are from venus” says that woman require emotional support and feel comfortable with company.

Where Dreams Come True

Rights of Women in Islam

A. Legal Rights

1. Right to Inheritance

- Clearly grants women a fixed share in inheritance.

“For men is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave, and for women is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave, be it little or much — an obligatory share.” (Quran 4:7)

2. Right to Own Property

“Islam recognizes independent economic status of woman and gave her right to own, use and enjoy it in her own right without any trustee or contractor”

M. QUTB (BOOK: ISLAM THE MISUNDERSTOOD RELIGION)

- pay tax/jizya

DIFFERENT COVENANTS WITH NON-MUSLIMS

1. Charter of Madina (Meesaq e Madina)
 - One Political nation
 - Religious freedom
 - Equality before law
 - Protection of wealth and property
 - Collective security and mutual defense
 - Justice
 - Internal autonomy in social and legal affairs of Jews
2. Treaty with Christians of Najran
 - Protection of Churches and religious leaders
 - State protection in return of Jizya
3. Individual covenants with Jews
 - Banu dhamrah
 - Banu mudlij
4. The covenant of Umar (treaty of Jerusalem)
 - Protect church
 - Freedom of worship
5. Treaty of Egypt (Christians)

MINORITY RIGHTS IN ISLAM

1. Protection of life and honour
"Whoever hurts a dhimmi hurt me and whoever hurts me hurts Allah"
2. Equality before law
3. Kind treatment of minorities
4. Funeral respect of a non-Muslim
5. Exemption from Zakat
 - jizya much lower than Zakat
6. protection of non-Muslim places of worship
7. exemption for induction in military service
 - Islamic state is an ideological state whose defence is the religious duty of Muslims.

ANALYSIS

2. S.T. W ARNOLD (BOOK: PREACHING OF ISLAM)

- Acknowledges amicable relations existed between Christians and Arab Muslims
- State of feeling in Syria when Arabs drove out roman army out of province: the felt more peaceful with Muslims

3. M. QUTB (BOOK: ISLAM THE MISUNDERSTOOD RELIGION)

- Seeds between Muslims and non-Muslims living in Islamic countries are sown by colonialists as well as communists.

4. PROF DR. ANIS AHMAD (BOOK: WOMEN AND SOCIAL JUSTICE: AN ISLAMIC PARADIGM)

- Issues faced by woman in Pakistan is due to non-implementation of actual Islamic teachings and laws

11. **Right to inheritance**
12. **Accountability of Rulers**
 - Leaders are not above the law.
 - Governance is based on trust, consultation (*shura*), and responsibility.
13. **Rights of Women**
 - Islam granted women rights centuries before many modern legal systems:
 - a. Right to education
 - b. Right to own and inherit property
 - c. Right to consent to marriage
 - d. Right to seek divorce
 - Women and men are spiritually equal.
14. **Rights of Minorities and Non-Muslims**
 - Protection of life, property, and places of worship.
 - Freedom to practice their religion under Islamic governance.

WAYFORWARD

1. **PROF DR. ANIS AHMAD (BOOK: WOMEN AND SOCIAL JUSTICE: AN ISLAMIC PARADIGM)**
 - **7 PRINCIPLES ON BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS**
 - i. Principle of unity of life
 - ii. Value of justice
 - iii. Protection of life
 - iv. Religious freedom, tolerance and pluralism
 - v. Value of intellect
 - vi. Preservation of dignity
 - vii. Sanctity of ownership and property

Where Dreams Come True

MINORITY RIGHTS IN ISLAM

TYPES OF NON-MUSLIM SUBJECTS:

1. **DHIMMI**
 - Ahle kitab → Jews, Christians etc
 - Non-Muslims who have submitted to Islamic state neither by defeat nor by agreement or treaty.
 - State protection
 - Jizya
 - Practice their own religion
2. **CONQUERED**
 - Conquered but land not distributed
 - Defeat in war
 - Pay Kharaj (land tax)
3. **CONTRACTEE (Mua'id)**
 - Entered into peace treaty or agreement with Muslims

8. **Ever-increasing rights** like disability rights, digital rights, environmental rights etc

HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

1. **Equality of Humankind**
 - The Qur'an states that all people come from the same origin (Adam and Eve).
 - Superiority is based on moral character and righteousness, not race or wealth.
"O mankind! Fear your Lord, who created you from a single soul..." (Nisa 4:1)
2. **Dignity of Humankind**
 - All humans are honoured by God regardless of race, ethnicity, or nationality.
"Indeed, We have honoured the children of Adam..." (Qur'an 17:70)
3. **Right to Life**
 - Human life is sacred.
 - Taking an innocent life is strictly prohibited.
 - Saving a life is considered a great virtue.
"Whoever kills a soul... it is as if he had slain all mankind." (Qur'an 5:32)
4. **Right to Freedom of Belief**
 - Islam affirms no compulsion in religion.
 - Individuals are free to choose their faith.
"There is no compulsion in religion." (Qur'an 2:256)
5. **Right to Justice and Fair Treatment**
 - Justice is a central principle, even toward enemies.
 - All people are equal before the law.
"O you who believe! Stand firmly for justice..." (Qur'an 4:135)
6. **Right to protection of wealth and property**
 - Fatima thief incident
 - To sustain life one needs wealth
"Do not consume one other's wealth unjustly nor deliberately bribe authorities in order to devour a portion of other's property knowing that it is a sin" (2:188)
7. **Economic and Social Rights**
 - Right to lawful earnings and protection of property.
 - Prohibition of exploitation, fraud, and usury (*riba*).
 - Obligation of charity (*zakat*) to support the poor and vulnerable.
8. **Right to Privacy and Honor**
 - Islam forbids spying, backbiting, and defamation.
 - Personal honor and reputation are strongly protected.
"Do not spy or backbite one another." (Qur'an 49:12)
9. **Right to Education**
 - Seeking knowledge is considered an obligation for both men and women.
10. **Right of unborn children (fetus)**
"Do not kill your children for fear of poverty" (Inaam 6:151)

HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

COMPARISON OF PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN RIGHTS	
WEST	ISLAM
Man-made and individualistic	Divine by nature and society-based
By-products of many revolutions, wars, struggles, class-struggles	Given to every individual by birth (not byproducts)
Rights without responsibilities	Rights with responsibilities
Limited to specific caste, creed, gender ethnicity and nationality	Universal and beyond these limitations
Confined to specific territories	
Embedded in different constitutions , state laws and cultures	Divine and based on teachings of Quran and Sunnah
Changes with change in state-laws	Everlasting and permanent
The violation of these rights is considered violation of state laws and state is an authority of pardon and mercy	State cannot pardon . Concept of Haqooq Allah and Haqooq ul Ibaad

EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

1. **Makkah** era (Freedom of Expression)
2. **1 A.H. Madinah-I**: Charter of Madina
3. **10 A.H. Madinah-II**: Farewell Sermon

EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN WEST

1. 539 BCE – **Cyrus Cylinder** (Persia)
 - Often called the first human rights charter.
 - Recognized religious freedom and abolition of slavery in the empire.
2. 1215 – **Magna Carta** (England)
 - Limited the power of the king.
 - Introduced rule of law and protection from arbitrary punishment.
3. 1688 – **Glorious Revolution and English Bill of Rights**
 - Established parliamentary supremacy and individual freedoms.
4. 18th Century – **Enlightenment Thinkers**
 - **John Locke**: Natural rights (life, liberty, property).
 - **Rousseau, Montesquieu**: Popular sovereignty and separation of powers.
5. 1776 – **American Declaration of Independence**
 - Asserted inherent rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.
6. 1789 – **French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**
 - Promoted liberty, equality, and fraternity.
7. 1948 – **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**
 - First global human rights framework.
 - Civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.

