Property rights of Wife in Iran and British

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ABSTRACT: In the wake of social change and feminist slogan of equality between women and men and discrimination in recent decades in Western countries have adopted legislation that was expected to rule economic rights of women in the family needs. But changing the rules consistently shows that this legislation is not yet meet the real needs of women. But the rules of Islamic jurisprudence over the centuries, women-owned and seized their possessions gained independence and these couples are required to provide the wife with ethics. This paper outlined the economic laws for women in the family, including alimony, dowry and inheritance in Iran and the UK has been a comparative study suggestions are provided at the end.

Keywords: Alimony, Family, Inheritance Rights, Economic, Dowry.

INTRODUCTION

The start of the second half of the twentieth century toward women's rights and discrimination against them and started to be accelerated in recent decades, they tried to impose rules and regulations in the form of leaflets, of the Convention and the statement by types Zlmha, discrimination and prohibit the disparities and establish equality. The issues raised in this document, the financial rights of women and their access to sources of wealth. Most of these statements in order to emphasize economic equality for women and their full capacity for financial gain, contract, capture and manage the property, the right to bank loans, mortgages and other credit and governments in order to achieve the objectives of legal reform, administrative and makes recommendations.

Establish the principle of equality between women and men in access to finance, careers, acquire property through inheritance and ... Challenges between schools, religions and cultures there. So much so that some absolute equality is not only practical and appropriate to establish a normal situation between men and women did not even favor the woman, the result of join ca'canny principles of the Convention those.

as a spiritual man, the government mandated all its facilities Drif undue discrimination and equitable opportunities for all (both men and women), in all areas of spiritual and material used. Despite these measures, some of the current Iranian laws and regulations in various fields indicates that there is a difference between men and women. Under the provisions of the Shariah and Islamic jurisprudence, and with death, the Islamic vision challenges. In a detailed review of the principles of the philosophy and wisdom they have given grounds for the practical implementation of these provisions with regard to time and place and the use of dynamic ijtihad provided. in some family law in Iran, Iranian women 's economic status in comparison to other women or not.

1) Economic rights of women in Iranian law

1-1) dowry

October or the dowry money (or anything that is yours surrogate) is defined on normal mustache, couples, marriage is the husband 's or the wife 's interest is due (JafariLangroodi, 1999, p 702). Oct. legal or financial mahr that her own marriage is on. Other words on Oct points include: mahr, charity, attitudes, ritual, Lyqh, cabin and .... Washington-based institutions, customs, social and historical traditions with a different approach has been confirmed by stressing Islam (Arad, 1965).

1-1-1) stamped in Islam

Historically, even in the earliest dowry legislation that had to be known as the " Hammurabi " (1700 BC) and then expressed in the Hebrew law of ancient Greece, Persia and Arabia before Islam was also raised.

Although the October payment as one of the pre-Islamic traditions as was customary marriage, but two important features, which distinguishes it from the love of Islam, First October, as the price of women before Islam, Second wife was paid to the parents and were considered to belong to them (Ibid). Dowry to
marry a woman as a show of love, affection, desire, willingness and honesty (not as his price) from husband to wife (not her parents) must be submitted. Such a ruling by the Islamic philosophy of social and economic independence of women (Matahhari, 1968).

awarded to female economic independence, whether they follow the Islam, women were paid dowry to her parents and husband and wife intervened and occupied by anyone other than where they are banned. In addition to paying a symbol of love from man and husband Mark readiness and commitment to a shared life based on love, respect and honesty.

Dowry in Muslim countries is a requirement of marriage. Islamic Drrtvn in several traditions and a recommendation on the need for girls highlights is set for October. Temporary marriage dowry determination in the absence of a valid contract. This verse implies that the temporary marriage is dowry, dowry in marriage so detached, brick or wages means (Mohagheghne damad, 2003).

