

women education in islam

women education in islam holds a significant and respected place within Islamic teachings and history. Contrary to some misconceptions, Islam has always emphasized the importance of knowledge and education for all believers, including women. This article explores the foundational principles that advocate for women's education in Islam, tracing its roots from the Quran and Hadith to practical applications throughout Islamic history. It also addresses common misunderstandings and highlights contemporary perspectives on the role of education for Muslim women worldwide. By examining religious texts, historical evidence, and modern developments, this comprehensive overview sheds light on how women's education in Islam is a vital component of social and spiritual growth. The following sections will provide deeper insight into the religious mandates, historical progression, challenges, and the future outlook of women's education in the Muslim world.

- Religious Foundations of Women Education in Islam
- Historical Perspective on Women's Education in Islamic Societies
- Challenges to Women Education in Islam
- Contemporary Developments in Women's Education
- Benefits and Impact of Women's Education in Islam

Religious Foundations of Women Education in Islam

The emphasis on **women education in islam** is deeply rooted in Islamic theology and scripture. The Quran and Hadith provide clear guidance that encourages the acquisition of knowledge for both men and women as an essential duty. Education in Islam is not limited to religious knowledge but extends to all beneficial sciences that contribute to individual and societal development.

Quranic Mandates on Education

The Quran repeatedly urges believers to seek knowledge and understanding. Verses such as "Read in the name of your Lord who created" (Quran 96:1) set a precedent for literacy and learning. Although these commands are general, Islamic scholars interpret them as inclusive of all Muslims regardless of gender, thereby endorsing women's right to education.

Prophetic Teachings and Hadith

Prophet Muhammad's sayings and practices reinforce the importance of education for women. Numerous Hadiths explicitly state that seeking knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim, male and female alike. The Prophet's encouragement of female companions to learn and teach exemplifies the active role women played in early Islamic educational settings.

Religious Scholars' Views on Women's Education

Throughout Islamic history, prominent scholars have emphasized that educating women is not merely permissible but necessary. This education includes religious instruction, literacy, and practical knowledge, all aimed at empowering women to fulfill their roles in family and society effectively.

Historical Perspective on Women's Education in Islamic Societies

Women's education in Islamic history has seen various developments influenced by cultural, social, and political factors. Despite some regional variations, many Muslim societies historically valued female literacy and scholarship.

Early Islamic Period

During the time of the Prophet and the early Caliphates, women participated in educational activities, including attending study circles and transmitting Hadith. Notable female scholars and educators emerged, contributing significantly to Islamic jurisprudence and literature.

Medieval Islamic World

The medieval period witnessed the establishment of institutions where women could receive education. Some women became renowned scholars, poets, and teachers. Education often included religious sciences, language, medicine, and arts, reflecting a broad curriculum accessible to women of certain social classes.

Factors Influencing Historical Trends

Several factors shaped the accessibility of education for women in Islamic societies:

- Geographical and cultural diversity within the Muslim world

- Social class and family support for female education
- Religious interpretations and local customs
- Political stability and patronage of learning institutions

Challenges to Women Education in Islam

Despite the strong religious foundation supporting women's education, various challenges have impeded its universal realization. These obstacles often stem from sociopolitical, economic, and cultural contexts rather than Islamic doctrine itself.

Cultural Misconceptions and Traditions

In some Muslim communities, cultural practices and patriarchal norms have restricted women's access to education. These traditions sometimes conflict with Islamic principles, creating barriers that are mistaken for religious mandates.

Economic and Social Barriers

Poverty and lack of resources significantly affect educational opportunities for women. In regions where educational infrastructure is inadequate or costly, female education often suffers disproportionately due to prioritization of male education.

Political and Legal Constraints

In certain countries, political instability and restrictive laws limit women's educational rights. These constraints may be influenced by interpretations of Islamic law or by secular authoritarian regimes, impacting women's ability to pursue formal education.

Contemporary Developments in Women's Education

In recent decades, there has been considerable progress in promoting **women education in islam** across the Muslim world. Efforts by governments, non-governmental organizations, and religious leaders have contributed to increased enrollment and higher literacy rates among Muslim women.

Educational Reforms and Policies

Many Muslim-majority countries have implemented policies aimed at improving female education. These reforms often include compulsory education laws, scholarship programs, and campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of educating girls and women.

Role of Technology and Media

Advances in technology and the proliferation of digital media have opened new avenues for women's education. Online courses, educational apps, and social media platforms offer accessible learning opportunities that transcend traditional barriers.

