

## Women's education in Islam

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Islam has created all the conditions for women to maintain their dignity, to maintain their femininity, and to serve their communities, their homeland, and their religion through the full performance of their feminine duties and The Quran as well as the hadith leave no doubt that women, like men, are obligated to increase their knowledge and pursue it. All the verses in the Qur'an that are in accordance with the nature of women (for example, covering their private parts, breastfeeding, the period of Iddah, divorce, etc.) are Allah's addresses to mankind, men and women. The call for science is one of them. In Islam, one of the obligatory acts after faith is to acquire knowledge ("fard" also means that it must be fulfilled). Indeed, the first word that Gabriel (peace be upon him) conveyed to our Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) was "Read!". Allah wants His servant to know Himself by contemplation, by being, and by analysis. Blindly, he does not like to believe in imitation. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said, "Go and acquire knowledge, even if it is in China." However, at that time China was a land of idols and pagans. But they were not afraid to say so, because when a person believes in the power of a person who has endowed with innumerable proofs that show the power of Allah in existence, he does not associate partners with his Lord, but seeks the Truth. Nowadays, among Muslims, by the word "science" only religious sciences are understood. This is a misconception. There was no such thing as religious or secular in Islam. Science is divided into branches: fiqh, hadith, faroiz, medicine, handasa, history, astronomy, and so on. When Muslims followed the Qur'an and the Sunnah, world-renowned scholars in all fields of science emerged among them. The names of our compatriots Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ulugbek, Zamakhshari and many others can be mentioned.

In recent centuries, no scientific discoveries have been made by Muslims. Today, not only Muslim women, but even men in our country have low incentives for science. Islam does not make it obligatory for women to do hard work that only men do. But he introduced equality with some work specific to women and equal reward with some work specific to men. For example, male midwives are now working in maternity hospitals. If women took their place, sin would rise from the middle and it would be a good deed. Because a woman understands a woman's pain more than a man and can help her better. For a long time before and after the advent of Islam, there were not many people in the world who could read and write. The situation was similar in Arabia. The scientific and cultural activities that began only with the command of the Qur'an began to advance rapidly. The number of scribes of revelation to our Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) increased day by day, and other believers also longed to read and write.

The first classrooms, madrasas and mosques were opened in the Islamic world, and the first teacher was the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) himself. The Companions who followed him succeeded in enriching many believers with religious and secular knowledge. It does not discriminate between men and women in the study of religious and other knowledge. Because in Islam, men and women are equal in acquiring knowledge.

Imam Sarakhsi (may Allah be pleased with him) said: "After believing in Allah, the strongest duty is to seek knowledge. This is because the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "It is obligatory for every Muslim man and woman to seek knowledge."

Knowledge is the legacy of prophethood. Prophets inherit knowledge. Just as men are entitled to the inheritance of prophethood, so are women entitled to it.

Concerning the virtue of knowledge, Allaah says (interpretation of the meaning): In another verse, he says, "Lord, tell me to increase my knowledge." - It is said.

The names of Hazrat Aisha, Hafsa, Umm Salama, Karima bintul Mikdol, Umm Kulthum bint Uqba, and Aisha bint Sa'd (r.a) are among the women who stood out among the Companions in the age of bliss.

Clearly, the Shari'ah has three pillars of action. These are: knowledge, practice, sincerity.

Maymuna (r.a.) (in this sense) commanded: "Learn and teach Arabic!".

After the times of the four caliphs, fabricated hadiths emerged in Islamic countries forbidding women from receiving education by false religious leaders. However, in the time of the prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) and harun al-rashid, women were at the peak of their education.

Whoever claims that "religion forbids or forbids Muslim women from learning," know that he has betrayed Islam.