2-1-1 ) Oct. civil law

The legislator did not provide a definition of love, in Article 1082 states: "Upon signing, the owner's wife who wants to capture any type of seal and can make it." Do or give it to anyone who wants a husband and wife have the right to intervene in such changes. So over half of female ownership, joint sealing, shaken property is close to realization, is established (Safai and Emami, 1986). Jurists known to her feet after signing and before the close of the eligibility of women as a whole are not Mhrmvsr (Second Shahid, 1956, p 100).

According to a 1093 article for Women in permanent marriage, dowry is not specified, if not close to a divorce, the wife is entitled Mhralmth and the nearby entitled to reasonable marriage portion. October entitled to be saying." Seal failure condition which means she does not have any compassion, although diriment not married, but definitively bet is void because it opposes the eligibility rule is illegitimate OCTOBER other words -(Safai and Emami, 1986).the wife is entitled to reasonable marriage portion (Najafi, 2002).

In this case, Article 1085 states: "Women can not surrender to love her husband refuses to perform the duties provided that the seal he is currently nafaqa that refuses to be Muscat ». So if women before entry stamp to demand their right to obtain a lien and has 4 full dowry to refrain from marital duties. So women are not considered at this time Nashz is also entitled to alimony. But after receiving the seal can no longer refuse to fulfill marital duties. Article 1086 states: If the woman before taking dowry to be subservient to his possession, the lien is lost and must do their primary assignments Muscat Vamtna primary tasks will nafaqa, the right to the woman to claim September is lapses. The question now arises whether the general purpose of marital duties and obligations as all good companionship, obedience, and non-Leave Home Without Azargashb couple Or are confined to particular deference, Imami scholars believe the second opinion is close enough to see her in the fulfillment of marital duties (Najafi, 1973; Secon Shahid, 1983; Emami, 1990).

In order to safeguard the rights of women with respect to dowry, dowry rate adjustment plan day in Parliament was passed in 1997. Unless otherwise compromise have spouses during the marriage. Regulations implementing this Act within 3 months from the date of approval by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Economy and Finance will be prepared and approved by the Cabinet."

Ordinance referred to in Article 2 of the law, how to calculate the adjustments, has decreed: "The average price index for the year prior to the time confirmations divided by the average price index multiplied by the contract in the event of dowry in marriage contracts stipulated. Federal Reserve price index for goods and services from 1936 to 2003 listed in the table is fixed.

2-1 ) Alimony

According to Islamic law a man with a permanent marriage wife, he is obligated to provide support. Families headed by a male guarantor of financial security and family causes, women with children and provide peace of mind to relax interior home pay. Obligation to provide for his wife by the husband against the ups and downs of job protection concerns and opportunities given to women to engage in a quiet space to house chores and children. The financial needs of the wife by the husband, even if the purpose of his job and find another way, and women with larger wings Wrappers can engage in social and economic activities.

1-2-1 ) Concepts and Principles of Islamic Alimony

Some of the jurisprudence of financing necessary to support his wife and relatives, including food, clothing, housing, etc. as (Sahrif, 1997). But some of the maintenance practices and criteria used to have (Second Shahid, 1990). In 1107 the instance maintenance, housing, clothing, food, furniture, albite, which is typically proportional to the Status of Women, and the servant of the servant of the habit of having a woman or a woman needs is limited, but some of the 1107 Article believe what jurists, not capable by any reasonable definition of the required maintenance woman would imply, however, that it is customary in diagnostic criteria for judging maintenance issues to be (Gorji, 2005). Pay alimony to the woman on the history of other religions,
but Islam has expanded her financial rights. For example, the obligation to pay alimony to the wife a pair of women’s initiatives with regard to the values of Islam.