Prominent Female Muslim Scholars and Educators

The rise of influential female Muslim academics, authors, and activists has inspired greater acceptance of women's education in Islamic contexts. Their contributions help reshape societal attitudes and encourage young women to pursue knowledge.

Benefits and Impact of Women's Education in Islam

The education of women within Islamic frameworks yields profound benefits for individuals, families, and communities. It aligns with the broader objectives of Shariah, which emphasize justice, welfare, and the pursuit of knowledge.

Enhancement of Family and Social Life

Educated women tend to contribute more effectively to the upbringing of children, family health, and community well-being. Their knowledge empowers them to make informed decisions and support social development.

Economic Empowerment

Women's education increases their participation in the workforce, contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. This empowerment also fosters greater independence and self-reliance.

Promotion of Religious Understanding and Practice

Educated Muslim women are better equipped to understand religious teachings, thus deepening their faith and enabling them to engage more actively in religious and community affairs.

Key Benefits of Women's Education in Islam

1. Improved literacy and critical thinking skills
2. Greater social and economic participation
3. Enhanced family health and education
4. Strengthening of religious knowledge and practice
5. Reduction of gender disparities and promotion of equality

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the importance of education for women in Islam?

In Islam, education is highly valued for both men and women. Women are encouraged to seek knowledge as it is considered a means to understand their faith, contribute to society, and fulfill their roles effectively.

Does Islam permit women to pursue higher education?

Yes, Islam permits and encourages women to pursue higher education. Many Islamic scholars emphasize that seeking knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim, regardless of gender.

Are there any historical examples of educated women in Islam?

Yes, there are several historical examples, such as Aisha bint Abu Bakr, the wife of Prophet Muhammad, who was a renowned scholar and teacher. Other women also contributed significantly to Islamic knowledge and sciences.

What Quranic verses support women's education?

The Quran encourages seeking knowledge in general, for example, Surah Al-Alaq

(96:1-5) commands reading and learning. While it does not specifically mention women separately, the principles apply to all Muslims.

How does women's education impact Islamic societies?

Educated women contribute to the social, economic, and cultural development of Islamic societies. They play vital roles as mothers, educators, professionals, and community leaders, helping to foster a balanced and progressive society.

Are there any restrictions on women's education in Islam?

Islam does not inherently restrict women's education. However, cultural practices in some regions may impose limitations, which are not based on Islamic teachings but rather on local traditions or misinterpretations.

What role do women scholars play in Islamic education?

Women scholars have played and continue to play crucial roles in transmitting Islamic knowledge, interpreting religious texts, and teaching both men and women. Their contributions help enrich Islamic scholarship and education.

How can Muslim communities promote women's education today?

Muslim communities can promote women's education by providing equal access to schooling, encouraging participation in various fields of study, addressing cultural barriers, and highlighting the importance of education in Islam through community programs and religious teachings.

Additional Resources

1. Women and Education in Islam: Historical Perspectives and Contemporary Debates

This book explores the evolution of women's education within Islamic societies from the early days of Islam to the modern era. It highlights key female figures who contributed to Islamic scholarship and examines the cultural and religious factors influencing women's access to education. The text also addresses contemporary debates on gender and educational reforms in Muslim countries.

2. Empowering Muslim Women Through Education

Focusing on the transformative power of education, this book discusses how Muslim women across the world have used learning to challenge social norms and achieve personal and communal growth. It includes case studies from

various countries, showcasing successful educational programs and initiatives. The author emphasizes the role of education in fostering leadership and empowerment among Muslim women.

3. Islamic Feminism and Women's Education

This title delves into the intersection of Islamic feminism and education, analyzing how feminist interpretations of Islam promote women's right to learn and teach. It critiques traditional patriarchal structures and offers alternative readings of Islamic texts that support gender equality in education. The book also highlights prominent Muslim feminist educators who have paved the way for change.

4. The Role of Women Scholars in Islamic Education

By chronicling the contributions of female scholars throughout Islamic history, this book sheds light on the often-overlooked role women have played in religious and secular education. It documents their writings, teaching methodologies, and influence on Islamic jurisprudence and intellectual life. The narrative challenges stereotypes and affirms the legitimacy of women's scholarship in Islam.

5. Gender and Education in Muslim Societies: Challenges and Opportunities

This comprehensive study examines the obstacles Muslim women face in accessing education, including socio-economic, cultural, and political barriers. It also offers solutions and policies aimed at improving female educational attainment. The book features statistical data, interviews, and comparative analysis across different Muslim-majority countries.

