

﴿Men are in charge of women, because Allah has made one of them excel the other, and because they spend of their wealth [on them]...﴾

(an-Nisā' 4: 34)

Moreover, prophethood, and the positions of judge, imam, head of state and other positions of authority are given exclusively to men, and in many cases men are given double what is given to women, as in the case of inheritance and so on.

﴿And Allah is Almighty, Most Wise﴾ that is, He has overwhelming power and absolute authority to which all things yield. Yet – alongside His power – He is Most Wise in all that He does.

Excluded from the general meaning of this verse are: pregnant women, whose 'iddah lasts until they give birth; women with whom the marriage was not consummated, who have no 'iddah; and slave women, whose 'iddah is two menstrual cycles, as was the view of the Companions (رضي الله عنهم). The context of these verses indicates that what is meant here are free women.



﴿الطَّلَقُ مَرَّتَانٍ فَإِمْسَاكَ بِمَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ تَسْرِيحٌ بِإِحْسَنٍ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَأْخُذُوا بِمَا آتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ شَيْئًا إِلَّا أَنْ يَخَافَا أَلَّا يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا فِيمَا افْتَدَتْ بِهِ تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ فَلَا تَعْتَدُوهَا وَمَنْ يَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ﴾ (سورة البقرة: ٢٢٩)

- 2:229. Divorce may be pronounced twice; then the wife should either be retained honourably or be released gracefully. It is not lawful for you to take back anything that you have given [to your wives], except when both parties fear that they would be unable to keep the limits ordained by Allah. If you do indeed fear that they would be unable to keep the limits ordained by Allah, then there is no blame on either of them if the woman opts to