




Identification, Development, and Validation of Indicators and Components of Women's Role from a Feminist and Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The primary aim of this research was to identify, develop, and validate indicators and components of women's role from feminist and Islamic perspectives.

Methods and Materials: This study was applied in its purpose and qualitative in its method, using content analysis. The study population included all relevant documents, theoretical foundations, and literature from both domestic and international databases, as well as content analysis of interview texts with theoretical experts (faculty members) and practical experts (scholars from religious seminaries). The sample size was determined by the principle of saturation and through purposive non-random sampling, selecting 18 interviewees. The data collection tools were systematic literature review and semi-structured interviews. The data analysis method employed was content analysis.

Findings: The findings revealed that initially, indicators of women's role in eight components—philosophical, educational, political, social, economic, cultural, legal/juridical, and psychological—were identified from both feminist and Islamic perspectives.

Conclusion: The similarities and differences between these two approaches were compared, and based on the final indicators, a model was presented that was deemed credible by the experts. Moreover, the findings indicated that among the components of women's role, the priorities were social, cultural, economic, educational, political, psychological, legal/juridical, and philosophical, respectively.

Keywords: *Feminism, Islamic teachings, women's role, women's rights.*

1. Introduction

The concept of women's role from a feminist perspective is a complex and multifaceted concept influenced by the principles and ideologies of the feminist movement. Feminism, as a social and philosophical

movement, emphasizes gender equality and the eradication of gender discrimination in societies, and it analyzes gender roles and the effects of gender discrimination on individuals' lives (Gilman, 2023). Today, addressing the role of women from a global perspective is very important and vital, and is

considered a human rights issue. Human rights, as an international principle, assert that all humans should have equal rights and freedoms (Ayat et al., 2020; Krook, 2020).

Gender discrimination and discriminatory roles based on gender contradict this principle, and the global community must strive to eliminate gender discrimination. On the other hand, women's roles in sustainable community development are crucial. Women not only serve as active members of the economy but also play significant roles as caregivers for homes and families (Gilman, 2023). Creating equal opportunities for women in various fields such as education, employment, and politics can aid sustainable development. Additionally, women are often recognized as agents of peace and security in society. In various contexts, women play crucial roles in promoting peace and resolving conflicts, contributing to social and global stability (Rabani Esfahani & Yazdekhasti, 2015; Shahin, 2020; Wrisley, 2021).

Addressing the role of women in Iran also holds special importance due to its impact on the development and progress of Iranian society. Ensuring equal rights for women and men in Islam and the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran is a fundamental principle. Addressing the role of women in society to emphasize these rights and ensure their implementation is crucial. Furthermore, women's participation in the economy and labor market can aid the country's economic development. Women, as a source of capability and skill in the labor market, play an important role and promote the development of small and medium enterprises as well as knowledge-based and technological industries (Ghasempour & Nosrat kharazmi, 2019; Khan-Muhammadi & Ghazi esfahani, 2022).

Moreover, women have a significant role in politics and public affairs. Women's influence in political and executive decision-making can contribute to the country's democratic development and lead to further societal progress. Additionally, as mothers, women play a vital role in nurturing future generations. Establishing values and ethical principles in children and youths, and influencing their upbringing has a direct impact on the future of society. It is also important to note that Iran is a country with high cultural and social diversity, where people of various religions and cultures live. Women's roles in preserving and strengthening cultural diversity and the elevation of Iranian society are extremely important. Ultimately, it can be said that women also play active roles in civil society and civic associations, influencing social protests, human rights, and promoting social and environmental issues (Ismailzadeh et al., 2022).

In general, addressing the role of women in Iran can contribute to the multidimensional development of society and play a very important role in improving the economic, social, and political conditions of the country. This issue requires the cooperation and attention of all segments of society and the government to effectively implement gender equality principles and sustainable development (Afzali & Entezari, 2020; Ahmadinik & Pirouz, 2024). Furthermore, Islamic teachings, as one of the main sources forming the culture and values of society, also regard women's roles. Islam assigns rights and responsibilities to women that, contrary to public perception, include property rights, decision-making rights, and social rights. Islamic teachings also pay attention to women's rights and support them. Islam grants women social, economic, and political rights, and considers them equal to men in many areas (Ayat et al., 2020). However, ignoring the role of women, whether from a feminist approach or from the perspective of Islamic teachings, can have widespread negative impacts. This can lead to an exacerbation of gender discrimination in various areas including employment, education, property rights, and politics (Krook, 2020).