6. Qur'anic Teachings on Women and Education

This book provides an in-depth analysis of the Qur'an's perspective on women's right to education. It interprets relevant verses and prophetic traditions that encourage the pursuit of knowledge for all believers, regardless of gender. The author discusses how these teachings have been applied or misapplied historically and in contemporary contexts.

7. Educating Muslim Girls: Traditions, Transitions, and Transformations

Focusing specifically on girls' education, this book explores traditional practices and the impact of modernization on educational opportunities for Muslim girls. It addresses the tension between preserving cultural identity and embracing new educational paradigms. The work also highlights grassroots movements and international efforts to support girls' schooling in Muslim communities.

8. Women's Madrasa Education: History and Modern Developments

This book traces the history of madrasas (Islamic schools) that cater to women, detailing their curriculum, pedagogy, and social role over time. It analyzes how these institutions have evolved to meet contemporary educational needs while maintaining religious traditions. The author also discusses the challenges and prospects of women's madrasa education today.

9. Islamic Perspectives on Female Literacy and Learning

Examining the theological and philosophical foundations of female literacy in

Islam, this book argues for the essential role of women's education in spiritual and societal development. It reviews classical Islamic scholarship that supports literacy and learning for women and contrasts it with prevailing misconceptions. The text serves as a resource for educators, scholars, and policy-makers interested in gender and education in Muslim contexts.

Women Education In Islam

Find other PDF articles:

<http://www.devensbusiness.com/archive-library-102/Book?dataid=fmi05-0018&title=beginners-guide-to-elite-dangerous.pdf>

women education in islam: Women's Education in Developing Countries Elizabeth M. King, M. Anne Hill, 1997-07-01 Why do women in most developing countries lag behind men in literacy? Why do women get less schooling than men? This anthology examines the educational decisions that deprive women of an equal education. It assembles the most up-to-date data, organized by region. Each paper links the data with other measures of economic and social development. This approach helps explain the effects different levels of education have on women's fertility, mortality rates, life expectancy, and income. Also described are the effects of women's education on family welfare. The authors look at family size and women's labor status and earnings. They examine child and maternal health, as well as investments in children's education. Their investigation demonstrates that women with a better education enjoy greater economic growth and provide a more nurturing family life. It suggests that when a country denies women an equal education, the nation's welfare suffers. Current strategies used to improve schooling for girls and women are examined in detail. The authors suggest an ambitious agenda for educating women. It seeks to close the gender gap by the next century. Published for The World Bank by The Johns Hopkins University Press.

women education in islam: Women, Education, and Science within the Arab-Islamic Socio-Cultural History Zakia Belhachmi, 2008-01-01 From a rationale of multiculturalism and a based on systemic approach grounded in the Arab-Islamic tradition, this book integrates history, education, science, and feminism to understand the implications of culture in social change, cultural identity, and cultural exchange. Dr. Belhachmi's praxis maintains the relationship between socio-political movements, and their corollary scientific movements to explain women's role in social change of the Arab-Islamic world; thus linking the region's past and the present in a historical continuum. In one masterful move, she immediately engages into a discovery-journey of the 13 century old Arab-Islamic socio-cultural and intellectual history; thus exploring the independent Arab-Islamic Worldview of development, modernism, science, education, and discusses the corollary socio-political and reform movements that integrated women in the region's governance over time. Thus, she not only highlights women's involvement in social change as a recurrent cyclical phenomenon in the region, but also chronicles the women-led independent 120 years of Arab-Islamic feminist science. Above all, Dr. Belhachmi offers an innovative operational three-levelled model of analysis of education and feminist practice that reconciles particularism and universalism, and yields to systemic analyses of women in education cross-culturally. In doing so, the book shifts focus from the "woman's question" into the more radical issues of "women's science" in the Arab-Islamic culture; illustrating with the work of al-Sa'dawi (Egypt) and Mernissi (Morocco). As such this study

is both a groundbreaking epistemological study on the role Arab-Muslim women and social change over time, and an essential textbook on women in contemporary Arab-Islamic education, and social sciences. In a tour de force, Dr. Belhachmi reclaims Arab-Islamic feminist scientific legacy as organic to the region's institutional memory and its collective cultural reference, while restoring to Arab-Muslim women feminists; including herself, their epistemic space within the contemporary multi-discursive practice/space of international feminism.; thus offering us a timely pioneering book on Arab-Islamic feminist epistemology. Equally, she provides us with a new scientific framework for self-representation and cultural exchange much needed both in international education and "a new feminist international order." In brief, this is an original scholarly work that provides us with creative empowerment methods, qualitative methodologies and holistic conceptual tools; thus enabling us to re-think our "rapport to knowledge" and the place of knowledge itself and how its related research strategies can move us beyond the pitfalls of cultural relativism and scientism. As such, this is an invaluable addition to the literature on the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) that will benefit the layman tremendously; and a must reference for specialists and students alike.

