Review article:
A Medico-legal Perspective on the Termination of Pregnancies Resulting from Wartime-Rape
Fazli Dayan¹, Mian Muhammad Sheraz², Muhammad Riaz Mahmood³,
Abu Kholdun Al-Mahmood⁴, Sharmin Islam⁴

Abstract:
The study is designed to investigate the issue of abortion for rape-victims to draw the attentions of Islamic clerics in order to appraise consciousness and outlook of legal edicts within constrain of Islamic bio-medical and bio-ethical norms. For this purpose, a number of Islamic treatises are systematically examined, and a cross-cultural along with a cross-country assessment of 47 countries abortion laws particularly “Muslim-majority” (OIC member) countries are conducted to assess the momentous impacts on rape-victims. Additionally, contemporary data i.e. legal edicts and various reported rape/adultery cases in different Islamic countries are analyzed with special reference to the circumstances in which the verdicts are issued. The study asserts that mostly the classical and contemporary literature silent on the cited issue except few of the legal edicts. Although, Islamic lit and scripts including bio-medical and bio-ethical has discussed it in general way. As a result, the rape victims appeared that they may be allowed termination of unwanted fetus due to coerced sexual relation. But, whether in preview of, some of the legal edicts which causes intricacy, the state laws, rules and more particularly the religious and cultural aspects may allow this kind of deliberation? A predominantly conventional approach was found, since 18 out of 47 countries do not allow abortion except for necessity. Less than 50% of OIC members legally permit abortion on medical grounds. Nevertheless, there was a substantial diversity between Muslim countries. Albeit, a multidimensional viewpoint is very important due to the consequential psychiatric and social problems, since there is an immense need to provide real solutions to such cases that would not contradict Islamic bioethical principles. Therefore, termination of rape resulting pregnancies may be declared valid, provided with specific conditions and guidelines as per Shariah keeping in view bio-medical and bio-ethical norms.

Keywords: Abortion, Termination, Pregnancy, Rape, Islam and Bioethics

Preliminary
Objective: To investigate the issue of abortion for rape-victims, particularly in Pakistan, with a view to draw the attentions of Islamic clerics in order to appraise consciousness, attitudes and outlook of legal edicts with regard to termination of rape resulting pregnancies within the constrain of Islamic law keeping in view the Islamic bio-medical and bio-ethical norms.

Methodology: A number of classical and contemporary Islamic treatises, particularly those debated the subject of abortion, are systematically examined. Thus, a cross-cultural study conducted to assess the momentous impacts on rape-victims and more importantly the consequential psychological and mental disorders. The contemporary data i.e. legal edicts and various reported rape/adultery cases in different Islamic countries are analyzed with special reference to the circumstances in which the verdicts are issued. Accordingly, this research study

1. Dr. Fazli Dayan, Assistant Professor, Department of Shariah & Law, Faculty of Religious and Legal Studies, Islamia College University, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan
2. Mian Muhammad Sheraz (PhD Law Scholar), Department of Law, IIU, Islamabad, Pakistan
3. Dr. Muhammad Riaz Mahmood, Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Studies, University of Gujrat, Pakistan
4. Prof. Dr. Abu Kholdun Al-Mahmood, MBBS, MPhil, PhD, Prof. & Head Department of Biochemistry, Ibn Sina Medical College, Bangladesh
5. Dr. Sharmin Islam, Associate Professor, Eastern University, Bangladesh

Correspondence to: Dr. Fazli Dayan, Assistant Professor, Department of Shariah & Law, Ahmad Faraz Block, Islamia College University, Peshawar, 25120, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, Email ID: dayansherpao@gmail.com dr.dayan@icp.edu.pk fazli.dayan@iiu.edu.pk Contact: 0092-333-9889668
conducted a cross-country assessment of 47 countries abortion laws particularly ‘Muslim-majority’ (OIC member) countries.