خواتین کے حقوق اسلام میں

1. دیگر تہذیبوں میں عورت کا مقام

- قدیم یونان
- قرونِ وسطیٰ یورپ
- جاہلی عرب
- ہندومت (ستی)

2. اسلام میں عورت کا مقام

- مکمل شخصیت اور روحانی مساوات
- عبادات میں سہولتیں
- جسمانی حالات کا لحاظ

3. عورت کے حقوق

قانونی حقوق: وراثت، ملکیت، نکاح میں رضامندی، طلاق

سماجی و خاندانی حقوق:

- بچپن میں تحفظ
- حقِ مہر
- بہن، بیوی اور ماں کی حیثیت سے احترام

معاشی حقوق:

- نفقہ
- کمائی اور تجارت کا حق

سیاسی حقوق:

- بیعت، مشاورت، عوامی امور میں شرکت

روحانی حقوق:

- اللہ کے نزدیک برابری

بیشک مسلمان مرد اور مسلمان عورتیں... ” (الاحزاب 35:33)“

4. تجزیہ

- خرشید احمد: اسلام میں عورتوں کے عظیم کارنامے
- محمد قطب: اسلام عورت و مرد کے فطری تقاضوں کے مطابق ہے
- موجودہ مسائل اسلامی تعلیمات سے دوری کا نتیجہ ہیں

2. انصاف
3. تحفظِ جان
4. مذہبی آزادی و رواداری
5. عقل کی قدر
6. انسانی وقار
7. ملکیت و جائیداد کا تقدس

اسلام میں اقلیتوں کے حقوق

1. غیر مسلم رعایا کی اقسام

1. ذمی

- اہل کتاب (یہود، عیسائی)
- ریاستی تحفظ، جزیہ، مذہبی آزادی

2. مفتوح

- جنگ میں شکست، خراج کی ادائیگی

3. معاہد

- امن معاہدہ، جزیہ یا ٹیکس

2. غیر مسلموں کے ساتھ معاہدات

- میثاقی مدینہ
- نجران کے عیسائیوں سے معاہدہ
- یہودی قبائل کے معاہدات
- عہدِ عمر (فتح بیت المقدس)
- مصر کا معاہدہ

3. اقلیتوں کے حقوق

- جان و عزت کا تحفظ
- قانون میں مساوات
- حسن سلوک
- جنازے کا احترام
- زکوٰۃ سے استثناء
- عبادت گاہوں کا تحفظ
- فوجی خدمت سے استثناء

ایک دوسرے کا مال ناحق نہ کھاؤ...” (البقرہ 2:188)

7. معاشی و سماجی حقوق

- حلال کمائی کا حق
- سود، دھوکہ اور استحصال کی ممانعت
- زکوٰۃ کی فرضیت

8. رازداری اور عزت کا حق

- جاسوسی، غیبت اور بہتان کی ممانعت

جاسوسی نہ کرو اور ایک دوسرے کی غیبت نہ کرو” (الحجرات 49:12)

9. تعلیم کا حق

- علم حاصل کرنا مرد و عورت دونوں پر فرض

10. غیر پیدائشی بچے (جنین) کا حق

اولاد کو مفلسی کے خوف سے قتل نہ کرو” (الانعام 6:151)

11. وراثت کا حق

12. حکمرانوں کی جوابدہی

- حکمران قانون سے بالاتر نہیں
- شوریٰ اور امانت پر مبنی نظام

13. خواتین کے حقوق

- تعلیم، جائیداد، نکاح کی رضامندی، طلاق کا حق
- روحانی مساوات

14. اقلیتوں

- جان، مال اور عبادت گاہوں کا تحفظ
- مذہبی آزادی

(Way Forward) مستقبل کی راہ

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر انیس احمد

(کتاب: *Women and Social Justice: An Islamic Paradigm*)

بنیادی انسانی حقوق کے 7 اصول

1. وحدتِ حیات

- پہلا عالمی انسانی حقوقی فریم ورک
 - شہری، سیاسی، معاشی، سماجی اور ثقافتی حقوق
8. معذور افراد کے حقوق، ڈیجیٹل حقوق، ماحولیاتی حقوق وغیرہ کا مسلسل اضافہ

اسلام میں انسانی حقوق

1. انسانیت کی مساوات

- قرآن کے مطابق تمام انسان ایک ہی اصل (آدم و حوا) سے ہیں
- فضیلت کا معیار تقویٰ اور اخلاق ہے، نسل یا دولت نہیں