women education in islam: Women, Islam and Education in Iran Goli M. Rezai-Rashti, Golnar Mehran, Shirin Abdmolaei, 2019-02-21 Drawing on the complexities and nuances in women's education in relation to the aftermath of the 1979 Iranian Revolution, this edited collection examines implications of religious-based policies on gender relations as well as the unanticipated outcomes of increasing participation of women in education. With a focus on the impact of the Islamic Republic's Islamicization endeavor on Iranian society, specifically gender relations and education, this volume offers insight into the paradox of increasing educational opportunities despite discriminatory laws and restrictions that have been imposed on women.

women education in islam: Muslim Women's Education Nimat H. Barazangi, 2011 The media and the popular culture literature in America and Europe are not the only biased groups in portraying women in Islam as oppressed and that their liberation can take place only outside Islam. Contrary to my trust in the impartiality of Western scholarly and activists groups, I am finding that such groups are as inequitable when it comes to addressing the Muslim woman question from within the framework of Islam. Empirical and historical findings in my current research on Muslim women's education in western societies, such as in North America, suggest that the absence of concerns for Muslim women's religious education is not only evident, but particularly polarized during the last two decades of the twentieth centuries. Though many of these groups are advocates of Judo-Christian women's participation in their respective religious theological and scholarly ranks, none of these groups raises the issue of Muslim women inclusion in decision-making and scholarly ranks among Muslim communities. The Qur'an and the Hadith are rich in precepts that speak of Almighty God's design for harmonious social order and humanity's responsibility for understanding God's design and working from within it. For many Muslims, including those active in North America, citing these precepts is enough to prove that Islam has always embraced a well integrated educational imperative and comprehensive knowledge of the Islamic teachings for all Muslims. Few, however, are critical when the discussion concerns women's Islamic education and the women's role as preservers of culture and as the primary educators within the faith of Islam. These few Muslims may readily acknowledge that women have more power in Islam than most Westerners realize, but when the question of allowing more women to become Islamic scholars and jurists is raised, the issue becomes that of women's primary role as nurturing mother and wife instead of educating scholar and a partner in the interpretation of the tradition. Meanwhile, Muslim women in the USA and Canada, as generally is the case in other Western societies, are not free to practice certain aspects of Islam with the excuse that women are being oppressed by Islam. While Muslim women are trying to build their own agenda for emancipation, they are being torn between secular humanists who do not allow them to practice their own reading of the religion, and the Muslims who still think that a women's Islamicity is expressed through the wearing of a headcover and seclusion and by her male household. Analyzing this polarization in the context of Muslim women's education

historically, since the interaction between the West and Muslim societies has intensified in late nineteenth century, and empirically, using North American Muslim women as the case-in-point, indicates a discrepancy in the world views on education, on Islamic education, and on women's education. This discrepancy resulted in a tension between Muslims and Westerners in which Muslim women's education suffered the brunt. By synthesizing these discrepancies and the resulting historical and contemporary practices, I will conclude with some suggestions for developing an integrated educational strategies for Muslim women within the Islamic framework and in the contemporary Western social context.

women education in islam: Encyclopedia of Women and Islamic Cultures Suad Joseph, Afsāna Nağmābādī, 2003 Family, Law and Politics, Volume II of the Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures, brings together over 360 entries on women, family, law, politics, and Islamic cultures around the world.

women education in islam: Women, Education, And Family Structure In India Carol C Mukhopadhyay, 2021-11-28 Five decades of independence have produced dramatic increases in womens' educational achievements in India; but education for girls beyond a certain level is still perceived as socially risky. Based on ethnographic data and historical documents, this book explores the origins of that paradox. Contributors probe the complex relationships between traditional Indian social institutions the joint family, arranged marriage, dowry, and purdah, or sexual segregation and girls schooling. They find that a patrifocal family structure and ideology are often at the root of different family approaches to educating sons and daughters, and that concern for marriageability still plays a central role in womens' educational choices and outcomes.