In line with this, Saiddaeni (2023) showed that our culture and Islamic teachings have relatively similar views on the role of women in domestic reality. However, the conservative approach resulting from misunderstandings and people's attitudes towards blending Islamic teachings with Kharijite culture, which is not yet true Islam, as people outside the Islamic world do not understand it, they tend to think that this is true Islam (Saiddaeni, 2023). This gives Islam a bad reputation. Versely (2023) states that feminist theory broadly lacks a comprehensive theory of misogyny. While a large number of feminist works are dedicated to analyzing the social, cultural, political, and institutional effects of misogyny, the subordinate theories of misogyny that these analyses produce are only partial, scattered, vague, or conceptually inconsistent (Wrisley, 2021). Casika and colleagues (2022) indicated that gender equality from the perspective of Islamic teachings, men and women inherently have a nature and disposition that are different both physically and psychologically, which from the Islamic perspective does not mean that men are superior or inferior to women, but only shows that. The existence of different physical and psychological or personality traits, as well as their rights, which should be the same as men's but in reality, many women are limited to their rights in society (Casika et al., 2022). Pajariento (2022) showed that Muslim women translate justice, empathy, and rationality in religion through

establishing relationships with other religions. This attitude is part of Islamic teachings that have moderate, accommodating, and tolerant aspects. Additionally, culture has encouraged women to blend together and shape equalitarian equality in the social and cultural arena. The culture of generosity and mutual assistance has become a tradition both in religious activities and in secular works (Pajarianto, 2022).

This research is useful and meaningful for researchers and scholars interested in studying the role of women in society and comparing the two approaches of feminism and Islamic teachings. They can benefit from the results and the model presented in the research. Policymakers and decision-makers in governments and organizations related to women's rights and gender can use the research findings as a source for their decisions regarding gender equality and the role of women in society. Members of women's rights movements and gender activists can use the research findings as a tool to promote women's rights and gender equality in society. Public awareness about the role of women in society and comparing the two approaches of feminism and Islamic teachings can help the general public improve their attitudes towards these issues and contribute more to forming public opinion and societal decision-making. Universities and research centers can use the research results as a resource for education and research in the fields of gender and the role of women. Organizations like the United Nations can use the research findings as a basis for formulating policies and development programs in the field of gender equality and sustainable development. In general, this research helps a large number of individuals and institutions find the best solutions and decisions for promoting gender equality and determining the role of women. Therefore, in today's societies where women constitute half of the population, ignoring the role of women may lead to social harms such as increased tensions and conflicts in the family, reduced social welfare, and a shortage of healthy social interaction. Although research on the role of women in society has been conducted, research that directly distinguishes between these two roles and analyzes the positive or negative effects of both approaches in the mentioned areas is very scarce. In light of this, the researcher in relation to this research seeks to answer the question: What are the indicators and components of women's role from a feminist and Islamic perspective?

2. Methods and Materials

2.1. Study design and Participant

The research methodology was applied based on the objective, qualitative based on data type, cross-sectional based on data collection timing, and content analysis of interview texts for data collection methods or research nature. The research population consists of two parts: A) Document mining of scientific documents, including specialized books, completed research, theses, and articles drawn from domestic databases from 1390 to 1402 and foreign databases from 2000 to 2023 concerning women's roles from feminist and Islamic perspectives through scientific databases. Domestic databases included IranDoc, SID, MagIran, IranPsych, ElmNet, Noormags, and Civilica; foreign databases included Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, Science Direct, ProQuest, Medline, ISI, Elsevier, Wiley Online Library, Springer, and JSTOR. B) Experts included university professors in 1401-1402 based on entry criteria: 1) Having at least three years of teaching and study experience related to the topic; 2) Holding a Ph.D. and being a faculty member in the fields of sociology or religious studies; 3) Having sufficient expertise and experience in the area of women's roles in society such as writing articles, books, and research projects. Theological scholars according to entry criteria: 1) Theological school instructors with more than three years of teaching experience. 2) Adequate expertise and experience in the field of women's role in society. 3) Holding at least a master's degree.

In this study, purposive non-random sampling was used for selecting interviewees based on entry criteria. In this method, the basis of selecting sample cases by the researcher is established according to the study objectives and the nature of the research. It should be noted that in this research, 18 interviewees were considered based on the saturation principle, meaning that interviewees number 19 and 20 did not add new codes to the interviews, and the interview process was halted. The data collection method involved systematic review of information through books, publications, online resources, and databases, followed by the selection, abstracting, and translation of the relevant texts. The result of this section was to determine the indicators of women's roles in society based on theoretical foundations and research background. Also, semi-structured interviews were used in the qualitative part and in the interview section of this research. In individual interviews with the interviewees, eight main interview questions were used for preliminary examination. The researcher, after making necessary arrangements at the interviewee's

workplace, recorded the interview conversations with a recorder and permission from the interviewee to extract codes, and this was done after each interview session. The researcher, in interviews 19 and 20, realized that no new codes were added to the previous codes, so the interview process was not continued with the next interviewee. In addition to the researcher, a statistical expert and one of the university professors provided opinions on the codes. During the interview, the collection of opinions on the indicators, components, and dimensions of policymaking and civil rights was addressed and the main factors were examined and finalized. It is worth mentioning that the duration of the interviews was between 30 to 90 minutes and took place in 2022.

2.2. Measures

2.2.1. Semi-Structured Interview

The data collection tools initially included semi-structured interviews with experts, and in the second phase, an interview form that reached theoretical saturation after eliminating some components due to redundancy and overlap. Eventually, this form resulted in eight components and 76 indicators, including entrepreneurial education at Islamic Azad Universities (covering knowledge of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial attitude, and entrepreneurial skills), with components including philosophical, educational, political, social, economic, cultural, legal/judicial, and psychological aspects. The measurement scale for the questionnaire questions in this study was based on a five-point Likert scale (very high, high, medium, low, very low).

