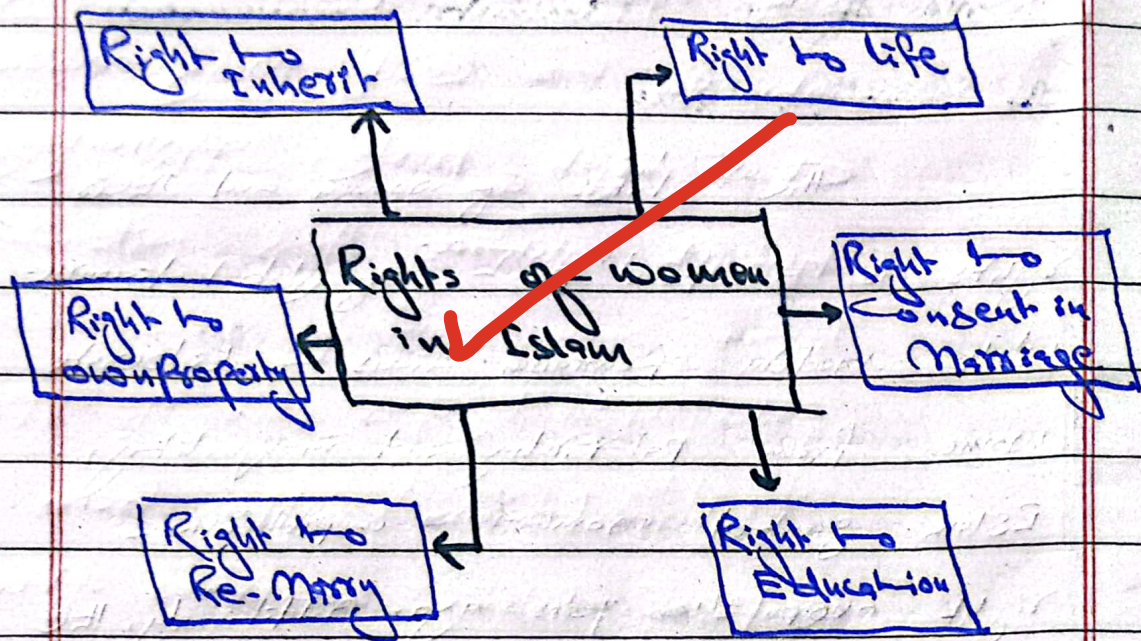


Q4: Describe the rights of women in Islam in the context of current wave of the Feminist movement?

or Introduction:

The status of women and their rights is a focal point of global discourse. While modern feminism aims to liberate women from patriarchy and inequality, Islam granted women comprehensive right over 1400 years ago. Additionally, the rights of women in Islam, as outlined in the Quran and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Islam, as comprehensive and dynamic faith, provides a framework for women's right that has evolved over time. The modern feminist movement and Islamic principles both aim at empowerment but differ in world view and execution. The whole discussion to the rights of women in Islam contrasts from them with feminist ideals and analyzes the present conditions of women.

II Rights of women in Islam:



III Rights of women in the Context of Feminism vs Islam

(i) Right to Education.

a) Feminist Content:

Modern Feminism asserts that equal access to education is a fundamental right for women. The movement has pushed for the removal of gender-based barriers in schools, universities, and workplaces.

h) Islamic Content:-

Islam emphasized women's education 1400 years ago, long before any feminist movement. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said "Seeking knowledge is obligatory upon every Muslim (male and female) (Al-Hadith)

ii) Economic Rights and Work:-

a) Feminist Content:-

Feminism strongly advocates equal pay freedom to work, and economic independence.

Feminists demand the right to earn, own property, and occupy any position in the job market - regardless of gender.

b) Islamic Content:-

Islam grants women full economic rights. A woman may earn, run a business or property without male interference.

"To men is allotted what they earn and to women what they earn"

try to add the arabic of quranic ayats.

(Al-Quran)

(iii) Right to Inherit:

a) Feminist Contents:

Feminists challenge any gender-based disparity in inheritance laws, demanding absolute equality in all financial matters.

b) Islamic Contents:

Islam ensures rights of inheritance to women but assigns proportional shares based on familial responsibilities.

"For men is a share of what the Parents and close relatives leave, and for women is a share"

(Al-Quran)

iv) Right to Consent in Marriage:

a) Feminist Contents:

Feminism emphasizes consent in relationships, the right to choose Partner, and even the freedom to remain unmarried.

b) Islamic Contents:

Islam emphasizes mutual consent in marriage. A woman cannot be forced to marry without her approval.

"Do not worry them against their will"

(An-Nahdith)

v) Right to Modesty and Dress.

a) Feminist Contexts.

Feminism promotes bodily autonomy and the freedom to dress without restriction. Some feminists view modest dress codes (like the hijab) as forms of oppression, enforced by patriarchy.

b) Islamic Contexts.

Islam views modesty as a spiritual and social value for both men and women. The hijab is not a tool of control but a sign of piety, dignity and privacy.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

vi) Sexual and Reproductive

a) Feminist Contexts.

use elaborate and self explanatory headings.

Many feminists argue for sexual freedom, including premarital relationships, contraception and abortion as individual right.

b) Islamic Contexts.

Islam considers sexual relations

Sacred and limited to marriage. It forbids zina (fornication/adultery) and promotes sexual conduct that aligns with morality and responsibility.

"Do not approach unlawful sexual intercourse; Indeed, it is ever an immorality"

(Al-Quran)

IV) Critical Analysis:-

i) Concept of Equality vs concept of Equity:-

↳ Equality in Islam is moral and legal, not always identical in function.

Feminism's rigid demand for uniformity may ignore biological and emotional differences.

ii) Family and Social Structure:-

Feminism may weaken traditional family values, while Islam seeks to protect and balance both personal growth and family harmony.

iii) Modesty and Hijabs:-

While feminism labels as oppression, Islam honor as empowerment through submission to God. Many muslim women choose hijab freely, challenging the feminist narrative.

iv) Rights in Practice vs Ideology:-

Where feminism suffers from moral confusion, Islamic societies often suffer from misapplication. The fault lies not in Islam, but in its failure of implementation.

improve the references, paper presentation and the headings quality part.

v) Conclusions:-

Islam and feminism intersect on many fronts - education, Economic Right, Consent in Marriage, but diverge in areas concerning gender roles, Sexuality, modesty and moral limits. Feminism often prioritizes individual autonomy, while Islam balances individual rights with divine accountability and social responsibility.