The scientific revolution brought by Islam is a door of salvation for women. There were also many women who studied in the newly formed Islamic society and state in Medina. The famous Companion Ash-Shifa bint Abdullah al-Adawiyya knew how to read and write before Islam. He then taught several Companions (e.g. Hafsa bint Umar al-Faruq). He thus became the first teacher in Islam. Apart from Ash-Shifa, the Companions such as Hazrat Aisha, Hafsa, Umm Salama, Karima bintul Miqdal, Umm Gulsum bint Uqba and Aisha bint Sa'd, who are literate, are mentioned. They understood the words of Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) and conveyed them to the people.

Along with the learned Companions, there were also poets. Ash-Shayma bintul Haris as-Sa'diyya, the milk cousin of Fatima az-Zahra, the daughter of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), Al-Hafsa bint Amr ibn al-Sharid, Atiqah bint Zayd and Najiya bint Jundub al-Aslami are female Companions. Historically, famous women in the Islamic world have been involved in a number of countries in Egypt, Spain, and Africa. Obida al-Madaniya, narrated by Malik bin Anas, and Karima al-Marwaziyya, who narrated Imam Bukhari's Al-Jame as-Sahih in Makkah, are famous. There were also prominent women in the field of mysticism, the most famous of whom were Robia al-Adawiyah, the Andalusian Fatima.

Although the names of the learned, talented Companions were mentioned above, there were few men and women in Arabia who could read and write. The women came and asked the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) to teach them knowledge.

A woman said to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him): "It is not possible for us to listen to your words (your words are conveyed by men). The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) welcomed this appeal and accepted a special lesson for women and said: "So-and-so, gather in such-and-such a place!" They gathered. When that day came, they preached and ordered some religious affairs: "O wives, there is probably not a single woman among you who has lost three children. One woman said, "What if it's two?" he said. The Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said, "Even if there are two."

It is narrated on the authority of Abu Hurayra (may Allah be pleased with him) that he meant three minor children. Our Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) taught women what Allah taught them, and thus the first madrasa for women was established in Islam.

Islam provides facilities for women to acquire knowledge. The goal is to grow and cultivate a useful member of the Islamic society, a person who benefits the nation, the homeland, the state. Islam saved a woman from ignorance, exalted and honored her. Society began to treat women with respect, and the talents and abilities of women were recognized by men. Urwa bin Zubayr (r.a.) about Hazrat Aisha (r.a.); "Hazrat Aisha knew the rules of the Qur'an, poetry, Arabic history and its stages better than anyone else," he said. Hazrat Aisha (r.a.) was a treasure trove of knowledge of the sea, wisdom and the Shari'a, which was full of religion. It can be seen from the hadith of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) that the Companions of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) at that time were highly educated and had a high level of knowledge. Abu Musa (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated from Abu Musa (may Allah be pleased with him): "We, the friends of the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him). we would have a full understanding" Ata 'ibn Rabah said, "A'isha was the wisest and most thoughtful of men." Hisham ibn Urwa narrated from his father that he said, "I have not seen anyone more knowledgeable in the science of jurisprudence, medicine and poetry than 'A'ishah."

Another of the wives of our Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), Hazrat Zaynab (r.a.) was also a great jurist (jurist) of that time. In Medina, Binti Abi Salama (r.a.) was a scholar of jurisprudence.

**conclusions:** In short, there is no place in Islam for husbands who oppose women's education. On the contrary, believing men who understand Islam correctly and practice it will help women to acquire knowledge, whether they are educated or not. The history of Muslims in this regard is full of glorious pages.

Forbidding women from studying science is the work of lands given to ignorance and negligence. Because to forbid a woman from acquiring knowledge is to forbid her from studying religion.

Allaah says in the Qur'aan: "O Messenger of Allaah!, When the believers come to you and swear to you that they should not associate anything with Allah, nor steal, nor commit adultery, nor kill their children, nor slander anyone, nor disobey you in any good deed, then accept their oaths, and they will swear. Ask forgiveness of Allah for! Surely Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.

It is clear from this verse that the woman is directed to follow certain tenets of Islam. It is a fundamental aspect of Islam for a woman to educate herself in order to be able to follow, observe and understand these beliefs spiritually and verbally.

#### Literature:

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