**Results:** Mostly, the classical and contemporary literature silent on the termination of rape resulting pregnancies except few of the legal edicts. Although, classical and contemporary treatises, including biomedical and bio-ethical, scripts has discussed abortion in general way. As a result, the rape victims appeared that they may be allowed termination of unwanted fetus due to coerced sexual relation. Thus, due to unavoidable circumstances, the rape-victims were optimistic that stand support for fetus termination in such cases (rape) will definitely have positive effects on their lives. But, whether in preview of, some of the legal edicts which causes intricacy, the state laws, rules, regulations and more particularly the religious and cultural aspects may allow this kind of deliberation? A predominantly conventional approach was found, since 18 out of 47 countries do not allow abortion under any circumstances except for the case of necessity to save mother’s life. Thus, less than 50% of OIC member countries legally permit abortion for the case of necessity on medical grounds. Nevertheless, there was a substantial diversity between Muslim countries, whereby 10 countries i.e. 18% among the OIC members permit abortions only on couple’s/woman’s request. While another 18% allow it for ‘physical/mental health’, ‘fetal abnormality’ including ‘rape’ and ‘incest’. So, among the socially conservative Muslim countries, 7 of them permit abortion for fetus deformities during the first 4 months of its gestation; 4–out of 7–countries in sub-Saharan Africa; and another 3 member countries in the Middle East permits it for fetus genetic disorders.

**Conclusion:** A multidimensional viewpoint, concerning the issue of termination of rape resulting pregnancies, is very important due to the consequential psychiatric and social problems. Thus, comprehended (interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary) experts/professionals and religious scholars needs to establish a clear-cut stand to facilitate the rape-victims. Since, there is an immense need to provide real solutions to such cases that would not contradict Islamic bioethical principles. Because, an unwanted pregnancy often causes impaired mother-child relationship which leave negative impacts on the infant’s physical and mental health. Hence, non-compliance and non-allowance of abortion in rape cases may expose the victims to further grief, sorrow and regret. Therefore, termination of rape resulting pregnancies may be declared valid, provided with specific conditions and guidelines as per Shariah keeping in view bio-medical and bio-ethical norms.

**Introduction**

Arguably, is the issue of abortion or termination of pregnancies for a Muslim women rape-victim justified by necessity? Indeed, such a complex matter, whether rape is committed in war or even in peace times, needs thorough investigation from the perspective of Islamic law. Because, the unwanted resulting pregnancy could cause psychiatric dilemma and mental disorder, since habitually the raped victim (i.e. the patient) suffers from a major mental depressive disorders along with post-traumatic stress disorder, which may justify fetus termination on a psychological and clinical basis; i.e. medical necessity.1 However, some of the legal edicts had caused uncertainties, by linking the process of termination to killing of a human soul unjustly particularly after fetus ‘ensoulment’, on the final decision making with regard to abortion in rape cases. So, therefore, prior to making this kind of deliberation, termination of pregnancies for a rape-victim Muslim woman, demands the Islamic scholars to be well-understood of the relevant and connected/involved issues, like psychiatric and social problems beyond the clinical judgment in relation to termination of pregnancies which encompasses legal provision, ethical obligation and clear religious understanding needs for a stand support of medical decisions in rape cases.2

Factually, the classical treatises of Islamic law and jurisprudence do not encourage abortion, rather principally deliberate fetus termination stand prohibited. However, majority of the jurists deem it permissible in case of necessity and dire need, provided with specific stages of fetal development. Nevertheless, there is an agreement among the jurists regarding abortion at the time when the fetus could cause an imminent threat to mother’s life. But, after fetus ‘ensoulment’ (i.e. 120 days), abortion regarded as prohibited except for medical necessity (see table no. 1). However, there is remarkable diversity among the jurists with regard to other circumstances for example “preserving physical beauty or mental health”, “social or economic reasons”, “fetal
impairment/deformation”, “rape or adultery” and many other reasons causes perplexity and intricacy. That is why, 100% of the rape-victims are not satisfied with the existing laws, more particularly with the attitude of traditional clerks; and would look towards comprehended scholars of the religion for appropriate answers to such issues and more importantly to modern-day biomedical and bioethical queries. This study, therefore, attempts to provide a framework and a consolidated path to the question of abortion/termination of rape resulting pregnancies.