Table 1

Feminist Components and Indicators

Component	Feminist Indicator
Philosophical	Acceptance of women's role and the existence of unique capabilities and conditions in women from an anthropological view
	Viewing women's role based on general human principles and social and political changes
	The role of women in public spaces from an ontological perspective
	Diverse and broad interpretations of the concept of being to break down discriminatory patterns
	Aesthetic view of women based on self-image
	Viewing women's beauty with diverse standards
	Approach to the concept of knowledge and reason in the epistemological domain with a focus on women's role
Educational	Belief in the epistemic role of women based on knowledge derived from academic teachings, experiences, etc.
	Women's educational role in creating a theoretical framework for providing equal educational opportunities
	Viewing women's educational role on equal footing with men
	Creating educational mechanisms through academic and career pathways
	Women's educational role in securing women's rights within the framework of social laws and human rights
Efforts to re-analyze and reinterpret religious teachings on women's roles based on modern feminist values and principles for educational planning	

2.3. Data Analysis

The validity of the interview form was established through content validity by ten experts in the field of philosophy of education, using the opinions of supervising professors, and construct validity (confirmatory factor analysis). After data collection and concerning the variables of interest, responses were organized, categorized, and coded, and the components of women's role from a feminist and Islamic perspective were inferred from related concepts and themes and reviewed, eventually identifying the dimensions and components of women's role from these perspectives. For evaluating the validity of this qualitative research, four criteria were used: acceptability, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. To ensure acceptability of data, the interview form was distributed among professors with maximum diversity. To ensure transferability, the procedural stages of the research, execution context, and objectives were fully explained to the readers. To meet the dependability criterion, the process of conducting the study was made available to experienced professors in the field of qualitative research, and considering that the previous three criteria were met, it can be inferred that confirmability was also inherently observed.

3. Findings and Results

For the qualitative data collection, interviews were conducted with 18 informed and knowledgeable experts and specialists on the topic of research.

Table 1 presents the list of all concepts derived from feminist indicators based on theoretical foundations and semi-structured interview technique with experts.

	Education on individual freedom and women's choices regarding family and motherhood, implying that women should be able to determine their family role based on their personal desires and choices
	Emphasis on equality of opportunities and rights between women and men, and education on gender equality meaning equality in all aspects of life
Political	Women's role in developing and promoting women's participation in political decision-making
	Belief in women's freedom of choice so that women can make decisions and act politically based on their personal desires and choices
	Acceptance of women's role as active members of society including women's participation in elections, attaining political positions, and implementing policies related to political decision-making
	Belief in women's participation in decision-making and political governance equally with men
	Perspective on balancing the role of women in the family and their presence in politics with facilities provided for participation in both areas
	Focus on women's role in society, emphasizing individual independence
	Attention to women's values and status based on civil principles and equality
	Emphasis on women's independence and self-sufficiency as an important goal in society
	Emphasis on free choice and equality in family role with a definition of women's individual will
	View of women's social role as an active individual in achieving societal goals
Economic	Attention to the importance of women's economic independence based on their ability to independently meet their needs from men
	Creating a foundation in the job market towards equality of rights including equal right to access jobs, equal wages for the same work, opportunities for career advancement and growth
	Emphasis on women's participation in economic decision-making at the family and organizational levels
	Focus on empowering women and creating equal opportunities and conditions in the economic sector
Cultural	Determination of women's cultural role by societies and power structures, and freedom from cultural distortions and limitations
	Emphasis on complete freedom in choosing their cultural roles and identities and freedom from cultural threats
	Establishing women's position as capable and dynamic individuals in the cultural sphere
	Emphasis on women's freedom from inherent roles and limitations including liberation from the roles of mother, wife, or daughter
Legal/Juridical	Attention to equality of rights and opportunities for women in all areas, including education, employment, and equal rights with men
	Possession of legal freedom and civil rights for women in society in all dimensions of life
	Development of civil and legal laws equal with men
	Viewing women's role in the family as a source of gender discrimination and insistence on its rectification
	Viewing the veil as a symbol of gender discrimination and its non-acceptance legally
	Emphasis on women's legal/juridical role in gaining all social rights
Psychological	Viewing women's psychological role in breaking common societal gender segregation patterns, social limitations, and fixed roles
	Attention to the psychological role of women in emphasizing the value and quality of women relative to their capabilities
	Focus on women's psychological role in decision-making over personal assets and properties
	Emphasis on the role of self-awareness and empowerment of women as a fundamental step towards achieving gender equality
	Focus on women's role in the family and society towards demanding equality
	Attention to women's sexual and emotional desires as part of their independence and power

The analysis results indicate that among the 45 existing indicators, 8 feminist components can be identified.

Table 2 outlines all concepts derived from Islamic indicators based on theoretical foundations and the semi-structured interview technique with experts.

