

# women and education in islam

women and education in islam have been subjects of considerable discussion and analysis within both historical and contemporary contexts. The role of women in Islamic educational traditions is multifaceted, reflecting religious, cultural, and social dimensions. Islam, as a faith, emphasizes the importance of knowledge for all believers, regardless of gender, and numerous Islamic texts advocate for the education of women. Over centuries, Muslim women have contributed significantly to various fields of knowledge, from religious scholarship to sciences and arts. This article explores the foundation of women and education in Islam, examining scriptural mandates, historical developments, challenges, and modern perspectives. The discussion will also highlight the impact of education on women's roles within Muslim societies and the ongoing efforts to enhance educational opportunities for women.

- Religious Foundations for Women's Education in Islam
- Historical Perspectives on Women's Education in Muslim Societies
- Challenges and Barriers to Women's Education in Islamic Contexts
- Modern Developments and Educational Opportunities for Muslim Women
- The Impact of Education on Women's Roles in Islam

## Religious Foundations for Women's Education in Islam

### Quranic Emphasis on Knowledge for All

The Quran, the primary religious text of Islam, underscores the significance of acquiring knowledge for every Muslim, irrespective of gender. Verses such as "Read in the name of your Lord who created" (Quran 96:1) emphasize the imperative of learning. Islamic teachings advocate that seeking knowledge is an obligation for both men and women, positioning education as a religious duty that facilitates spiritual growth and social contribution.

### Hadiths Encouraging Female Education

Prophetic traditions or hadiths further reinforce the importance of education for women. The Prophet Muhammad is reported to have said, "Seeking knowledge

is an obligation upon every Muslim," which includes women. Other narrations highlight the encouragement given to women to pursue knowledge to effectively fulfill their roles in society and faith. These foundational texts establish that education is not only permissible but essential for women in Islam.

## **Islamic Jurisprudence on Women's Learning**

Islamic scholars have historically interpreted religious law to support women's education. Various schools of Islamic jurisprudence acknowledge the right and necessity for women to study religion, literature, and sciences. This legal framework has provided a basis for women's participation in educational activities throughout Islamic history.

## **Historical Perspectives on Women's Education in Muslim Societies**

### **Early Islamic Era and Female Scholars**

During the early Islamic period, women actively engaged in educational pursuits, particularly in religious studies. Notable female scholars such as Aisha bint Abu Bakr, the wife of the Prophet Muhammad, were recognized for their knowledge and teaching of Islamic jurisprudence and Hadith. Women often participated in study circles and transmitted knowledge within their communities.

### **Contributions of Muslim Women in Education**

Throughout medieval Islamic history, women contributed to various intellectual fields, including literature, medicine, and theology. Many established schools, libraries, and learning centers. Their involvement was instrumental in preserving and advancing knowledge across generations, demonstrating the integral role of women in Islamic educational traditions.

### **Variations Across Regions and Cultures**

The experience of women and education in Islam has varied according to regional, cultural, and social contexts. In some areas, women's access to formal education expanded significantly, while in others, cultural restrictions limited their opportunities. These differences reflect the diverse ways Islamic teachings were interpreted and implemented over time.

# **Challenges and Barriers to Women's Education in Islamic Contexts**

## **Cultural and Social Constraints**

Despite religious endorsements, cultural practices in some Muslim-majority societies have posed challenges to women's education. Patriarchal norms, traditional gender roles, and socio-economic factors have often restricted girls' access to schooling. These obstacles sometimes stem from local customs rather than Islamic doctrine itself.

## **Economic and Political Factors**

Economic hardship and political instability can disproportionately affect educational opportunities for women. Limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, and policy shortcomings in certain regions have hindered the development of inclusive educational systems that adequately serve girls and women.

## **Misinterpretations of Religious Texts**

Some barriers arise from misinterpretations or selective readings of Islamic texts, which have been used to justify restrictions on female education. These misunderstandings contribute to societal attitudes that undervalue women's intellectual contributions and limit their educational participation.

## **Modern Developments and Educational Opportunities for Muslim Women**

### **Expansion of Educational Institutions**

In recent decades, many Muslim-majority countries have witnessed substantial growth in educational institutions dedicated to women. Universities, colleges, and specialized schools provide diverse academic programs, enabling Muslim women to pursue careers in various fields.

### **Government and Community Initiatives**

Governments and non-governmental organizations have implemented programs aimed at increasing female literacy and school enrollment rates. Community-

driven initiatives also focus on raising awareness about the importance of educating girls, aligning with Islamic principles that support knowledge acquisition.

## **Role of Technology and Online Learning**

Advancements in technology have opened new avenues for women and education in Islam. Online courses, virtual classrooms, and digital resources allow Muslim women to access learning opportunities while navigating social or geographical limitations. This trend enhances educational inclusivity and empowerment.

