



Woman in Culture and Arts

Women's Hijab, A Conflict between Morteza Motahari and Qasim Amins Views

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Article type: Research Article</p> <p>Article history: Received: 31 January 2024 Received in revised form: 11 May 2024 Accepted: 22 June 2024 Published online: 5 August 2024</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Qasim Amin.</i> <i>Morteza Motahhari.</i> <i>Hijab.</i> <i>Feminism.</i></p>	<p>Introduction After the renaissance, the presence of women in society had many changes compared to before and the societies of the eastern countries also found a lot of changes after that. Some social intellectuals wrote a lot about this issue which started many changes in the country, Qasim Amin from Egypt was one of those people, by studying in France and returning to his country, had a deep impact on the presence of women in society and women's hijab. He started the biggest social challenge in Egypt like he created a storm in Egypt, believing that women should be educated in order to achieve full freedom and equal rights with men. He has two famous books called Tahrir Al-Mara and Al-Mara Al-Jadidah. By writing these two books, He wanted to change the presence of women in Egyptian society. His books were published on the subject of women's freedom and had an impact in Iran as well, About thirty books were written in rejection and criticism of Amin's view of women and hijab, his books were translated in Iran during the reign of King Reza and in the process of modernization was published and spread in the society, To the extent that Amin's books began to remove the "hijab" in Iran, This was done by King Reza government. Before the renaissance period, women wore hijab in Europe, but after the renaissance, with the industrialization of European societies and the entry of women into factories, the hijab was slowly removed from them, and this culture spread to eastern countries. In this research, the opinions of Qasim Amin are compared to Morteza Motahari, the reason why Motahari is important for this research is that his books and opinions are not old yet, and comparing the opinions of Qasim Amin and Morteza Motahari is a research that has never happened before. 1- What is Qasim Amin and Morteza Motahari's view on women and their social presence? 2- How compatible are the views of Amin and Motahari?</p> <p>Methodology In comparative studies, the purpose of research and study is to extract and discover applicable cases, and this type of study is carried out in several subjects, and its purpose is to measure the degree of conformity and non-conformity in the research cases, and its purpose is to answer micro and macro questions in It is a case of adaptation of thought. One of the significant issues in comparative studies is that in addition to addressing the issues needed in the research, some marginal issues are also investigated in order to make the main issue clearer and more obvious. The thought of Qasim Amin and Morteza Motahari will be discussed in order to determine the overlap and difference between the two views on the issue of women and their social presence and women's hijab. The sources used in this research for comparative analysis are library sources.</p> <p>Results 1- Amin believes that hijab is a kind of "restriction" for women. Qasim Amin in his book said: "Hijab" is a "prison" for women, He believes that women working at home is a form of "humiliation" for them. Morteza Motahari believes that wearing a hijab is not to imprison women, but it is suitable for the "dignity" of women and that the punishment of "imprisoning women at home" is for "misbehaving women". And Islam is not in favor of "non-mahram mixing of men and women" but believes in maintaining "harim".</p>

2- Amin and Motahari's point of view about the "hijab" in Islam

Amin believes that "hijab" did not exist in Islam and due to the interaction of Muslims with neighboring countries, hijab was transferred from non-Islamic culture to Islamic culture. Morteza Motahari rejects this statement and believes that Islam has believed in "hijab" in its essence from the beginning.

3- Examining the historical issue of women and her presence in society

According to the communist point of view, Amin considers four periods for women, and in the fourth period, women achieve complete freedom and equal rights with men. Morteza Motahari believes that the division of four periods for women is related to the communism, which is rooted in the thoughts It is socialist, and it is wrong.

4- Examining the function of "hijab" in society

Amin believes that the function of the hijab is the stimulation of lust and the stimulation of man, he also considers the nature of the hijab to be "adornment", and for this reason he is against the hijab, Morteza Motahari believes that the absence of the hijab and the distance between men and women and unlimited freedoms It causes an increase in sexual desire and leads a person to the abyss of destruction.

5- Investigating the effect of hijab and religiosity on the scientific and technological progress of societies.

Qasim Amin believes that the hijab of women in eastern countries is the cause of the social decline of eastern countries, and the non-hijab of women in western societies is the reason for their progress. Morteza Motahari believes that according to Islam, if sexual pleasure comes out of the family and finds its way outside the home, it reduces work efficiency, leads youth to corruption.

6- Examining the assignment of hijab to the Prophet's wives

Amin believes that the hijab is for the Prophet's women and in our time, there is no need to wear the hijab. In contrast to this thinking, Motahari believes that assigning the hijab to the Prophet's wives is a mistake, and according to the Qur'anic verse, the hijab applies to all Muslim women.

7- The size and extent of the Islamic hijab from the point of view of Amin and Motahari

Amin believes that Islam has allowed women to show some of their bodies to non-mahram men, while Motahari believes that hijab protects the society and causes

8- Examining the views of Amin and Motahari on the issue of gender equality

Amin believes that women are no different from men and tries to increase the level of understanding and awareness of women through education. As an opponent of this issue, Motahari believes in the inequality of the rights of men and women and believes that women's education does not lead to gender equality.

9- Comparison of the position of women in Amin's thought and Morteza Motahari's thought

Amin believes that if women are not educated, they will be compared to some animals, Morteza Motahari criticizes some views about women and does not consider it permissible to humiliate her.

Conclusion

In the previous section, 9 of Amin's view point were examined by Morteza Motahari's views were compared. He considers the hijab to be special for prophet women, he also considers the hijab of eastern women to be an obstacle to the progress of eastern countries, and he considers the lack of hijab to be the cause of the growth of Westerners, he considers the function of hijab in society to increase lust, his views were opposed to the opinions of Morteza Motahari and All of them were criticized, it was found that there is no similarity and harmony between Amin's and Motahari's thought. Another issue criticized by Morteza Motahari is to say that women have four historical periods and now they are in the fourth period and will soon achieve complete freedom and equal rights with men.

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