Jurisprudence requiring a man to pay wife permanent documentary verses and authentic. The "On Father’s day, and his wife garments well and deserve." Obligation to pay alimony to the woman also expressed in many traditions. Khbtb Prophet’s wives salaries paid to men due Hjhalvda highlights and said: "Flykm Rzqhn and Ksvthn Balmvf " So is your responsibility to support and clothe their wives competence» (HorAmeli, 1993). The imam of the Prophet narrated that the Prophet said: "I’m damned damned I Yvl Zy» (Ibid, p 153). Family is family and who is damned to waste his life and does not provide them. In another tradition Imam Sadiq in response to a question about the wife, the husband said: "Yshb and single ventricle and its Jstha Jht Ghfrlha» (Ibid). Man must journey to her belly and cover her body and if she was guilty of ignorance to forgive him.

2-2-1 ) Concepts and legal support

In legal terms, charity, funded by individual Alnfqh compulsory subjects are required to give us the necessary Yhtaj and the wife is the person who has precedence over other individuals Alnfqh obligatory (Emami, 1989). Subsistence and livelihood support for women and conducts appropriate and should not cause hardship to him, placed at his disposal. In other words, there is a need to support the woman before she could have time to use it. Maintenance obligations under Section 1102 of the couple being wed couples obligation to pay alimony to the wife is established correctly, as of the time of this marriage is the duty of the wife to do homework.

Originally entitled to alimony or wealth or wife you need about it is effective, the consensus of jurists believe the man is responsible for maintenance of the woman, whether she has or does not have the financial ability, as poverty and can not afford, even to the obligation payment nafaqa does not absolve (Toosi, 1999, pp 2-3).

Entry Khomeini says: "Poverty and need not his wife and alimony eligible women are men, although women are the richest people (Khomeyni, 1989).

Another question is whether the marriage is valid on the condition of the charity by man? Some lawyers believe charity citing Article 1106 of the wife of jus cogens, so the condition is void. They supply the requisite amount of alimony to a man by a woman outside of marriage and the right knows it, because it acts like it is a condition of the woman, her husband financially if (Emami, 1989).

3.2.1 ) of Alimony Law

Article 1106 states: "The contract is permanent alimony to the wife to the husband." Contract and permanent alimony under Section 1113 feature "Women on temporary marriage, is not entitled to alimony unless the wife or the contract based on its current condition it is." Sharia and according to Article 1108 obligation to pay alimony obligation even parity basis and subject to the duties of the husband and the wife refuses to obey without hindering legitimate entitlement to alimony than he is exhausted.

4.2.1 ) of Alimony

Imami scholars disagree with the determination of alimony, some like: "Sheikh Tusi" alimony limited to food, shelter and clothing as (Toosi, 1999). While others like "Najafi" and "first martyr" in addition to the cost of food, housing, clothing, medical expenses, perfume, kohl and bathrooms as well as alimony (Emami, 1989, p 368). In this regard, Imam Khomeini said: "The woman that is in need of food, drinking water, clothing, bedding, rugs, house, serving, cleaning, etc. is part of the alimony" (Khomeyni, 1989). Is obviously not capable of the above changes occurred in the family system and the changing needs of today’s life, the needs are different instances. The problem is a question of fact, whether man or woman is only responsible for providing basic and essential supplies responsible for providing comforts, he is also a recreational and ceremonial? According to Imami jurists known, although alimony based on her needs, but the criteria for determining the pillars, custom and habit (Khomeyni, 1989). According to tradition, Tabatabai is what the sentence is the wisdom that guides and shar and traditions is also consistent (Toosi, 1999). If you need a servant of habit or due to impairment or disease."

5-2-1 ) Alimony Law Enforcement

In 1111 the difference in the amount of alimony and maintenance man refuses, the court is required to determine the amount of alimony and denounce the husband to provide alimony, has. The matter will be concluded in 1206 that in addition to being the wife alimony, alimony was not paid for the last time, it was charged down time and maintenance, and the claim is not delayed. According to this law, if a man refuses to pay alimony last time a woman has the right of recourse to the courts. Thus the duty of men to supply the achievement of maintenance, not void, unless it is played or the copyright holder, is it squeezes (Emami, 1989). The same article adds that the last time maintenance is preferred in case of bankruptcy or
insolvency of the breakaway men, woman claims payments to other debts of the man the front. Clause 2 of Article 12 of the Family Protection Act, including the wife and children took precedence over the debts of other creditors. Legislators should be.