Table No. 1. Embryology in the Holy Quran i.e. fetal development stages and views of the jurisprudential legal schools

| Stage(s) | Stage Name            | Time Period/ Fetus age | Occurrence/ What occurs                                                                 | Views of Fiqhī School(s) Regarding Abortion |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1        | Nafah (sperm/semen)   | Conception up-to 40 days | When both the sperm and egg (ovum) gathered in the female’s womb                       | Hanafi: Permitted                          |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Mālikī: Minority Permitted                 |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Shāfiʿī: Majority Permitted                |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Ḥanbalī: Permitted                         |
| 2        | Alaqah (Blood clot)   | After conception: 41-80 days | The fertilized ovum develops into a clinging/ congealed blood clot                      | Hanafi: Permitted                          |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Mālikī: Prohibited                         |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Shāfiʿī: Some Permitted                    |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Ḥanbalī: Some Permitted                    |
| 3        | Mudghah (Lump of flesh) | Clot forms into flesh: 81-120 days | The congealed blood clot forms into a clump of flesh in the female’s womb               | Hanafi: Permitted                          |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Mālikī: Prohibited                         |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Shāfiʿī: Some Permitted                    |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Ḥanbalī: Some Permitted                    |
| 4        | 'Izām (bones) And laḥm (flesh) | Skeleton: 121-180 days | The clamp of flesh develops into (human) skeleton i.e. bones and muscles                | Hanafi: Prohibited                         |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Mālikī: Prohibited                         |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Shāfiʿī: Prohibited                        |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Ḥanbalī: Prohibited                        |
| 5        | Khelqān ākhar (Spirit/ ‘ensoulment’) | Human shape: 121-180 days | 120 days after conception The fetus is being en-souls with Allah’s spirit               | Hanafi: Prohibited                         |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Mālikī: Prohibited                         |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Shāfiʿī: Prohibited                        |
|          |                       |                        |                                                                                         | Ḥanbalī: Prohibited                        |

*Important note:* The presented table is compiled by the author (Fazli Dayan) through consulting the well-accepted classical treatises of Islamic law. Resultantly, the standard views of four established legal schools of thought has taken into account and have been presented for the ease of readers. Accordingly, their followers may follow one of the standard rules of any one of these equally orthodox schools. Moreover, the Shīʿah school of thought is excluded from the present study to avoid additional discussion, although mostly contemporary Shīʿah scholars do not allow abortion without assessing any reason to it. However, they tolerate abortion/foetus-termination on the basis of extreme necessity, before fetus properly en-souls, (i.e. four months0, only on the grounds of fetal deformation or threat to mother’s life.

**Reported Cases**

Various cases are reported particularly in Muslim countries *(see table no. 2)*. Some girls/women are ganged raped, while many are raped during wartime. One interesting thing is that almost all of them seek legal abortion, since, normally in such cases; the decision is fully supported by the victim’s parents for the purpose of face-saving and to avoid unavoidable consequences of psychological and mental disorders.


Table No. 2. Some glimpse of the honor killing rape-victims (including rape/adultery in wartime and peace time) in Muslim countries and its consequences