## **The Impact of Education on Women's Roles in Islam**

### **Empowerment and Social Participation**

Education empowers Muslim women to participate more fully in social, economic, and political spheres. It enables them to make informed decisions, contribute to community development, and advocate for their rights within the framework of Islamic ethics.

### **Contribution to Religious Scholarship**

Educated women have enriched Islamic scholarship by interpreting religious texts, engaging in theological debates, and producing academic works. Their involvement challenges stereotypes and highlights the dynamic nature of Islamic knowledge traditions.

### **Influence on Family and Community Life**

Women's education positively impacts family structures and community wellbeing. Educated mothers tend to prioritize their children's education and health, fostering environments that promote continued learning and social progress.

- Religious texts affirm the obligation of education for women in Islam
- Historical Muslim women have played key roles in intellectual fields
- Challenges to education often stem from cultural and socio-economic factors rather than religion

- Modern initiatives are expanding educational access for Muslim women globally
- Education enhances women's social roles, religious contributions, and community development

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the importance of education for women in Islam?**

In Islam, education is highly emphasized for all individuals, including women. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) encouraged seeking knowledge as a duty for every Muslim, and women are equally entitled to acquire education to empower themselves spiritually, intellectually, and socially.

### **Are women allowed to pursue higher education in Islam?**

Yes, Islam permits and encourages women to pursue higher education. Many Islamic scholars and historical examples demonstrate that women have been scholars, teachers, and contributors to various fields of knowledge, as long as their educational activities align with Islamic ethics and values.

### **How does Islam address the balance between women's education and family responsibilities?**

Islam advocates for a balanced approach where women can pursue education while fulfilling their family roles. The religion encourages mutual support within the family, allowing women to gain knowledge that benefits themselves and their families, promoting both personal growth and societal development.

### **What historical examples exist of educated Muslim women?**

Throughout Islamic history, many women have been renowned scholars, such as Aisha bint Abu Bakr, the Prophet's wife, who was a prominent teacher and narrator of Hadith. Others include Fatima al-Fihri, who founded the University of Al Quaraouiyine, one of the oldest universities in the world.

### **How do contemporary Muslim communities support**

## women's education?

Many contemporary Muslim communities actively promote women's education by establishing schools, universities, scholarships, and awareness programs. They work to overcome cultural barriers and misconceptions, ensuring that women have access to quality education in a manner consistent with Islamic principles.

## Additional Resources

### 1. *Women and Education in Islam: Historical Perspectives and Contemporary Challenges*

This book explores the evolution of women's education in Islamic societies from the early Islamic period to modern times. It highlights key figures and movements that have shaped the discourse around female education. The author also addresses contemporary challenges and opportunities faced by Muslim women in accessing education worldwide.

### 2. *Empowering Muslim Women through Education: Traditions and Transformations*

Focusing on the transformative power of education, this work examines how Islamic teachings have supported women's intellectual growth. It provides case studies of Muslim women who have made significant contributions in various fields due to educational empowerment. The book also discusses policy implications for enhancing female educational opportunities.

### 3. *The Role of Women in Islamic Education: Past and Present*

This title delves into the contributions of women as educators, scholars, and learners within Islamic history. It analyses traditional Islamic educational institutions and the participation of women in these settings. The author also evaluates modern reforms and initiatives aimed at increasing women's involvement in education.

### 4. *Islamic Feminism and Education: Navigating Faith and Modernity*

The book addresses the intersection of Islamic feminism and education, exploring how Muslim women reconcile religious beliefs with modern educational aspirations. It features narratives of women activists and educators who challenge stereotypes and advocate for gender equality in schooling. The text also investigates the theological debates surrounding women's rights to education.

### 5. *Education and Gender Equity in Muslim Societies*

This comprehensive volume examines the status of gender equity in educational systems across various Muslim-majority countries. It combines statistical analysis with cultural studies to understand barriers to women's education. The book offers recommendations for policymakers and educators to foster inclusive learning environments.

### 6. *Women Scholars in Islam: Legacy and Influence in Education*

Highlighting prominent female scholars throughout Islamic history, this book showcases their intellectual achievements and educational roles. It brings

attention to the often-overlooked contributions of women in religious and academic fields. The narrative encourages a re-examination of traditional histories to include women's educational impact.

#### *7. Teaching and Learning in Islamic Contexts: Women's Perspectives*

This work presents research on women's experiences as both teachers and students within Islamic educational frameworks. It investigates cultural, social, and religious factors influencing female participation in education. The book also explores innovative pedagogical approaches that support women's learning.