women education in islam: Islam, Perestroika and the Education of Women , 1991

women education in islam: Women's Education in the Third World David H. Kelly, Gail P. Kelly, 2017-05-18 Originally published in 1989. This detailed bibliography focuses on women's education in the developing nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East. It contains annotations for about 1200 published works in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and German. The entries include extensive research journal, monograph and book literature items, including chapters hidden in books that don't have women or education as their main theme. The citations are organised thematically but with geographic divisions within each of the 15 sections and each entry has a decently detailed summary. It is prefaced by a useful article written by Gail Kelly on the directions in research at the time and the development of women-centric approaches.

women education in islam: Women's Education in India, 1995-98 S. P. Agrawal, 2001

women education in islam: Women's Education in the Third World Gail Paradise Kelly, Carolyn M. Elliott, Professor Department of Political Science Carolyn M Elliott, 1982-01-01 Gail Kelly and Carolyn Elliott have assembled the latest and best available scholarship from a range of disciplines to illuminate the determinants, nature, and outcomes of women's education in third World nations. This study focuses on the undereducation of women in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, delving into its causes, changes in female education patterns and the significance of these changes to societies and to women's lives. Articles in this volume lay the foundation for further research by examining women's schooling from the novel perspective that the social and economic outcomes of women's education are shaped by gender-sex systems that subordinate women to men.

women education in islam: WOMEN EDUCATION IN MODERN PERSPECTIVE Dr. Savita Mishra, Ms. Reshma Khatun, 2017-07-26 There has been a long history of addressing women's rights and much progress has been made in securing it across the world in recent decades. However, important gaps remain and women's realities are constantly changing, with new manifestations of discrimination against them which emerges regularly. Some groups of women face additional forms of discrimination based on their age, ethnicity, nationality, religion, health status, marital status, education, disability and socio-economic status, among other grounds.

women education in islam: The Transmission of Learning in Islamic Africa Scott Steven

Reese, 2004-01-01 This collected volume challenges much of the conventional wisdom regarding the intellectual history of Islamic Africa. In a series of essays ranging from early modern Africa to the present contributors explore the dynamism of the Muslim learned classes in regard to both purely intellectual pursuits and social concern.

women education in islam: Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures Suad Joseph, Afsāna Naǧmābādī, 2003 Family, Body, Sexuality and Health is Volume III of the Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures. In almost 200 well written entries it covers the broad field of family, body, sexuality and health and Islamic cultures.

women education in islam: A History of Islamic Societies Ira M. Lapidus, 2002-08-22 Ira Lapidus' classic history of the origins and evolution of Muslim societies, revised and updated for this second edition, first published in 2002.

women education in islam: The History of Women's Mosques in Chinese Islam Maria Jaschok, Shui Jingjun Shui, 2013-10-11 This is a study of Chinese Hui Muslim women's historic and unrelenting spiritual, educational, political and gendered drive for an institutional presence in Islamic worship and leadership: 'a mosque of one's own' as a unique feature of Chinese Muslim culture. The authors place the historical origin of women's segregated religious institutions in the Chinese Islamic diaspora's fight for survival, and in their crucial contribution to the cause of ethnic/religious minority identity and solidarity. Against the presentation of complex historical developments of women's own site of worship and learning, the authors open out to contemporary problems of sexual politics within the wider society of socialist China and beyond to the history of Islam in all its cultural diversity.

women education in islam: Women's education in ancient and Muslim period S. Ram Sharma, 1995

women education in islam: Secluded Scholars Gail Minault, 1999 This volume gives a detailed account of the individuals, organizations, and institutions that were influential in India in the promotion of education for Muslim girls in the colonial period.

women education in islam: Preparing the Mothers of Tomorrow Ela Greenberg, 2012-11-30 From the late nineteenth century onward, men and women throughout the Middle East discussed, debated, and negotiated the roles of young girls and women in producing modern nations. In Palestine, girls' education was pivotal to discussions about motherhood. Their education was seen as having the potential to transform the family so that it could meet both modern and nationalist expectations. Ela Greenberg offers the first study to examine the education of Muslim girls in Palestine from the end of the Ottoman administration through the British colonial rule. Relying upon extensive archival sources, official reports, the Palestinian Arabic press, and interviews, she describes the changes that took place in girls' education during this time. Greenberg describes how local Muslims, often portrayed as indifferent to girls' education, actually responded to the inadequacies of existing government education by sending their daughters to missionary schools despite religious tensions, or by creating their own private nationalist institutions. Greenberg shows that members of all socioeconomic classes understood the triad of girls' education, modernity, and the nationalist struggle, as educated girls would become the mothers of tomorrow who would raise nationalist and modern children. While this was the aim of the various schools in Palestine, not all educated Muslim girls followed this path, as some used their education, even if it was elementary at best, to become teachers, nurses, and activists in women's organizations.