| No | Case nature/ and victim’s name | Country/State name and case year | Occurrence/ what occurs | Jurisprudential view, i.e. legal analysis |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. | Rape (Amal)                     | Jordan (1999)                   | A, 17 years old Jordanian girl named ‘Amal’ told her family that she became pregnant after being raped by her father’s friend. Thus, her sister-in-law sold her gold jewelry, to pay for an unwanted fetus termination or abortion, but the doctor refused to perform the process of abortion telling them that it is an illegal procedure. After going back to home, her father bought a gun through the money which came from his daughter’s sister-in-law’s gold jewelry. So, he (Amal’s father) and his son 22 years old (Amal’s) brother shot Amal eight times, leaving her for dead. But, fortunately, she survived and sent to jail. So, it must be noted here that Amal was a six months pregnant girl at the time since her father, brother and cousins wanted to kill her. | This case, however, again faces multiple legal questions, such as, whether a woman, despite of adultery or rape, may subject to punishment while she is pregnant? Or the punishment shall be delayed till she has given birth and the child is properly weaned. Additionally, whether for unmarried male or female adulterer the prescribed punishment, called Ḥadd as per Islamic law, was hundred lashes or stoning to death? Since, in Islam, the one who is married will be stone to death after the crime of fornication is duly proved in any Islamic law of evidence. Furthermore, one very interesting point even in case of an established adultery, will the punishment of adultery for unmarried man/woman is hundred lashes or stoning to death? Since, in the cited case, whatever as the case may be, the victim raped/adulterer girl was unmarried and pregnant. Hence, as per Islamic law, so many quarters/questions possibly are raised on the mentioned case. That is why, due to ignorance, non-Muslims blame Islam and Muslims community. But, the reason is, however, ordinary Muslims not only lack the real understanding of Shariah rather its improper and unsound application cause an intricacy which may shake the roots/core concepts of Islamic law. |
| 2. | Adultery (Karteen Karikender)    | Fujairah UAE (2000)             | A, 29 years old Indonesian expatriate, pregnant woman was convicted by an Islamic tribunal in the United Arab Emirate of Fujairah and ordered to be stoned to death for adultery. Her crime was that the police had arrested her after it was reported that she was unmarried and become pregnant. Although, later on her appeal was accepted, since, a lawyer was hired, by the Indonesian embassy in Abu Dhabi, on behalf of the accused (woman) to appeal against the sentence. | This case, however, again faces multiple legal questions, such as, whether a woman, despite of adultery or rape, may subject to punishment while she is pregnant? Or the punishment shall be delayed till she has given birth and the child is properly weaned. Additionally, whether for unmarried male or female adulterer the prescribed punishment, called Ḥadd as per Islamic law, was hundred lashes or stoning to death? Since, in Islam, the one who is married will be stone to death after the crime of fornication is duly proved in any Islamic law of evidence. Furthermore, one very interesting point even in case of an established adultery, will the punishment of adultery for unmarried man/woman is hundred lashes or stoning to death? Since, in the cited case, whatever as the case may be, the victim raped/adulterer girl was unmarried and pregnant. Hence, as per Islamic law, so many quarters/questions possibly are raised on the mentioned case. That is why, due to ignorance, non-Muslims blame Islam and Muslims community. But, the reason is, however, ordinary Muslims not only lack the real understanding of Shariah rather its improper and unsound application cause an intricacy which may shake the roots/core concepts of Islamic law. |
| 3. | Premarital sex/ Adultery (Amina Abdullahi) | Zamfara State of Nigeria (2001) | A, 17 years old, pregnant girl received 100 lashes in a public flogging due to ‘premarital sex’ by the evidence that she had become pregnant out of the wedlock. Although, her claim of rape by three men was dismissed by a Shariah court and she was convicted in ‘Gusau’ capital of Nigeria’s northern ‘Zamfara’ state and sentenced her 100 lashes. The Shariah court also added 80 lashes to her sentence of rape for false accusations (qizf). Accordingly, she received 180 lashes for adultery and qazf respectively. | This case, however, face/ confronts many legal questions within constrain of Islamic law. Such as, despite the fact, whether punishing a pregnant women is allowed in Islamic law? Secondly, in the event of her claim of rape by three men; whether in such case Ḥadd of Zinā along with the qazf is applied? Although, one cannot deny the facts but the way people interpreting the legal rules are beyond understanding of one’s mind. |
| 4. | Marrying against the family-Will Ghazala Khan | Denmark 2005 | A, 18 years old Ghazala Khan, a resident of Danish town of Middelfart, Denmark, was a Pakistani origin desert girl, who was shot dead by her brother (Akhtar Abbas) two days after she had concluded her love marriage to Emal Khan, against the will of the family members. So, factually, Ghazala’s brother (Akhtar Abbas) shot both the newlywed couple (Ghazala and Emal Khan). However, Ghazala was shot fatally and thus murdered/killed instantly/ on spot. But, so far as her husband, Emal Khan’s is concerned, he was shot twice in his abdominal region and hence survived later after a long surrogacy. | This case confronted many legal questions as per Islamic law. see, the below case. |
| 5. | Marrying against the family-Will Sadia Sheikh | Belgium 2007 | A, 20 years old Belgian woman of Pakistani origin was shot by her brother (Mudasar Sheikh). Since, her sister (Ms. Sadia Sheikh) had left her house after her parents forced her for an arranged marriage i.e. to marry a cousin to whom she had never met in Pakistan. Although, despite the wish of her family, she moved with a Belgian man named Jean to whom she loved. Later, Sadia Sheikh’s brother (Mudasar Sheikh) confessed the murder of her sister during the trial in the year 2011, claiming that he had done the murder alone, but a jury pronounced all the associated four members of the family guilty of the murder and sentenced each to prison. The case, however, has been called Belgium’s first honor killing trial. | This case faces numerous legal questions as per Islamic law. Because, marital contract/bond, marrying to someone else is the sole right of the parties (couple i.e. male and female) to the contract, but due to ignorance of the Shariah and law ordinary normally people deem love marriages against the principles of Shariah. And hence they think it equivalent to adultery and an unlawful, illegal and prohibited sexual relation. Although, it is the sole right of the marrying partners i.e. boys and girls as per Islamic law. Since, the example of Fāīūnah bint Muhammad (May Allah be pleased with her) is very important to quote in this regard, as her marriage contract was already concluded in the heavens, but, however, her beloved father (i.e. the Prophet Muhammad(peace be upon him), put forward the proposal from ‘All to Fāīūnah. To which she remained silent and accordingly did not reject the proposal. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) took this to be a sign of affirmation and consent, since there was a clear signs from the God almighty for her destiny. Thus, it clearly signifies that concluding marital contract is the sole right of the parties to the marital contract. |

