



Qualitative Meta-Analysis of Conducted Research on Verse 34 of Surah An-Nisa

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was the qualitative meta-analysis of the conducted researches on the verse 34 of Surah Nisa (chapter of women in the Holy Qur'an). The research universe included the scientific research articles published in the mentioned verse from 2001 to 2018. The under investigation sample subsumed thirty-three selected research papers from different journals. The research was designed as descriptive- analytical qualitative meta-analysis. To collect data, first, the scientific research articles in the keywords related subject concerning the verse 34 of Surah Nisa, such as striking the women and the men ascendancy were searched and selected in Normagz, Alamnet, and Jama'i Enssani websites. Then the data were extracted. The results showed that most of the selected articles focused on the meaning of the male ascendancy. The most important components of the studies in the scope of verse 34 of Surah Nisa were in terms of the general principles regarding the meaning of striking, the conditions and way of doing it and its necessity or permissibility, the meaning and scope of the "neshuz", the cultural and social conditions of the commentators in the perception of the verse and or the social historical contexts of the coming down from high on the Holy Qur'an mentioned verse era. The dispersion of the studies also showed that in the years 2015 and 2018 five articles were published apartly concerning the verse 34 of Nisa Sureh; which was the most frequent compared to other years in the statistical universe of the research.



Extended abstract

Introduction: There have been many studies on women's rights in Islam, each of which is different interpretation of the verse and have revised the meaning. Verse 34 of Surah An-Nisa', known as the verse of Qawamiyat, was one of the most controversial verses of the Qur'an, from which various readings and interpretations of the commentators have added to the challenges of understanding this proposition. Undoubtedly, a correct understanding of this verse plays an important role in representing the Qur'an's position on women's rights. The study of verses related to women in the Holy Quran was one of the topics that occupied an independent domain in the past few decades. The ideas presented in this field were placed in two aspects: feminist approach and patriarchal approach from the common topics between Quranic sciences, philosophy of religion, theology and linguistics. Some, with a historical approach, believed that the impropriety of corporal punishment had been a castigation in a special situation, which would disappear if the special status was abolished or changed. Some, similar to this group, had proposed the theory of preparatory version in the verse. According to the mentioned subjects the purpose of this research was the qualitative meta-analysis of the conducted researches on the verse 34 of Surah Nisa (chapter of women in the Holy Qur'an).

Method: The research universe included the scientific research articles published in the mentioned verse from 2001 to 2018. The under investigation sample subsumed thirty-three selected research papers from different journals. The research was designed as descriptive- analytical qualitative meta-analysis. To collect data, first, the scientific research articles in the keywords related subject concerning the verse 34 of Surah Nisa, such as striking the women and the men ascendancy were searched and selected in Normagz, Alamnet, and Jama'i Enssani websites. Then the data were extracted.

Results: The results of a systematic review of selected articles in this study showed that most of the selected articles focused on the meaning of the male ascendancy. The most important components of the studies in the scope of verse 34 of Surah Nisa were in terms of the general principles regarding the meaning of striking, the conditions and way of doing it and its necessity or permissibility, the meaning and scope of the "neshuz", the cultural and social conditions of the commentators in the perception of the verse and or the social historical contexts of the coming down from high on the Holy Qur'an mentioned verse era. The dispersion of the studies also showed that in the years 2015 and 2018 five articles were published apartly concerning the verse 34 of Nisa Sureh; which was the most frequent compared to other years in the statistical universe of the research.

Conclusion: There have been many reports of commentators' opinions regarding the interpretation of verse 34 of Surah Nisa, which researchers have explored from different angles with a problem-oriented approach. The studies of the verses related to women in the Holy Quran are among the topics that have been assigned an independent field in the past few decades. Also, the central and common point of other studies is the adaptation of the Holy Quran with some of the modern values in the field of equal rights of men and women. A significant part of the articles written in this regard sought to reveal as much as possible the egalitarian characteristics of women with men and to marginalize the traditional patriarchal and gender discriminatory approach from the Holy Quran



by challenging and revealing the weak points and prejudices in masculine traditional interpretations. Verse 34 is not in the position of issuing a license to strike, but rather a severe limitation of existing practices. There are no reports of the Messenger of God (PBUH) and the Imams (PBUH) as the first teachers and interpreters of the miracle of the Holy Quran, regarding the beating of non-compliant women. It should be added that the discussed gender inequality in some of the articles could be related to the commentators' intellectual concerns to the subject.

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