اے لوگو! اپنے رب سے ڈرو جس نے تمہیں ایک جان سے پیدا کیا... ” (النساء 4:1)“

2. انسان کی تکریم

- اللہ نے تمام انسانوں کو عزت دی ہے

اور بیشک ہم نے اولادِ آدم کو عزت دی... ” (الاسراء 17:70)“

3. حق حیات

- انسانی جان مقدس ہے
- ناحق قتل سخت ممنوع
- ایک جان بچانا عظیم نیکی

جس نے ایک جان کو قتل کیا... گویا اس نے تمام انسانوں کو قتل کیا ” (المائدہ 5:32)“

4. مذہبی آزادی

- دین میں جبر نہیں

دین میں کوئی جبر نہیں ” (البقرہ 2:256)“

5. عدل و انصاف کا حق

- دشمنوں کے ساتھ بھی انصاف
- سب قانون کے سامنے برابر

اے ایمان والو! انصاف پر مضبوطی سے قائم رہو... ” (النساء 4:135)“

6. مال و جائیداد کے تحفظ کا حق

- واقعہ: حضرت فاطمہؑ کے بارے میں چوری کا مقدمہ
- زندگی کے لیے مال ضروری

اسلام میں انسانی حقوق

انسانی حقوق کے فلسفے کا تقابلی جائزہ

اسلام	مغرب
الہامی، فطری اور معاشرتی بنیادوں پر	انسانی ساختہ اور فردیت پر مبنی
پیدائش کے ساتھ ہر فرد کو عطا کیے گئے (کسی جدوجہد کا نتیجہ نہیں)	متعدد انقلابات، جنگوں، جدوجہد اور طبقاتی کشمکش کا نتیجہ
حقوق کے ساتھ ذمہ داریاں	حقوق بغیر ذمہ داریوں کے
آفاقی اور ان تمام حدود سے ماورا	مخصوص ذات، عقیدہ، جنس، نسل اور قومیت تک محدود
—	مخصوص جغرافیائی حدود تک محدود
قرآن و سنت کی تعلیمات پر مبنی الہامی نظام	مختلف آئینوں، ریاستی قوانین اور ثقافتوں میں مدغم
دائمی اور مستقل	ریاستی قوانین کی تبدیلی کے ساتھ بدلتے رہتے ہیں
ریاست معاف نہیں کر سکتی	ان حقوق کی خلاف ورزی کو ریاستی قانون کی خلاف ورزی سمجھا جاتا ہے، اور ریاست معافی دینے کی مجاز ہوتی ہے
حقوق اللہ اور حقوق العباد کا تصور	—

اسلام میں انسانی حقوق کا ارتقاء

1. مکی دور: آزادی اظہار
2. ہجری، مدینہ اول: میثاق مدینہ 1
3. ہجری، مدینہ دوم: خطبہ حجة الوداع 10

مغرب میں انسانی حقوق کا ارتقاء

1. قبل مسیح – سائرس سلنڈر (فارس) 539
 - انسانی حقوق کا پہلا منشور سمجھا جاتا ہے
 - مذہبی آزادی اور غلامی کے خاتمے کا اعلان
2. میگنا کارٹا (انگلستان) – 1215
 - بادشاہ کے اختیارات محدود
 - قانون کی بالادستی اور من مائے سزاؤں سے تحفظ
3. شاندار انقلاب اور انگریزی بل حقوق – 1688
 - پارلیمانی بالادستی اور فردی آزادیوں کا قیام
4. اٹھارویں صدی – روشن خیالی کے مفکرین
 - جان لاک: فطری حقوق (زندگی، آزادی، ملکیت)
 - روسو، منتسکیو: عوامی حاکمیت اور اختیارات کی تقسیم
5. امریکی اعلان آزادی – 1776
 - زندگی، آزادی اور خوشی کے حصول کے فطری حقوق
6. فرانسیسی اعلامیہ حقوق انسان و شہری – 1789
 - آزادی، مساوات، اخوت
7. UDHR) عالمی اعلامیہ حقوق انسانی – 1948

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4. **M. QUTB (BOOK: ISLAM THE MISUNDERSTOOD RELIGION) on current situation of woman**

“Miserable plight of woman is result of western conditions prevailing in the east.”