Table 2

Islamic Components and Indicators

Component	Islamic Indicator
Philosophical	Acceptance of the existence of specific capabilities and limitations in women from an ontological perspective
	Viewing women's role based on religious and Islamic teachings
	Influence of women in forming gender identity and their role in culture and society from an ontological perspective
	Aesthetic view of women based on self-confidence
	Compatibility of women's beauty with Islamic principles and values
Educational	Approach to women's role from an epistemological perspective in the process of knowledge production, thinking, and rationality
	Islamic teachings' belief in the role of women based on sources of knowledge, cognition, and religious teachings
	Emphasis on Islamic teachings with reference to women's role in establishing educational justice
	View of women's educational role in line with respect for the dignity and value of women
	Educational perspective through individual belief to achieve freedom and growth
	Determining the role and status of women based on Islamic teachings
Political	Referencing Islamic teachings as the primary source based on interpretations from the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet (PBUH)
	Islamic teachings on childcare and upbringing with higher priority for women
	Teachings based on equality in some aspects and differently defining roles and responsibilities for women
	Granting the right to vote to women and their representation in politics

	Emphasis on a different perspective towards women in moral and religious upbringing, not on empowering women for active participation in politics and public decision-making
	Attention to the role and participation of women in politics and policy-making based on preserving religious values
	Defining a different and specific role for women in the field of politics
Social	Islamic teachings recognize the role of women as a mother and wife as valuable. Women play a crucial role in the upbringing and development of family members, considered as a pillar of society.
	Emphasis on women's role in society based on self-sufficiency and gender equality
	Attention to the values and social role of women, based on religious principles and the Islamic system
	Less focus on women's independence in the sense of living apart from family and society, more on interaction and cooperation within the family
	Emphasis on educating and developing family members and preserving women's religious values as mothers and wives
	Emphasis on women's participation in social decision-making
Economic	Emphasis on the role and duty of men as the main providers for the economic needs of the family
	Perspective of women being more present at home as child educators, consequently less present and active in the economic sector
	Avoidance of women choosing investments, setting economic policies, and impacting economic development
	Utilizing women's abilities and talents in managing economic affairs within the family context
Cultural	Defining women's cultural role based on the interpretation of the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet, and compiling it within an Islamic framework
	Defining and establishing women's cultural role within the principles and foundations of Islam
	View of women's educational role as a powerful individual in the cultural sphere
	Cultural perspective based on the importance of preserving and strengthening religious values in women, emphasizing women's cultural role as guardians of Islamic values and transferring them to future generations
Legal/Juridical	Determining independent financial rights for women and establishing laws to meet the financial needs of women from their husbands
	Attention to women's rights and establishing more laws towards interactions with spouses
	Emphasis on implementing the law without gender discrimination and granting civil rights in the justice system
	Attention to the important role of women in the family in terms of legal or judicial duties in the family environment
	Presence of civil laws and rights in the area of hijab as part of Islamic religious values, with a strong emphasis on maintaining it
	Support for women's role in having the right to education, work rights, decision-making about their body and health, and the right to choose a spouse and divorce
Psychological	View of the motherly role of women in the family and emphasis on women's commitment to child upbringing
	View of women's psychological role with an emphasis on personal development and spiritual growth
	Defining the concept of ownership based on patterns, values, and Islamic definitions
	Explaining women's sexual role as an important component in the division of tasks and social roles
	View of the family and women's role as mother and wife in preserving and strengthening the family foundation
	Emphasis on regulating and controlling sexual desires and emotions in women as part of personal and human values

The results of the analysis show that among the 44 existing indicators, 8 Islamic components can be identified.

For validation, a researcher-developed questionnaire using a five-point scale was administered to 18 experts in the

field. The collected data were then evaluated using a one-sample t-test, and the results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3

One-Sample T-Test Results for Assessing the Validity of the Proposed Categories and Components

No.	Item	Question	Mean	SD	p	df	p
1	Fit	Were concepts generated from the reviewed data from theoretical foundations and interviews with experts?	3.74	1.24	10.83	17	0.00
2	Comprehensibility	Are the identified factors clear enough and systematically related to each other?	3.61	1.21	10.71	17	0.00
3		Have the identified factors been well classified and named?	3.54	1.33	9.59	17	0.00
4	Generalizability	Is the model explained in such a way that it considers different conditions and is generalizable?	3.66	1.25	10.84	17	0.00
5		Are broader conditions (confounding variables) that might affect the phenomenon described?	3.65	1.18	10.79	17	0.00
6	Control	Do the findings based on which the model is designed appear significant?	3.69	0.88	11.53	17	0.00

Fit: The t-statistic calculated (10.83) is significant at the 0.01 level. Comparing the component mean (3.74) with the expected mean indicates that, according to the experts, the model's fit is valid and confirmed with 99% confidence.

Comprehensibility: The t-statistic calculated for comprehensibility (10.71) is significant at the 0.01 level. The comparison of this component's mean (3.61) with the expected mean shows that the model's comprehensibility is deemed valid by the experts and confirmed with 99%

confidence. For comprehensibility questions, the t-statistics calculated for both questions are significant at the 0.01 level, and the observed means for these questions are higher than the expected mean (3); thus, they are considered part of the model's comprehensibility by the experts.

Generalizability: The t-statistic calculated for generalizability (10.84) is significant at the 0.01 level. Comparing the component mean (3.66) with the expected mean shows that the model's generalizability is valid according to the experts and confirmed with 99% confidence. For generalizability questions, the t-statistics calculated for both questions are significant at the 0.01 level, and the observed means are higher than the expected mean (3); thus, they are considered part of the model's generalizability by the experts.

