

WOMEN'S RIHGT IN ISLAM

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Abstract: With an emphasis on gender equality, this study will clarify the true teachings of Islam on women's status, rights, duties, and responsibilities. The findings of this study demonstrate that women are not deprived of their rights, dignity, or status by Islam; rather, this is the result of a lack of fundamental Islamic understanding and awareness as well as the prevalence or disregard of a number of fallacies in contemporary societies. Women need to be sufficiently knowledgeable and informed about Islam in order to debunk popular myths regarding women's rights in the religion. The study's primary finding is that it will be crucial in dispelling myths about women's rights in Islam and ensuring that women have the status, rights, and dignity that are given by the religion.

Key words: culture, myths, dignity, The Prophet Muhammad, Modesty and Protection

Women's rights in Islam are diverse and can vary across different cultures and interpretations. While Islam grants women fundamental rights, there are also varying perspectives on the extent and application of these rights. In many Islamic societies, efforts have been made to promote gender equality, but challenges and differences persist. It's essential to consider the diverse interpretations within the Muslim world when discussing women's rights in Islam. Today, people believe that women gained their freedom in the West, and the women's liberation movement began in the 20th century. In fact, it was not started by women, but by God in His Revelation to a man named Muhammad who lived in the seventh century. The Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) are the sources from which every Muslim woman learns about her rights and duties.

Islamic teachings emphasize the rights and dignity of women. The Quran, the holy book of Islam, states that men and women are equal in the eyes of God. Some key points regarding women's rights in Islam include:

1. Equality: Islam promotes the fundamental equality of men and women. Both are considered spiritual beings with individual responsibilities and accountability.

2. Education: Islam encourages the pursuit of knowledge for both men and women. The Prophet Muhammad emphasized the importance of education, stating that seeking knowledge is an obligation for every Muslim, male or female.

3. Property Rights: Women in Islam have the right to own and manage their property independently. They are entitled to inherit from their parents and other relatives.

4. Work and Business: Islam allows women to engage in work and business activities, provided that it does not conflict with their family responsibilities. The Prophet's first wife, Khadija, was a successful businesswoman.

5. Legal Rights: Women have the right to seek justice and participate in legal matters. Islamic jurisprudence recognizes women as witnesses and allows them to present evidence in legal proceedings.

6. Marriage: Islam emphasizes mutual respect and consent in marriage. Both spouses have rights and responsibilities towards each other, and marriage is considered a partnership.

7. Modesty and Protection: Islam promotes modesty for both men and women. The Quran encourages the protection of women and emphasizes the importance of creating a supportive and respectful social environment.

It's important to note that interpretations and practices may vary across different cultures and communities within the Muslim world. While Islamic teachings affirm women's rights, the application of these principles can be influenced by cultural traditions and individual interpretations.

Fourteen centuries ago, Islam made women equally responsible to God in glorifying and worshipping Him. In Islam, a woman is a full-fledged human being as much as a man. In the first verse of Surah al-Women, the Lord says:

"O people! And fear your Lord, Who created you from one man and made him a mate for him, and He made many men and women who were descended from both of them. Fear Allah, in whose name you ask one another, and fear to sever the ties of kinship. Indeed, Allah".

Civil Rights

In Islam, women have the freedom to choose and express themselves based on the recognition of their individuality. She is free to choose her religion. The Lord says,

"There is no coercion in religion. The straight path has already been distinguished from error" (Qur'an 2:256)

In Islam, a woman's opinion is not an empty phrase. From the hadith, there are many cases when women came to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) with their ideas on religious, economic and social issues.

The role of a woman in the family is especially important: she brings up and educates children, supports her husband, and monitors the preservation of home comfort. If a woman can work outside the home, to bring to society the benefit of society, Islam does not put obstacles in her way, of course, this work should not be to the detriment of family duties. Despite the equality of men and women, Islam recognizes their natural difference. For example, one type of work is more suitable for men and another is more suitable for women.

This in no way detracts from the dignity of either sex. Hashem will reward both.

The Prophet (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) said about motherhood:

"Paradise is at the feet of mothers" (An-Nasa'i)

This means that the success of a society depends on the mothers who raised it. The first and greatest influence on a person is the feeling of security, love, and sympathy bestowed by the mother. Therefore, the mother must be educated and conscientious.

Political rights

The right given to a Muslim woman by God 1,400 years ago is the right to vote. On any public issue, a woman can express her opinion and participate in politics. Islam does not forbid a woman from holding important positions in government that suit her. Abd al-Rahman Ibn Auf consulted many women before recommending the position of caliph to Uthman Ibn Affan.

Economic rights

God created men and women to be different, with unique roles, functions, and skills. Both in a society where there is a division of the workforce and in a family, each member has different responsibilities. In general, according to Islam, a woman in the family is a caring and tender mother, and a man is a guardian and protector. Therefore, women are entitled to financial support.

The Qur'an says:

"Men are the guardians of women because Allah has given some of them precedence over others and because they spend out of their wealth..." (Qur'an 4:34)

This guardianship involves not only financial support, but also physical support and a respectful attitude towards the wife. Muslim women have the right to earn money, own property, enter into a legal contract, and manage all her assets in any way she pleases, and no one has any right to her income, including her husband.

Hashem says:

"Do not covet that whereby Allah has given some of you precedence over others. Men are entitled to a share of what they have gained, and women are entitled to a share of what they have gained. Ask Allah out of His mercy, for Allhu is All-Knowing of all things" (Qur'an 4:32)

Women inherit from their relatives, as it is said in the Qur'an:

"Men own a share of what their parents and next of kin have left behind, and women own a share of what their parents and closest relatives have left behind, whether there is little or a lot of it. This is the prescribed provision" (Qur'an 4:7)

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