#### *8. Access to Education for Muslim Girls: Challenges and Solutions*

Focusing on grassroots and international efforts, this book sheds light on the obstacles Muslim girls face in obtaining education. It discusses socio-economic, cultural, and political barriers and highlights successful programs that improve access. The author advocates for collaborative strategies to ensure education equity.

#### *9. Islamic Education and Women's Empowerment: Bridging Tradition and Progress*

This title analyzes how Islamic education can serve as a tool for empowering women while respecting religious traditions. It explores curriculum development, community engagement, and leadership training aimed at enhancing women's roles. The book argues for a balanced approach that honors faith while promoting progress in women's education.

## **Women And Education In Islam**

Find other PDF articles:

<https://www-01.massdevelopment.com/archive-library-508/Book?ID=XYp57-5328&title=medical-assistant-coding-and-billing-salary.pdf>

**women and 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 and education in islam:** World Yearbook of Education 1984 Sandra Acker, Jacquetta Megarry, Stanley Nisbet, Eric Hoyle, 2013-03-07 Published in the year 2005, World Yearbook of Education 1984 is a valuable contribution to the field of Major Works.

**women and 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 and 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 and education in islam:** Encyclopedia of Women and Islamic Cultures Suad Joseph, Afsāna Naǧmābādī, 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 and education in islam: Women from Traditional Islamic Educational Institutions in Indonesia** Eka Srimulyani, 2012 Dit is de eerste Engelstalige publicatie over vrouwen in traditionele islamitische onderwijsinstellingen in Indonesië, de zogenaamde 'pesantren'. Deze vrouwen spelen een belangrijke rol de genderproblematiek in de Indonesische moslimgemeenschap. Deze informatieve en inzichtelijke studie dient twee groeiende onderzoeksgebieden in de studies over Indonesië: de studie naar de islam en de studie naar moslimvrouwen. Tevens voegt het een nieuw perspectief toe aan de bestaande Engelstalige literatuur over moslima's buiten de huidige dominante context van het Midden-Oosten of Sub-Indische continent.

**women and 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 and 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 and education in islam: *Reaching the Minds of Young Muslim Women*** Mareike Jule Winkelmann, 2007

**women and education in islam: Women's Education in the Third World** Gail P. Kelly, Carolyn M. Elliott, 1983-06-30 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 and 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 and education in islam: The Rights of Women in Islam** H. Jawad, 1998-06-30 It has been argued that Islam liberated Muslim women by granting them full rights as citizens. Yet in reality we see that women have long been subjected to both cultural and political oppression. Instances such as forced marriages are sadly common in the Muslim World, as are restrictions on education and on their role in the labour force.

**women and 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 and education in islam:** Inscribing South Asian Muslim Women Tahera Aftab, 2008 Offers an annotated source for the study of the public and private lives of South Asian Muslim women.

**women and 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 and education in islam:** *The Oxford Handbook of Islam and Women* Asma Afsaruddin, 2023 The Oxford Handbook of Islam and Women offers authoritative contributions from well-known scholars whose sophisticated and cutting-edge research explores the diversity of Muslim women's lives and their accomplishments, challenging common stereotypes that are particularly prevalent in the West.

**women and 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 and 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 women's 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 women's educational choices and outcomes.

**women and education in islam:** **Women, Education and Development in Asia** Grace C.L. Mak, 2017-12-12 This reissue (1996) examines four interrelated aspects of schooling for women in ten Asian countries: the development experience of a country and how it affects education and women's status; the types of educational opportunities available to women; if the greater exposure to education results in greater participation in the public sphere; the impact of education and economic participation on women's domestic status.

**women and education in islam:** **RECENT TRENDS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES IN INDIA** Dr. Abdus Salam , 2022-10-16 Amphibians are important components of ecosystems worldwide and are already being negatively affected by contemporary rapid changes in climate. Climate strongly affects the distribution, abundance, and ecology of amphibian species. Changes in climate will have impacts on amphibian biodiversity that are not uniform across the globe. We highlight geographic areas expected to have more climate change impacts to amphibians in order to target them for biological mitigation and conservation action. Although adaptation by amphibians to climate change is happening, it will generally be too slow to prevent many negative consequences that will likely happen in the next few decades. We review known and potential impacts of climate change on amphibians and make recommendations for research and conservation actions.

## Related to women and 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** 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

**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

**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 and 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 promises to protect women's rights with a catch** (Fox News4y) Despite the Taliban's history of oppressing women under its strict interpretation of Sharia (Islamic law), a Taliban spokesman pledged that the terrorist group would protect the rights of women

**Taliban promises to protect women's rights with a catch** (Fox News4y) Despite the Taliban's history of oppressing women under its strict interpretation of Sharia (Islamic law), a Taliban spokesman pledged that the terrorist group would protect the rights of women

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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: <https://www-01.massdevelopment.com>