Control: The t-statistic calculated for control (11.53) is significant at the 0.01 level. Comparing the component mean (3.69) with the expected mean indicates that the model's controllability is considered valid by the experts and confirmed with 99% confidence. For control questions, the t-statistics calculated for both questions are significant at the 0.01 level, and the observed means for these questions are higher than the expected mean (3); thus, they are considered part of the model's control by the experts.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

The current research was conducted with the aim of identifying, developing, and validating indicators and components of women's roles from both feminist and Islamic perspectives. Regarding the components of women's roles from a feminist approach, the findings indicate that the components obtained from interviews with experts and systematic review of literature and theoretical foundations are: Philosophical (7 indicators), Educational (7 indicators), Political (5 indicators), Social (5 indicators), Economic (4 indicators), Cultural (4 indicators), Legal/Juridical (6 indicators), Psychological (7 indicators), which will be explained further.

In explaining the indicators of the philosophical component, it can be said that the indicator of viewing women's role based on general human principles and social and political changes with a feminist approach emphasizes gender equality and the realization of equal social rights and positions between women and men. This feminist approach grants women equal abilities, rights, and evaluations in all aspects of life and in all areas. Feminism, as a social and political movement aimed at identifying and eliminating

inequalities, discrimination, and injustices against women, fights to change structures and social systems to improve the status of women. This feminist approach, by examining women's roles in societies and emphasizing the development and utilization of women's potentials and capabilities, seeks to implement constructive changes in structures and social systems. The feminist approach not only focuses on women's rights and capabilities but also insists that general human principles, including freedom, justice, equality, and respect for human rights, should be upheld for all members of society, both women and men (Hagg & Colleagues, 2020). Another indicator from the philosophical component is the diverse and broad interpretations of the concept of existence to break down discriminatory patterns, emphasizing the examination and analysis of gender roles and gender discrimination in interpreting the concept of existence and its understanding. This feminist approach responds to new thinking and interpretations of the concept of existence to clarify and strengthen awareness of gender discrimination and women's roles in it. In general, the concept of existence in philosophy refers to existence and being. However, the feminist approach challenges traditional and implicit views and interpretations of the concept of existence and strives to break discriminatory patterns about gender and women's roles in existence. Feminism pays attention to the distribution of power in society and the role of gender in it. This approach examines power patterns based on gender and seeks to identify and understand power relations between women and men (Duriesmith & Meger, 2020; Zerbe Enns et al., 2021).

Another indicator in the philosophical component is the indicator of viewing women's beauty with diverse standards, which challenges traditional and limited criteria in defining women's beauty and offers new and broader standards of beauty. This feminist approach strives to break discriminatory patterns and stereotypes related to women's beauty and to pay attention to the diversity and acceptance of beauty in all its aspects and dimensions. The feminist approach emphasizes that women's beauty should be considered with its diversity and breadth (Duriesmith & Meger, 2020). This approach attempts to move away from population-based criteria and stereotypes related to women's beauty and to pay attention to physical diversity, skin color, ethnicity, age, facial shape, and other features. The feminist approach focuses on liberation from the tyranny of beauty and societal pressures on women regarding appearance and beauty. This approach strives to free women from authoritarian pressures and limited definitions of beauty and

allows them to have their own definition of beauty (Ismaielzadeh et al., 2022). In the philosophical component, the indicator of belief in the epistemic role of women based on knowledge production derived from academic teachings, experiences, etc., strives to break discriminatory patterns in knowledge production and emphasizes the active and equal role of women in this process. This feminist approach pays attention to the importance of knowledge production by women, their role in scientific research, education, and learning, and their impact on the formation of societal knowledge. This approach emphasizes that women's voices in knowledge production should be heard and that attention should be paid to their needs, experiences, and perspectives. This includes encouraging women to actively participate in educational, research, and theoretical processes. The feminist approach insists that issues related to women and their specific problems should be examined and studied in knowledge production. This includes attention to gender experiences, the role and status of women in society, gender discrimination, and other issues related to women. The feminist approach focuses on the critical analysis of existing knowledge and identifying weaknesses and discriminatory aspects in it. This involves examining theories and concepts that may indicate a lack of attention to the needs and experiences of women (Ismaielzadeh et al., 2022; Shams & Hasani, 2021).

Another indicator in the educational component emphasizes the educational role of women in securing women's rights within the framework of social laws and human rights, advocating that women should be familiar with social laws and human rights. Educating women about laws that define women's rights, including laws related to gender equality, violence against women, gender discrimination in the workplace, and other rights related to women, can increase women's awareness and understanding. Teaching legal skills to women, including skills such as reading and interpreting laws, accessing legal resources, and the ability to defend their rights, can empower women in securing their rights. This component emphasizes the educational role of women in enhancing their legal awareness and skills (Ismaielzadeh et al., 2022).

Another indicator of the educational component is the effort to analyze and reinterpret religious teachings about the role of women based on the values and principles of modern feminism for educational planning. This refers to the examination of religious teachings about the role of women and analyzing them based on the values and principles of modern feminism. This educational approach emphasizes

that educational programs should be designed with regard to religious teachings about the role of women, considering modern feminist principles and values. This indicator emphasizes that religious teachings about the role of women should be thoroughly analyzed. Educational institutions and centers should strive to study and analyze the concepts and themes related to women's roles in religious teachings, clearly explaining how these teachings can be compatible with or conflict with modern feminist values and principles.