According to a 1129 article by the court to determine the amount of alimony, but the guy incapable of giving or refusing to pay it and the court did not require him to give up wife, wife to husband a court to divorce to the court which is forced to divorce. According to Article 1205 of the Court of absence or refusal to pay alimony obligation to exercise Alnfhq, is allowed, if you ask people Alnfhq essential to the maintenance of the property absent or Mstnkf, their costs and give them a breadwinner or if the property is absent or Mstnkf not available, the other spouse or the court may allow, the party to pay alimony as a debt, representing an absent or Mstnkf. In this regard, Imam Khomeini said: If a man refuses to support, the governor could meet her expenses, though a couple of ways to sell the property (if it is not another way to provide alimony).

Spend a crime under Article 642 and the right to leave the wife to go to family court, failure to pay alimony, significant criminal prosecution as well. The General Board of the Supreme Court precedents vote " Al Naas rights claim wife, so the wife went to the office of prosecuting criminal complaint criminal case can not be dealt with " s (1989). The penalties provided in this Article Mstnkf could afford to, and if not afford to subject the prosecution is even dropped. According to punish individual insolvent and poverty, especially in marriage which is not human, ethical and moral guarantee for the family. It is noted that, in cases of civil law, especially in Note 6 Single Article Act to amend the relevant provisions of the Divorce Act of 1992 - In case of divorce, the wife’s rights and other financial income such as Ajrtalmsl or movements, religious work in exchange for remuneration his responsibility is not intended that the present discussion to the issue of divorce is not examined.

3-1 ) Inheritance

Another source of financial gain inheritance. The word means to inherit property from the deceased instead of twigs and leaves, and the legal term refers to the transfer of property to heirs after the death of her mate (Emami, 1989). Inheritance of historically rooted in the customs, traditions and beliefs of the community since the formation of the family, but expanded. Lawyers because the doctor “martyr” Inheritance considered inspired by nature and believe that the life of the deceased, relatives and his close friend and Mddkarsh are, of course, to obtain property of the deceased are more worthy than others.

1-3-1 ) the nature and legal character of inheritance

The provisions relating to personal status and inheritance as well as other legal systems based on Aqrbyt (closer to the deceased) is. Iran's legal system is based on inheritance «Alaghrab Falaghrab» is divided. Prevented the closest relatives are distant relatives of inheritance. Terms of peremptory rules of inheritance, thus inheriting property in Article 959 of the testator, and the heirs can not enjoy a right to disclaim it. Also, none of the heirs of the testator, with prior agreement not to make a difference in the amount of inheritance shares. For this reason, Article 837 states: “If anyone causes one or more of the intestate inheritance can deprive your heirs will not penetrating said.” According to Article 834 of the testator may be the only way of shares wills and testamentary bequest capture only one-third compared with a surplus, only inherit the permission is valid.

2-3-1 ) juridical documents inheritance

The rig was owned by the owner of the inheritance taxes that are legal ways he has inherited. Women like men to be causal, and the relative benefit of inheritance. So any woman, regardless of gender, are not deprived of inheritance. The only difference is the amount of inheritance under Islamic law for women's inheritance laws (wife's) and the relative half-man. Likewise the husband’s inheritance from her double inheritance of the death of the husband takes the wife.