women education in islam: MODERN FEMINISM AND MUSLIM WOMEN Dr. Shabana Kesar Suri,

women education in islam: Muslim Women in India Seema Kazi, 1999-02-01 For centuries India has had Muslim rule and rulers - including female Sultans - yet, with the rise of Hindu fundamentalism, India's Muslim history and the Muslim contribution is being obscured and downplayed. Against this background, the opportunities for Muslim women to raise their concerns over access to education rights and work opportunities, or to raise issues within Muslim personal law - including marriage, divorce and personal freedoms - are severely restricted. This new Report

Muslim Women in India calls for an end to discrimination against Muslims in India and the oppression of Muslim women. The author Seema Kazi questions the way in which the rise of the Hindu right-wing has led to a tightening of the interpretations of Muslim women's rights and freedoms, along with the subordination of Muslim women's concerns to the demands of Muslim communal identity. This Report discusses: Muslim history in India pre- and postindependence and partition; Muslim men and women's current position in India; Muslim women's involvement in the wider women's movements; and has a focus on gender, Islam and human rights. The Report concludes with an outlook for Muslims and Muslim women in India, and with a set of recommendations on some of the key issues to be addressed. Please note that the terminology in the fields of minority rights and indigenous peoples' rights has changed over time. MRG strives to reflect these changes as well as respect the right to self-identification on the part of minorities and indigenous peoples. At the same time, after over 50 years' work, we know that our archive is of considerable interest to activists and researchers. Therefore, we make available as much of our back catalogue as possible, while being aware that the language used may not reflect current thinking on these issues.

Related to women education in islam

Gender equality and women's rights | OHCHR Our work Promoting women's human rights and achieving gender equality are core commitments of the UN Human Rights Office. We promote women and girls' equal

The State of Women's Rights - Human Rights Watch From the United States to the Democratic Republic of Congo, women and girls' rights have suffered serious setbacks. But despite the challenges, there also have been

World Report 2025: Afghanistan | Human Rights Watch The situation in Afghanistan worsened in 2024 as the Taliban authorities intensified their crackdown on human rights, particularly against women and girls. Afghanistan remained the

Building a healthier world by women and for women is key to To achieve this, health systems must prioritize women's and girls' health needs and their full participation in the workforce. By creating opportunities for women to participate

Women's incarceration rooted in gender inequality and violence A UN Human Rights report highlights widespread gender-based violence, poor health provisions, and discriminatory legal systems disproportionately affecting women and

Women's health - World Health Organization (WHO) The health of women and girls is of particular concern because, in many societies, they are disadvantaged by discrimination rooted in sociocultural factors. For example, women

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with

"More than a human can bear": Israel's systematic use of sexual These acts violate women's and girls' reproductive rights and autonomy, as well as their right to life, health, founding a family, human dignity, physical and mental integrity,

Interview: Women's Rights Under Trump | Human Rights Watch Donald Trump's first administration as US president attacked women's rights across a broad range of issues. What could his second term mean for women in the United

Trump spurs global rollback on the rights of women and girls A global rollback of women's rights was already underway before US President Donald Trump took office. But now it's in hyper speed. Trump's actions, including his broad

Gender equality and women's rights | OHCHR Our work Promoting women's human rights and achieving gender equality are core commitments of the UN Human Rights Office. We promote women and girls' equal

The State of Women's Rights - Human Rights Watch From the United States to the

Democratic Republic of Congo, women and girls' rights have suffered serious setbacks. But despite the challenges, there also have been

World Report 2025: Afghanistan | Human Rights Watch The situation in Afghanistan worsened in 2024 as the Taliban authorities intensified their crackdown on human rights, particularly against women and girls. Afghanistan remained the

Building a healthier world by women and for women is key to To achieve this, health systems must prioritize women's and girls' health needs and their full participation in the workforce. By creating opportunities for women to participate

Women's incarceration rooted in gender inequality and violence A UN Human Rights report highlights widespread gender-based violence, poor health provisions, and discriminatory legal systems disproportionately affecting women and

Women's health - World Health Organization (WHO) The health of women and girls is of particular concern because, in many societies, they are disadvantaged by discrimination rooted in sociocultural factors. For example, women

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with

"More than a human can bear": Israel's systematic use of sexual These acts violate women's and girls' reproductive rights and autonomy, as well as their right to life, health, founding a family, human dignity, physical and mental integrity,