Another indicator is the education of women's individual freedom and choices in the areas of family and motherhood, suggesting that women should be able to determine their family roles based on their personal desires and choices, free from gender discrimination and societal pressures and expectations (Farinde-Wu et al., 2023). This feminist educational approach emphasizes that women should freely and based on their personal desires make decisions in the areas of family and motherhood. Therefore, educational institutions and centers should actively try to help women familiarize themselves with different choices related to family roles and motherhood and support them in their decision-making processes (Shahin, 2020).

Another indicator emphasizes equality of opportunities and rights between women and men and teaches gender equality as equality in all aspects of life. This idea emphasizes that all individuals, regardless of gender, should have equal opportunities and rights in all aspects of their lives. In this regard, the feminist approach focuses on gender non-discrimination and equality of opportunities and rights between women and men (Ismaielzadeh et al., 2022). Therefore, educational institutions and organizations should actively strive to implement gender equality principles in education. This includes matters such as equal access to education and higher education, equality in economic rights and opportunities, equality in employment opportunities and advancement, equality in political participation and decision-making, equality in health care rights, and equality in family relations and household responsibilities (Khan-Muhammadi & ghazi esfahani, 2022).

In explaining the indicators of the political component, the belief in the freedom of women to choose means that women should be able to make decisions and act in the political arena based on their personal desires and choices, free from gender discrimination and with respect for their rights and capabilities. This indicator, based on a feminist approach, emphasizes that women should have equal access to politics and political activities and be able to participate in political decision-making. This includes matters such as

the right to vote and be elected, participation in elections, membership in organizations and political parties, and participation in policymaking processes. Another indicator of the political component, the acceptance of women's role as an active member of society, means recognizing and highlighting women in various political and social roles. This indicator in the feminist approach emphasizes the importance of equality for women in participating in elections, receiving political positions, and implementing policies related to political decision-making (Ismaielzadeh et al., 2022). The feminist approach in this indicator emphasizes that women should participate equally with men in political arenas and have an active role in political decision-making processes. This includes women's participation in elections as candidates and voters, receiving political positions such as membership in parliament and political organizations, and implementing policies and laws related to political decision-making (Khan-Muhammadi & ghazi esfahani, 2022).

Another indicator of the political component, the belief in women's participation in decision-making and political governance processes equally with men, emphasizes equality between women and men in participating in political decision-making processes and managing political governance affairs. This indicator in the feminist approach emphasizes the importance of gender equality in politics and focuses on the shared rights of women and men in this area (Shahin, 2020). Another indicator of the political component, the view on balancing women's role in the family and presence in politics with the creation of facilities to enable participation in both areas, emphasizes that women should be able to simultaneously perform family roles and participate in political activities. This indicator in the feminist approach emphasizes the importance of balancing family life and political activities for women (Shahin, 2020). This indicator, based on a feminist approach, emphasizes that women should be able to freely and without gender discrimination undertake family roles and participate in political activities simultaneously. This includes creating facilities and policies that allow women to combine family and political work equally.

In the social component, another indicator emphasizes the free choice and equality in family roles, defining it through women's individual will, meaning that women should have the right to freely choose about their family roles. They should be able to define and shape their family roles based on their personal will and decisions. This indicator in the feminist approach highlights the importance of moving away

from traditional models and gender-based division of labor in the family, and instead, emphasizes equality and free choice in family roles. The feminist approach in the social component insists that women should define their family roles independently and based on their personal decisions. This means that women should be freed from the constraints and gendered expectations around roles like homemaking or caregiving and be able to choose based on their interests, abilities, and personal goals among various family roles such as mother, spouse, or newer approaches (Zerbe Enns et al., 2021).

In explaining the indicators of the economic component, one indicator emphasizes the importance of women's economic independence based on the ability to meet their own needs independently of men. It stresses that women should have financial power and independence, and be able to meet their needs independently from men. This indicator in the feminist approach emphasizes the importance of women's economic development and their emancipation from dependency on men in the economic field. The feminist approach in the economic component insists that women should be recognized as economically independent individuals and be able to earn an income independently from men and meet their own needs. This means creating economic opportunities for women, access to education and the necessary skills for independent jobs, access to financial resources and credit, and supporting women in meeting their own needs (Huq et al., 2020).

Another economic indicator focuses on creating a fair environment in the labor market that includes equal rights to jobs, equal pay for the same work, and equal opportunities for career advancement and growth. This indicator in the feminist approach emphasizes the need to reform economic and social structures so that women can achieve pay equality in the labor market and have equal opportunities for career advancement and growth (Zerbe Enns et al., 2021). The feminist approach in the economic component emphasizes that women should be equally accessible to jobs, job opportunities, and career advancement and growth as men. This means creating a fair platform in the labor market where women can access various jobs, experience pay equality for the same work, and have equal opportunities for career advancement (Ismaielzadeh et al., 2022).