3-3-1 ) The wife’s inheritance rights

Inheritance is realized due to the installation. Couple together because marriage laws are different in each case of death of the deceased spouses inherit. According to Article 940 of inheriting the condition, maintaining parity is permanent. According to the contracts disrupted renowned jurists, is the lack of inheritance. Some scholars, such as " SM " principle of jurisprudence inherited condition of the temporary marriage is considered valid. He still seemed to be in permanent marriage, the principle of inheritance, unless the marriage condition is not inherited. But others like the jewelry provided temporary marriage couples inheritance according to the general principles of law and jurisprudence knows. Believe his inheritance if the condition might be inherited alien would also be conditional (Emami, 1989).

Where permanent wife does not inherit from her husband:
After the divorce, the wife called the woman has vanished and will cause the inheritance of the couple, but the husband would divorce being sick and died within a year due to the disease dies, wife inheritance, there is a pair (subject to it is not a married woman).

After irrevocable divorce the woman is deprived of inheritance. However, if the divorce is revisionary until the expiration of the people, couples inherit from each other.

2) The economic rights of women in British law

No general legislation to the sphere of private families and couples to regulate their relationship is left open. Therefore, the parties are generally based on participation, understanding and personal agreements, will survive. Many family based on what rules have predicted, no, but based on custom and based on the physical, emotional and moral to be adjusted. The law is used mainly when individuals are unable or fail to resolve differences and problems to the courts to determine the rights and about to take refuge. In this section, some of the anticipated economic rights for women in the UK are discussed.

1-2) The economic rights of women before the nineteenth century

As institutional support for economic and material needs of women rooted in the Christian religion, social customs of England. The UK, like many other European countries in the last century was strongly influenced by religious beliefs and principles. Based on religious beliefs, family is a sacred institution and based on familiarity and intimacy. The teachings of Christianity to advise women who put their submissive husband to bring pleasure to God (Radford, 2005, pp 21-39).

According to this doctrine, God gave the husband the head of the family, the church of Jesus Christ has given to supervisors and managers. The man deserves to play well in the Presidential rank order to provide for his wife's love in the family of any materials not hesitate to try. In this teaching, the role of women and family affairs in order and must not be lower than men with equal claim to (Ibid).

Gaining ascendency in the Middle Ages and up to 1870 men, and sometimes even the owner of such interfaces Mamluk was observed between husband and wife. The legal system is based on British law, a woman is financially do not have any independent right to marry, according to the principle "unity" of all property owned by the wife (who inherited his father had brought from home or the owner) and her husband moved. As a result of this situation, the man knew the woman and the man responsible for earning the required food, clothing and shelter to prepare women (Blake, 1982, p 62).

Thus, the law protects the right of property or right of women Kamnla no independent business. Although the law gives women the capacity because of the death of her husband, real estate acquisition and disposal of the woman that he had been captured, and is not a hardship. This situation continued throughout the 16th century. From this time onwards, women after marriage property was handed over to a trustee and an independent woman's husband could be benefits of your property interests. But ownership tenure as the sales woman was not until the 19th century. (Ibid)

2-2) The economic rights of women in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

In 1870, following the major developments in European legislation into UK law women were given the legal right to or interest in any way it wants in the his property, to the self and decision-making capture. Until the woman to open a business bank account and credit shall be signed by the husband as the sponsor would receive. The dead woman's independence and the trading and banking activities, became independent. With changes in family law in the mid and late twentieth century, and the rapid increase participation in the economic sphere, women have more financial independence and their economic dependence on men fell. (Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973 & Matrimonial and Family ProceedingsAct, 1984).

So that the Family Law Act 1973 the duty of man law in providing support women say Bahmaei not, but despite this, she could be in the form of refusal and the refusal of men to finance him to court and ask for alimony appropriate for their children to. Court as "proof", "refusal" or "neglect" the couple, the family needs to consider circumstances such as financial resources and the husband's income, assessing family needs such as rent, expenses, children's education, food and clothing etc., as well as assessing the level of women's physical and mental condition of life and material prosperity of refusal or neglect to provide maintenance man, a husband to pay stipends to female, was required. Consequently, the court in determining the amount of alimony to a time in a woman's ability to earn a livelihood and no significant amount of his assets and he was obligated to the needs of families(cf., Duckworth, 1991and Freeman, Hammond, Masson, & Morris, No 29, 1988).

