



بهترین وب سایت جشنواره وب ایران به انتخاب مردم

ترجمه بازار
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نام مشتری

نمونه ترجمه مقاله رشته ---

شماره پروژه ترجمه

نمونه ترجمه



☐ ترجمه کتاب



☒ ترجمه مقاله



اسلام و حقوق زنان؛ دو مبحث مهم در کشور مالزی

چکیده

کشور مالزی که جمعیتی مسلمان دارد، همیشه یک مرز خوبی بین حمایت از حقوق زنان مالزیایی و تصدیق نقشی که اسلام در زندگی روزمره شهروندانش بازی می کند ، قدم گذاشته است. با این وجود بسیاری از موانع پیش روی جامعه مالزی به طور نامتناسبی بر زنان تأثیر می گذارد. دو نوع مبحث متفاوت وجود دارد: یکی که کاملاً به سنت کلاسیک اسلامی پایبند است و دیگری صرفاً مفهوم تعدد زوجات را رد می کند ، زیرا آنها معتقد نیستند که اسلام هرگونه بی عدالتی و بدرفتاری با آنها را موجب می شود. بنابراین این مقاله به تحلیل دو گفتمان مختلف درباره حقوق زنان مسلمان در مالزی می پردازد.

متن اصلی (انگلیسی) در صفحه بعدی آمده است ...



4th World Conference on Psychology, Counseling and Guidance – WCPCG 2013

Islam and Women's Rights: Discourses in Malaysia

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Abstract

The mostly Muslim nation of Malaysia has always walked a fine line between protecting the rights of Malay women and acknowledging the role that Islam plays in the daily lives of its citizens. Yet many of the obstacles facing Malaysian society disproportionately affect women. There are two different and extreme sorts of discourses: one that strictly adheres to the classical Islamic tradition and the other rejects the mere notion of polygamy as they do not believe that Islam promotes any injustice and mistreatment towards them. This paper therefore engages in analyzing the two different discourses on Muslim women rights in Malaysia.

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Selection and peer-review under responsibility of Academic World Education and Research Center.

Keywords: Islam, Women's Rights, Malaysia,

The mostly Muslim nation of Malaysia has always walked a fine line between protecting the rights of Malay women and acknowledging the role that Islam plays in the daily lives of its citizens. Yet many of the obstacles facing Malaysian society disproportionately affect women. These include endemic poverty, human trafficking, environmental degradation, a rise in the numbers of refugees, civil unrest, crime and a resurgent Islamic movement. Nonetheless in this mostly Muslim country of nearly 30 million people, by comparison with other Islamic nations, the fight for greater protection of Malaysian women's rights has had some success. This balance between a secular and sectarian society has largely been the result of Malaysia's former Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamad. In contrast to Malaysia's largest neighbor, Indonesia, Mr. Mohamad did make significant concessions to Parti Islam se-Malaysia (PAS), Malaysia's largest Islamic party, to placate religious conservatives.

The issue of Muslim women's rights often involves politics of culture, religion, identity and nationalism. One common feature about the Muslim countries has been the presence of Islamic revivalism and Malaysia is one of the countries that share the history of Islamic resurgence. On account of Islamic revivalism, various events occurred in the later part of the last century, for example, the Iranian revolution of 1979, the soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Arab oil embargo. These events started to influence the Malaysian political landscape. The religious organization got strengthened and their impact was felt at the social economic level.

Being a nation of many faiths, Malaysia has had to consider the relationship between religion and state, which have become even more entwined. This is mostly due to pressure from the surge of Islamic revivalism and from the opposition parties who seek to reinvent the nation according to Islamic norms and ideals. The Islamic resurgence in Malaysia is often known as *Dakwah* movements which are perceived in opposition to the political, social and economic supremacy of the West and it also defines boundaries between what is traditional and what is western.

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