Another economic indicator emphasizes women's participation in economic decision-making at the family and organizational levels, creating opportunities and conditions for women to participate in economic decision-making processes in families and organizations and have an active

role in these decisions. This indicator in the feminist approach emphasizes the need to change laws, structures, and social cultures to facilitate women's participation in economic decision-making. The feminist approach in the economic component insists that women should participate in economic decision-making, including financial decisions, investments, employment, and organizational development, and their voices should be heard. This means creating equal opportunities for women to access information, education, and the necessary awareness to participate in economic decision-making processes. Emphasizing women's participation in economic decision-making at the family level means strengthening women's roles in value and financial decision-making in the family. This means that women should participate equally with men in decisions related to buying and selling, investment, financial management, and meeting family needs (Wrisley, 2021).

In explaining the indicators of the cultural component, the cultural component indicator defines the cultural role of women by societies and power structures and freedom from distortions and cultural limitations with a feminist approach, meaning emphasizing creating opportunities and conditions for women to perform their roles in the cultural space of societies with freedom and without unfair distortions and limitations. This feminist approach refers to the need to change structures, beliefs, and cultural values of society to facilitate the growth and empowerment of women in the cultural space. The feminist approach in this cultural component indicator emphasizes that societies and power structures should refrain from cultural distortions and limitations imposed on women. This includes distorting the image of women in the media, promoting unfair and discriminatory ideas and beliefs about the role and value of women, and promoting a culture that reinforces gender discrimination and male dominance in the cultural space (Huq et al., 2020). Another indicator in the cultural component emphasizes women's participation in economic decision-making, with the feminist approach focusing on defining the cultural role of women by societies and power structures and freedom from distortions and cultural limitations. In other words, this approach emphasizes that culture and societal beliefs should not be barriers to women's participation in economic decision-making and that opportunities and conditions should be provided for women to participate freely and without limitations in economic decision-making processes and have an active role in them (Huq et al., 2020).

Another cultural component indicator emphasizes the freedom of women from inherent limitations and roles, including liberation from the roles of mother, spouse, or daughter. With this approach, women should be freed from roles traditionally attributed to them, such as mother, spouse, or daughter, and have the opportunity to choose and define their roles. For example, in many societies, women are expected to be the primary caregivers for children and family, and their main role in family life is perceived. The feminist approach challenges this expectation and believes that women should be able to choose various roles in their lives through the freedom of choice, including the role of motherhood if they wish (Ghanizadebafghi & Varmazyar, 2021).

In explaining the indicators of the legal/rights component, the feminist approach in this component emphasizes the equality of rights and opportunities for women in all areas, including education, employment, and equal rights with men. This approach emphasizes that women should be equal before the law and have equal opportunities in various fields. According to this approach, laws should place all citizens, without gender discrimination, equal before the law and rights (Afzali & Entezari, 2020). In the legal/rights component, another indicator based on the feminist approach emphasizes women's enjoyment of legal and civil rights in society in all aspects of life. This approach emphasizes that women should fully enjoy civil and legal rights and have freedom of action in all areas of their lives, including family, economic, social, and political life. According to this approach, laws should provide equal rights and freedoms for women. For example, laws should protect women regarding property rights, inheritance rights, divorce rights, custody and supervision of children, and employment and labor rights. This approach emphasizes the principle of equality between women and men in the legal perspective and fights for all women to enjoy these rights (Pajarianto, 2022).

Another indicator in the legal/rights component emphasizes viewing the role of women in the family as a source of gender discrimination and insists on its reform. This approach underlines that the role of women in the family should not lead to gender discrimination and must be governed by laws and regulations that ensure equality of rights and opportunities. According to this approach, laws should allow women to freely perform various roles in the family without discrimination. For example, laws should support women in terms of parental rights, divorce rights, and oversight of children. This approach opposes gender discrimination in the role of women as mothers, spouses, and

family brokers, emphasizing that women should be equal to men in these roles and enjoy equal rights and opportunities (Casika et al., 2022; Saiddaeni, 2023).

Another indicator in the legal/rights component emphasizes viewing the hijab as a symbol of gender discrimination and its non-acceptance legally. This approach insists that women should be able to decide freely about wearing the hijab and no law should force them to wear or not wear it. According to this approach, laws should protect women's rights to freedom of choice regarding their attire. This includes the right of women to choose their dress, whether in the form of wearing the hijab or not, and the right to decide for themselves about how their bodies are presented. The feminist approach protests against forcing women to wear specific attire or the absence thereof as a symbol of gender discrimination and calls for protecting women's rights to freedom of choice in this matter (Casika et al., 2022).

The feminist approach in this component's indicator emphasizes the psychological role of women in breaking the patterns of traditional gender division in society, societal constraints, and fixed roles. This approach insists that gender division patterns and fixed roles in society should not constrain women and set predetermined roles for them. With this approach, examining the psychological role of women in breaking traditional gender divisions, understanding the impacts of societal and cultural constraints on women's psychology, and studying how women's psychology changes in the face of fixed societal roles are focused upon. The feminist approach in this indicator also emphasizes that gender division patterns and fixed roles in society affect women's psychology, causing limitations and problems. These limitations may include closed gender roles, societal expectations about women's roles, gender biases, and discrimination in access to opportunities and resources (Ismaielzadeh et al., 2022).