In the late twentieth century with the increasing independence of women, the increasing prevalence of divorce was followed by attitudes of legal rights and duties of men and women in the family also changed, so that the law passed in 1978 by asking women to the fund family (wife and children), the court, factors such as employment and income levels, asset levels, asset ownership and women, as well as government grants or contribution pensions, the court would be regarded. At this time, the court denied her
employment with the enjoyment of health and physical capabilities without giving any reasons for such a woman does and does not allow financially dependent on men. In addition, in the event of a divorce between the couple and the wife of financing requests (for their children) through the courts, with valid reason, the court considers the following factors in determining alimony:

1. The financial condition and assets of the woman;
2. The financial condition and earnings of the man;
3. The evaluation cost new spouse and children (if he has remarried);
4. The age and physical condition of his wife divorced, and his ability to work;
5. Before divorcing couple’s life (whatever time is longer than that of the more established alimony).

So if the court regarding the above matters, to establish that both parties after a divorce have been employed to finance their (and their children typically dependents are women) are Nfqhay will belong to none. Such a situation is diagnosed with a judge (cf. Strachan, 1987).

3-2 the economic status of women under the new law

The new law was passed in 1996 its changes influenced the Commission’s report, “Family Law and Divorce Basics” (9), this law is a reflection of the current state of women in the UK. It seems that the purpose of this legislation is to regulate the legal and financial affairs over to them and to comply with the spouses at the time based on their agreements to determine how to meet living expenses. Current law (in part) due to the widespread prevalence of divorce, for the first time in the history of legislation related to the family of measures on prevention of divorce by creating Centers “family counseling” 10 and also works to alleviate Mazdthayy spiritual and moral and economic consequences of divorce has predicted. Much of the legal and financial status of the law spouses after divorce and separation are concerned that some of them (The Family Law Act, 1996).

1-3-2) Alimony

In English law, there is maintenance of expressions, each of which refers to a particular state, which is broadly expressed.

1. Continuous maintenance 11; specific prediction that the British law and as long as it is inclusive of men can also contract the marriage or separate maintenance, and provide the necessaries of life even after the death of his wife in their lifetime undertake. In such cases, if the husband dies before the wife, the husband is required to pay the heirs of the deceased are predicted relic.

2. Maintenance margin 12; This contrivance for obtaining a guarantee for the good conduct of the husband’s obligation to pay alimony and maintenance wife has been predicted.

3. Alimony proceedings 15; If husband and wife are living apart from each other while the divorce is not yet in this case, the court ordered the couple to decide, to determine the amount that must be paid to the spouse and children. 16.

4. General support 17; support the concept of pay at regular intervals. This constitutes a settlement and final resolution of the couple’s assets. So many judicial decisions in this case the term of alimony was not an accurate accounting of the property at the time of the divorce the couple is separated. In these cases, the woman is usually paid by the husband to another woman’s husband is not in relation to any claim for property (R. Cartri. Yar Arshadi 1377: pp. 149-148).

1-1-3-2) rights to alimony

In the 1996 contract marriage with each party the other party is committed financing. So even if no financial Tmkn and financial Tmkn wife, he was obligated to pay her. However, if no financial Tmkn parties, government institutions and social security 18 such duty is the responsibility. Petition for alimony provision in the law is investigated in two cases:

1. Decision to leave her marriage;
2. Couple decided to divorce and separation.

The court Ayamvard financial situation for a couple of jobs, income and asset levels studied, and only when the divorce decree (if requested by one or both parties) that the financial situation of the parties and children, according to the agreement or due to a court order, be clear and specific (Burton, 1996: p 20).

