



**جامعة الموصل**

**كلية الآداب**

**المرأة في المنظور الاجتماعي الإسلامي - دراسة تحليلية لرؤية عدد من المفكرين  
المسلمين الأوائل والمحدثين**

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## المستخلص

قضية المرأة هي قضية إنسان، فالإنسان هو صاحب الحقائق الأولى سواء أكان ذكراً أم أنثى، والمرأة شخص بشري، وما هو بشري فهو ذو غاية وقيمة، فمن هنا وجدنا في المرأة موضوعاً يستحق منا التوقف، على الرغم من أن هناك كتابات وحوارات حولها.

وكانت المرأة ولا تزال تشكل موضع اهتمام العلماء والمفكرين والفلاسفة، والذين كان لهم دور كبير في صياغة الصورة الذهنية لها في المجتمعات، مما دفعنا إلى ضرورة البحث في بناء العقل البشري حول المرأة، وتطلب ذلك الخوض في شبكة معقدة من أفكار وتصورات عميقة تصل إلى البنى المعرفية للمفكرين عبر التاريخ، والغرض من ذلك معرفة وضعها ومكانتها على امتداد التاريخ السوسيولوجي للإنسان.

لذلك هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية المرأة وكيونيتها بوصفها نوعاً بشرياً، والتعرف على دور المرأة ومكانتها في الحضارات القديمة، ودورها ومكانتها في الديانات والشرائع السماوية، كما هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على الآراء والمواقف لدى المفكرين الاجتماعيين المسلمين الأوائل والمحدثين تجاه قضايا المرأة ودورها ومكانتها، ومعرفة ماهي الظروف الاجتماعية التي أثرت في صياغة أفكارهم.

ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة وظفت الباحثة عدة مناهج منها: المنهج التاريخي، إذ تم استخدام المنهج التاريخي في الدراسة لعرض وضع المرأة عرضاً تاريخياً حضارياً ودينيّاً، ومن خلال عرض مكانتها وأدوارها وقضاياها عبر الحضارات وفي الديانات السماوية الثلاث وحسب التسلسل التاريخي الزمني. والمنهج التحليلي، لتتبع الآراء وتحليل الأقوال والنصوص للمفكرين، محاولين استقراء رؤيتهم العامة عن مكانة المرأة في المجتمع وأدوارها. كما تم توظيف المنهج المقارن بدءاً من المقارنة بين المرأة والرجل من الناحية البيولوجية والنفسية والعاطفية والاجتماعية، ثم مقارنة أوضاع المرأة ومكانتها في الحضارات القديمة والأديان، ثم المقارنة بين آراء المفكرين حول موقفهم من المرأة؛ لبيان مواطن الشبه والاختلاف بين آرائهم حول المرأة؛ من أجل الوقوف على تلك النقاط والتأكيد عليها، للوصول إلى نظرة شاملة حول رؤيتهم للمرأة. ووظفت الباحثة النظرية البنائية الوظيفية بوصفها نظرية تطبيقية للدراسة.

وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدد من النتائج، منها:

## **Abstract**

The issue of women is a human issue, for human beings are the owners of fundamental truths, whether male or female. Women are human beings, and anything human has purpose and value. Hence, we find in women a subject worthy of our attention, despite the fact that there are already many writings and discussions on the subject.

Women have always been a subject of interest to scholars, thinkers and philosophers, who have played a major role in shaping the mental image of women in societies. This has prompted us to examine the human mind's construction of women, which requires delving into a complex network of ideas and deep perceptions that reach the cognitive structures of thinkers throughout history. The purpose of this is to understand their status and position throughout human sociological history.

Therefore, the study aimed to identify the nature and essence of women as a human species, to identify the role and status of women in ancient civilisations, and their role and status in religions and divine laws. The study also aimed to identify the opinions and attitudes of early and contemporary Muslim social thinkers towards women's issues, their role and status, and to understand the social circumstances that influenced the formation of their ideas.

To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher employed several approaches, including: the historical approach, which was used in the study to present the status of women from a historical, cultural and religious perspective, by presenting their status, roles and issues across civilisations and in the three monotheistic religions, according to historical chronology. The analytical approach was used to track the opinions and analyse the statements and texts of thinkers,

attempting to extrapolate their general views on the status and roles of women in society. The comparative approach was also employed, starting with a comparison between women and men from a biological, psychological, emotional and social perspective, then comparing the status and position of women in ancient civilisations and religions, and finally comparing the opinions of thinkers on their stance towards women, to highlight the similarities and differences between their views on women, in order to identify and emphasise these points and arrive at a comprehensive view of their vision of women. The researcher employed functional constructivist theory as an applied theory for the study.

The study reached a number of conclusions, including:

1- God Almighty created women with a special constitution that distinguishes them from men, not only biologically, but also mentally, emotionally and psychologically. but also socially, giving them the personality we know today, which makes them different from men in many aspects of their character, and these characteristics are reflected in their status and roles in society.

2- The sources of thought for early Muslim thinkers on women were derived from the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet, and they were also influenced by the opinions and ideas of Greek philosophers, especially Plato and Aristotle, because they studied and translated their works, as well as being influenced by the political and social conditions of their time. All these factors influenced the formation and formulation of their views on women and women's issues.

3- The sources of thought for modern thinkers on women were also derived from the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet, as well as being influenced by the social, political and cultural conditions that prevailed in the Arab countries, including their exposure to new facts and data that did not exist before, These arose as a result of the Industrial Revolution and its effects, which spread to Muslim countries through cultural and civilizational communication and travel.

4- The study concluded that the difference between the early thinkers and the modern ones is that the former viewed women's status as part of the social system, a conservative view calling for a return to the roots to achieve the best, because Muslim countries were at the peak of their knowledge and progress. The modern thinkers, on the other hand, had a different view due to the backwardness of the Islamic nation compared to the superiority of Western countries. They faced challenges that influenced their view of women, and they began to call for a return to reason and scrutiny in women's issues.

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**Woman in the Islamic Social Perspective : An Analytical Study  
of the Visions of a Number of Early and Modern Muslim  
Scholars**

**Nasma Mahmood Salim Hamdoun Al-Fdha**

**PhD Thesis**

**Philosophy in Sociology**

**Supervision**

**Assistant Professor Dr**

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**2025 A.D**

**1447 A.H**