Another psychological component indicator, based on the feminist approach, emphasizes the psychological role of women in decision-making over personal properties and assets. This approach insists that women should fully participate in decisions about their properties and assets, and no limitations should deprive them of this right. According to this approach, focusing on the psychological role of women in decision-making over personal properties means examining the effects of limitations and discrimination in this area. Women may face societal and cultural constraints that affect their ability to make decisions about their properties and assets. For example, uneven power relations

between genders, discrimination in the economic and financial sectors, concerns and fears related to women's roles in society, etc., can be limitations that affect women's decision-making (Haghighi-Kermanshahi & Kakabarae, 2022).

Another psychological component indicator focuses on the role of self-awareness and empowerment of women, where the feminist approach addresses women's abilities to recognize and understand themselves, define their identity, and secure resources and power to achieve personal and social goals. This approach emphasizes that for gender equality to be realized, women must have a complete understanding of themselves and their identities and be able to make life decisions confidently and powerfully. According to this approach, the role of self-awareness is considered a fundamental step in achieving gender equality. Women should be able to define their identity outside of gender roles and perceptions and be recognized as independent individuals with their values, desires, and goals in society. This capability allows women to make their decisions based on their personal desires and values, free from gender biases and concerns (Haghighi-Kermanshahi & Kakabarae, 2022). Another psychological component indicator, focusing on the role of women in the family and society, addresses women's role in promoting gender equality. This approach emphasizes that achieving gender equality requires changing attitudes and gender gaps in the family and society. According to this approach, the role of women in the family and society is considered as an agent for social change. Women can be seen as mothers, spouses, sisters, and daughters who utilize their capabilities in the family and society and act as a starting point for achieving gender equality. With a focus on the role of women in the family, the feminist approach emphasizes that the family should act as an educational environment to enhance the independence and empowerment of women. This includes encouraging women to recognize and strengthen their personal, academic, and professional skills. Also, there is a need to break traditional gender roles in the family and equitably divide the workload between men and women (Khan-Muhammadi & ghazi esfahani, 2022). Another psychological component indicator, focusing on attention to women's sexual and emotional desires, addresses that women's sexual and emotional desires are also part of their independence and power. This approach tries to address issues such as gender, love, and women's relationships within the framework of women's power and independence. The feminist approach is firmly based on the belief that

women's sexual and emotional desires should be considered equally with men's desires as part of gender equality. This approach strives to prevent the presence of gender biases and societal concerns in judging and limiting women's sexual and emotional desires (Ghanizadebafghi & Varmazyar, 2021; Rabani Esfahani & Yazdekhashti, 2015).

To evaluate the validity of the final model, a questionnaire assessing the model on a five-point scale was distributed to 22 experts in this field. The collected data were then analyzed using a one-sample t-test, which indicated that the model fit, with a calculated t-statistic of 10.83 at a significance level of 0.01, is considered valid from the experts' perspective, with 99% confidence. The comparison of the model component average (3.74) with the expected mean shows that the model's compatibility is credible. For the model's comprehensibility, the calculated t-statistic (10.15) at the 0.01 level is significant. Comparing the component's average (3.57) with the expected mean indicates that the model's comprehensibility is valid, endorsed with 99% certainty by the experts. Concerning the generalizability questions, the calculated t-statistics for both questions are significant at the 0.01 level, and the observed means for each of these questions are higher than the expected mean (3); therefore, according to experts, it is considered part of the model's generalizability. In the control section of model validity, the calculated t-statistic (11.53) at the 0.01 level is significant. Comparing the component's mean (3.69) with the expected mean demonstrates that the model's controllability is credible and confirmed with 99% certainty. The calculated t-statistics for both control questions are significant at the 0.01 level, and the observed means are higher than the expected mean (3), indicating expert endorsement of the model's control aspects. Ultimately, it can be stated that the designed model is theoretically supported and generalizable to the population.

5. Limitations and Suggestions

One of the main limitations of the study on the role of women with a feminist and Islamic teachings approach is the limited access to primary sources. These sources may be restricted due to confidentiality, the inadequacy of available resources, or the lack of official registration of cases related to women's rights and their roles in Islamic societies. Interpreting religious texts can be another limitation of this research. Religious texts are often interpreted in a way that may lead to gender discrimination or have varying and

conflicting interpretations. Therefore, selecting the correct and appropriate interpretation can be challenging. It is recommended to emphasize gender justice, meaning equality of rights and opportunities between women and men in societies. This includes combating gender discrimination in various areas, including education, employment, politics, and family. Women should be able to participate fully in all aspects of social and economic life and fully realize their rights and ideals. Establishing and strengthening social networks among women and also with men is of great importance. These networks can provide a space for exchanging experiences and ideas, mutual support, and solidarity. Through organizing meetings, working groups, workshops, and joint social activities, these networks will become stronger and more sustainable.

Authors' Contributions

Authors contributed equally to this article.

Declaration

In order to correct and improve the academic writing of our paper, we have used the language model ChatGPT.

Transparency Statement

Data are available for research purposes upon reasonable request to the corresponding author.

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Declaration of Interest

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Ethical Considerations

The study protocol adhered to the principles outlined in the Helsinki Declaration, which provides guidelines for ethical research involving human participants.

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