2-1-3-2) how to divide the couple’s assets

Husband and wife who are both employed, are usually independent bank accounts and property tax deductions can be used separately. Such are the property of the owner of the property and no other party has no right to it. In many families, couples and jointly opened a joint bank account in which they deposit and withdraw funds. Assets in these accounts are shared, though the deposit is not the same as married couples unless both parties, this agreement has to be officially announced. In these accounts with one hand ft, fully
automatic, the bank balance is transferred to the opposite side. But none of the common property without the permission of the parties can not, or will they fall further.

If both is called the personal housing relative to the profit and loss is shared equally divided upon divorce. But with the death of co-owned housing one hand to another, and so it is getting a loan from the bank to buy a house (which is the customary way) the other party is responsible for payment of the remaining installments of the bank is owned by the rates of the installments paid. Employment status, living and other conditions, will determine. For example, a woman with dependent children in 1619 year bear and her job, household, though in economically affordable housing contribution is not, however, entitled to share equally with men the benefits of housing will only document the divorce, or the death of a woman does not deprived of their financial rights. If you purchased the equipment furniture both sides have contributed (although the share of non-equal) are shared, unless specific items that belong to each.

2.3.2) Inheritance and types of inheritance

"Inheritance Law", 20 sub branch of "Property Law" is 21 and includes a set of principles and rules for the assignment of property both movable and immovable property after death is determined. Inheritance of the heirs may be done in two ways as follows:

- Set up a will by the testator's lifetime;
- Not regulated by the testator of a will.

In the absence of a will or legal validity of a will, the law of the testator's property among his legal heirs are divided as follows:

1-2-3-2) Quality division of property of deceased

Before the Act was passed in 1925 the property passed to the eldest son seemed completely dead. Widows of immovable property without the husband's only a third of movable property (a second child in the absence of the deceased) husband would enjoy. While men widowed by the death of the wife, would inherit all his property.

Under the Inheritance Act 1925 enacted major changes in inheritance and wife couple emerged. Husband and wife according to the law, all property, both movable and immovable property, home, especially live together inherit the deceased spouse is transmitted to parity. Also, the rate of wife inheritance of movable property the couple rose to 5,000 pounds sterling (The Administration of Estates Act, 1925).

Above the law changed in 1952 and 1938 and is currently based on a law passed in 1995, which adopted the act is (The Law Reform of Succession Act, 1995). In the eyes of the law of wife of his late wife's movables to 125,000 pounds to 200,000 pounds, including the child, if the child is not in the interest of 6% (from time to time of death of wife's inheritance) was increased. In addition to the owner's wife took all the furniture in the house than a second parity and immovable property which the husband the right to life. Remained immovable property of the deceased equally among his sons and daughters and the absence of children, the parents, siblings, he is divided, including its share of movable property or wife can pay cash to take action (Borkowski, 2004, pp15-27).

Attitude toward property law wife after her husband died in the last case, was criticized by many legal experts believe that in any case need home ownership, in most cases, the only property they Realty couples, during the life of, the wife to be passed on.

RESULTS

Iranian law with numerous financial forecasting, financial rights are guaranteed wife. Imami jurisprudence and civil law, thus forging a particular financial obligation for male (broken seal the marriage contract and permanent alimony on a permanent contract), the second occurrence marriage and October, and alimony to clarify conditions of female ownership, enjoy women's autonomy over their financial needs from start to life, and to ensure that any male domination over women has been blocked due to financial needs.