Interview: Women's Rights Under Trump | Human Rights Watch Donald Trump's first administration as US president attacked women's rights across a broad range of issues. What could his second term mean for women in the United

Trump spurs global rollback on the rights of women and girls A global rollback of women's rights was already underway before US President Donald Trump took office. But now it's in hyper speed. Trump's actions, including his broad

Gender equality and women's rights | OHCHR Our work Promoting women's human rights and achieving gender equality are core commitments of the UN Human Rights Office. We promote women and girls' equal

The State of Women's Rights - Human Rights Watch From the United States to the Democratic Republic of Congo, women and girls' rights have suffered serious setbacks. But despite the challenges, there also have been

World Report 2025: Afghanistan | Human Rights Watch The situation in Afghanistan worsened in 2024 as the Taliban authorities intensified their crackdown on human rights, particularly against women and girls. Afghanistan remained the

Building a healthier world by women and for women is key to To achieve this, health systems must prioritize women's and girls' health needs and their full participation in the workforce. By creating opportunities for women to participate

Women's incarceration rooted in gender inequality and violence A UN Human Rights report highlights widespread gender-based violence, poor health provisions, and discriminatory legal systems disproportionately affecting women and

Women's health - World Health Organization (WHO) The health of women and girls is of particular concern because, in many societies, they are disadvantaged by discrimination rooted in sociocultural factors. For example, women

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with

"More than a human can bear": Israel's systematic use of sexual These acts violate women's and girls' reproductive rights and autonomy, as well as their right to life, health, founding a family, human dignity, physical and mental integrity,

Interview: Women's Rights Under Trump | Human Rights Watch Donald Trump's first

administration as US president attacked women's rights across a broad range of issues. What could his second term mean for women in the United

Trump spurs global rollback on the rights of women and girls A global rollback of women's rights was already underway before US President Donald Trump took office. But now it's in hyper speed. Trump's actions, including his broad

Gender equality and women's rights | OHCHR Our work Promoting women's human rights and achieving gender equality are core commitments of the UN Human Rights Office. We promote women and girls' equal

The State of Women's Rights - Human Rights Watch From the United States to the Democratic Republic of Congo, women and girls' rights have suffered serious setbacks. But despite the challenges, there also have been

World Report 2025: Afghanistan | Human Rights Watch The situation in Afghanistan worsened in 2024 as the Taliban authorities intensified their crackdown on human rights, particularly against women and girls. Afghanistan remained the

Building a healthier world by women and for women is key to To achieve this, health systems must prioritize women's and girls' health needs and their full participation in the workforce. By creating opportunities for women to participate

Women's incarceration rooted in gender inequality and violence A UN Human Rights report highlights widespread gender-based violence, poor health provisions, and discriminatory legal systems disproportionately affecting women and

Women's health - World Health Organization (WHO) The health of women and girls is of particular concern because, in many societies, they are disadvantaged by discrimination rooted in sociocultural factors. For example, women

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with

"More than a human can bear": Israel's systematic use of sexual These acts violate women's and girls' reproductive rights and autonomy, as well as their right to life, health, founding a family, human dignity, physical and mental integrity,

Interview: Women's Rights Under Trump | Human Rights Watch Donald Trump's first administration as US president attacked women's rights across a broad range of issues. What could his second term mean for women in the United

Trump spurs global rollback on the rights of women and girls A global rollback of women's rights was already underway before US President Donald Trump took office. But now it's in hyper speed. Trump's actions, including his broad

Gender equality and women's rights | OHCHR Our work Promoting women's human rights and achieving gender equality are core commitments of the UN Human Rights Office. We promote women and girls' equal

The State of Women's Rights - Human Rights Watch From the United States to the Democratic Republic of Congo, women and girls' rights have suffered serious setbacks. But despite the challenges, there also have been

World Report 2025: Afghanistan | Human Rights Watch The situation in Afghanistan worsened in 2024 as the Taliban authorities intensified their crackdown on human rights, particularly against women and girls. Afghanistan remained the

Building a healthier world by women and for women is key to To achieve this, health systems must prioritize women's and girls' health needs and their full participation in the workforce. By creating opportunities for women to participate

Women's incarceration rooted in gender inequality and violence A UN Human Rights report highlights widespread gender-based violence, poor health provisions, and discriminatory legal systems disproportionately affecting women and

Women's health - World Health Organization (WHO) The health of women and girls is of

particular concern because, in many societies, they are disadvantaged by discrimination rooted in sociocultural factors. For example, women