Independence of women, in all cases, especially in the economic sphere, from the perspective of Islamic jurisprudence, Bhqdry the law even if they do not know the condition of the sealing canceled stamp set, female Mdkhvlh October Almth and women deserve to Mdkhvlh October saying he deserved. Muslim women, going as far as to provide financial law would empower women, the incidence of marriage to obtain full compliance marriage dowry is obligatory upon the woman that caused the non-compliance and fell support is Nshvz, that not to. It is not Nshvz lien cases and alimony is not crashing. In addition, the dowry given to the compliance of any legal and religious obligation for women than men rise. Islam grants women the same right as men to prevent him from financial dependence and placed him in a situation that could lead to hardship, are preventable.
Other documents supporting the financial rights and autonomy of women in Islam, a woman’s right to the surplus property Nfqhay that he will deploy. The origin of such property law, but it Drtsrf woman is independent and not accountable to man. It may be questioned whether a woman’s right to the maintenance of deference is not absolute and only if? In response, it is necessary to note that the submission of the marriage of a woman to accept the marriage, somehow, it also has agreed requirements, thus receiving alimony or dowry for the woman rise additional responsibilities. Also comply with the duty of women, the rights of women as well. Because of the important purposes of marriage is to satisfy the sexual needs of men and women, and refuse to obey the mutual rights and duties of man toward woman’s sexual Astmstaat separate rights for women creates husband is in law.

The legality of the claim maintenance and alimony possible removal of the property and the right to divorce her husband if the court refuses (with financial Tmkn) or inability to pay alimony couple of strong reasons to support Sharia law and economic rights of women in relation to property the origin of the couple. All women who acquire a lien on the property in case no husband entitled to possession of the property to his wife, the other reasons for the support of funds Female man has no right to abuse and rape the wife’s financial rights thereto.

UK law in line with the growing trends in the development of rights and liberties, women and men should have equal rights, so none of the other presidential marriages or not gaining ascendency over the duties and powers are equal. No one other than the financial direction and not withholding the woman if no employment, no right to seek maintenance from her husband. Began living together, legally, based on the division of labor is not the duty of the parties to one another does not. Therefore, in case of disputes in the field of economic cooperation between the spouses, the law is not necessary and nodal efficiency and effectiveness Azkar Nmyghshayd parties. Constitutional arrangements in England, came only when the parties have traveled all the way and decided to separation and divorce because she would not normally be the law of any economic support, but even the man in the case of unemployment Or other financial Tmkn lose, if her financial Tmkn required to finance both couples and children. Was responsible for the inability to pay for the couple, the wife is obliged to provide them. Such a situation created by the legislature, where husband and wife are both employed and have an income, does not cause any problems, but in cases where only men are employed, since the funding the man is a woman legally, financial dependence and can cause a woman to her husband, domination, domination and abuse towards him is intensifying sponsored economic legislation to be open.

Check the legal status of women in Islam is based, in comparison with European law (UK) on the basis of equality of men and women in their economic, regardless of innate differences, emotional, mental and physical alike have seen this would not only lead to economic support them and there is no improvement in their living conditions, but also pay attention to the innate characteristics of women in many cases causes confusion and lack of socio-economic security and providing them. Due to lack of financial support for women legislators, including lack of funding anticipated commitment towards wives, husbands, in many cases women despite the layout, the leading cause loss of employment is a tendency for women to marry and raise a family. The woman’s husband was not legally responsible for the economic support of their livelihoods and in some cases may be supported by her husband, practically the only means of limiting finds that the responsibilities of marriage, he imposed a double on her freedoms and civil rights that overshadowed. Moreover, in a society where sexual needs and build other relationships with the opposite sex, which is the Islamic system of the important purposes of marriage, freely and without any packaging is no longer a necessity, whether it is for people to marriage and family?

**offers**

if you would like to partner with the agreement of employment for social participation and feel the empathy, the husband of the financial contribution enhance the economic status of families contribution to. However, his involvement is financial. But the difficulty and sensitivity but also equally important. In this context, it is proposed:

Legislators for stronger participation and role of women in the family, as a couple, when the divorce takes place in the bisection property laws to property resulting from employment income couples Ghyrtlq in terms of bisection other words, the financial affairs of the wife the couple is a partner be considered, including the provisions stipulated in life can be after twenty years. The law further enhance the psychological motivations of the woman, strong support during old age or death of the husband.

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