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with

“More than a human can bear”: Israel's systematic use of sexual These acts violate women's and girls' reproductive rights and autonomy, as well as their right to life, health, founding a family, human dignity, physical and mental integrity,

Interview: Women's Rights Under Trump | Human Rights Watch Donald Trump's first administration as US president attacked women's rights across a broad range of issues. What could his second term mean for women in the United

Trump spurs global rollback on the rights of women and girls A global rollback of women's rights was already underway before US President Donald Trump took office. But now it's in hyper speed. Trump's actions, including his broad

Related to women education in islam

Islam Does Not Ban Girls' Education. So Why Does The Taliban? (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty2y) The education of girls and women is universally accepted in more than 200 countries and territories, including nearly 50 Muslim-majority nations. But Afghanistan's hard-line Islamist Taliban rulers

Islam Does Not Ban Girls' Education. So Why Does The Taliban? (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty2y) The education of girls and women is universally accepted in more than 200 countries and territories, including nearly 50 Muslim-majority nations. But Afghanistan's hard-line Islamist Taliban rulers

Why educating women does not go against Islamic rules, here's what the Quran says (The Courier-Journal4y) The issue of the right of Afghan girls and women to education has become a matter of growing international concern since the takeover of Kabul by the Taliban. Aware of the fact that in order to

Why educating women does not go against Islamic rules, here's what the Quran says (The Courier-Journal4y) The issue of the right of Afghan girls and women to education has become a matter of growing international concern since the takeover of Kabul by the Taliban. Aware of the fact that in order to

Taliban will be the losers for denying women an education (Religion News Service2y) (RNS) — On Tuesday (Dec. 20), the Taliban government suspended higher education for women, marking another low for the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, as the government is officially known. Its

Taliban will be the losers for denying women an education (Religion News Service2y) (RNS) — On Tuesday (Dec. 20), the Taliban government suspended higher education for women, marking another low for the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, as the government is officially known. Its

women in-islam (Yahoo2y) As the coronavirus pandemic offers time to step back, Muslim Americans rethink how mosques can be more welcoming to women and adapt financially. A publicly funded retirement home in Vesoul, France,

women in-islam (Yahoo2y) As the coronavirus pandemic offers time to step back, Muslim Americans rethink how mosques can be more welcoming to women and adapt financially. A publicly funded retirement home in Vesoul, France,

Taliban's higher education minister defends ban on women from universities (PBS2y) KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — The minister of higher education in the Taliban government on Thursday defended his decision to ban women from universities — a decree that had triggered a global backlash

Taliban's higher education minister defends ban on women from universities (PBS2y) KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — The minister of higher education in the Taliban government on Thursday defended his decision to ban women from universities — a decree that had triggered a

global backlash

Afghan religious scholars criticize Taliban's ban on education for girls, women (PBS2y)
JALALABAD, Afghanistan (AP) — Afghan religious scholars Saturday criticized a ban on female education, as a key Taliban minister warned clerics not to rebel against the government on the controversial

Afghan religious scholars criticize Taliban's ban on education for girls, women (PBS2y)
JALALABAD, Afghanistan (AP) — Afghan religious scholars Saturday criticized a ban on female education, as a key Taliban minister warned clerics not to rebel against the government on the controversial

Islamic Schools and Girls' Education in Indonesia: Lessons for the Taliban (The Diplomat3y)
Indonesia has shown that education based on Islamic precepts is not incompatible with the expansion of education to girls and women. Indonesia has the world's largest Islamic education system

Islamic Schools and Girls' Education in Indonesia: Lessons for the Taliban (The Diplomat3y)
Indonesia has shown that education based on Islamic precepts is not incompatible with the expansion of education to girls and women. Indonesia has the world's largest Islamic education system

Afghanistan bans female authors from university curricula (Al Jazeera26d) The committee member told BBC Afghanistan that "all books authored by women are not allowed to be taught." At least 679

Afghanistan bans female authors from university curricula (Al Jazeera26d) The committee member told BBC Afghanistan that "all books authored by women are not allowed to be taught." At least 679

The Taliban Say That Women Can Study In Gender-Segregated Universities (NPR4y) KABUL, Afghanistan — Women in Afghanistan can continue to study in universities, including at post-graduate levels, but classrooms will be gender-segregated and Islamic dress is compulsory, the
The Taliban Say That Women Can Study In Gender-Segregated Universities (NPR4y) KABUL, Afghanistan — Women in Afghanistan can continue to study in universities, including at post-graduate levels, but classrooms will be gender-segregated and Islamic dress is compulsory, the

Back to Home: <http://www.devensbusiness.com>