Important note: The presented table is compiled by the author (Fazli Dayan) through consulting various studies.
Many cases, even in Islamic countries, are reported, for example: in Jordan, a 21 years old girl/woman was shot to death by her brother, because she was pregnant outside marriage. Her brother said he killed his sister to “wash the family honor”\(^6\). Further, 14 years old mentally retarded Arab girl/woman was raped in the street. Accordingly, when her pregnancy became visible and apparent, she was put to death.\(^7\) Moreover, in Bangladesh, an adolescent girl was poisoned by her parents when they discovered her extramarital pregnancy.\(^8\) In a study of 38 cases of sexual abuse among Palestinian girls aged up to 19 years; so 11 of the victims had sought help in order to terminate a pregnancy resulting from sexual rape. While, 3 of 11 girls were killed/murdered by their family member/s; 2 had been incarcerated by authorities to save their lives but 1 was killed by a sister who slipped poisoned food into her cell.\(^9\) Similarly, an 18 years old girl/woman died in Bangladesh after an Islamic cleric ordered her buried to the waist in mud and lashed 101 times with a bamboo cane for having ‘premarital sex’ and then inducing an abortion with herbal medicines. Thus, despite of the method of punishment through ‘bamboo cane’, however, the fact is that the cleric prevented her family from taking her (the victim/patient) to a hospital after the sentence has been completed accordingly.\(^10\) This kind of situations/cases may definitely harm the true essence of Shariah and law. Therefore, these sorts of cases need proper investigation, and hence the fetus termination-abortion in rape cases may be declared valid at any time in order to avoid the victims from greater harm.

**Methodology**

Despite the classical and contemporary Islamic treatises—more particularly—those debated the subject of abortion, a cross-cultural study are conducted to assess the momentous impacts on rape and adultery-victims. The contemporary data i.e. legal edicts and various reported rape/adultery cases in different Islamic countries are analyzed with special reference to the circumstances in which the verdicts are issued. Thus, this research study conducted a cross-country assessment of 47 countries abortion laws particularly ‘Muslim-majority’ (OIC member) countries. A predominantly conventional approach was found, since 18 out of 47 countries do not allow abortion under any circumstances except for the case of necessity to save mother’s life. Hence, less than 50% of OIC member countries legally permit abortion for the case of necessity on medical grounds. Nevertheless, there was a substantial diversity between Muslim countries, whereby 10 countries a total of 18% among the OIC members permit abortions only on woman’s request. While, another 10 equal to 18% allow abortion in case of ‘physical and mental health’, ‘fetal abnormality’ including ‘rape’ and ‘incest’. So, among the socially conservative Muslim countries; 7 of them permit abortion for fetus deformities during the first 4 months of its gestation; 4 out the 7 countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Guinea); and another 3 member countries in the Middle East (Kuwait, Qatar and Iran) permits it for fetus genetic disorders (see table no. 3). Therefore, this research study clearly indicates that abortion of rape resulting pregnancies is regarded in Islamic law as per the legal edits (see table no. 4), since, it is one of the most important bioethical issues, probably for specific reasons of consequential dilemmas attached to it. Because abortion, in such cases, carries no strict bar particularly on the unmarried adulterer and rape-victims from the religious perspective, provided that it is within constrains of Islamic law and bioethical/biomedical norms.

**Keywords to various grounds:** L/T: Life/Threat (means that abortion is allowed, to save life in threat, at the time when the continuation of pregnancy threatens the mother’s life. While, P.H: Physical Health, (render allowed abortion in cases where the resulting pregnancy could cause the mother’s physical health. And, M.H: Mental Health (refers to a situation when the inducing pregnancy causes the mother’s mental health). So, F.I: Fetal Impairment, (signify that abortion is legal to be carried-out in case of fetal impairment i.e. when the fetus is deformed in nature). Whereas, R & I: Rape & Incest (shows that abortion is even lawful in rape & incest cases). And, U.R: Upon Request (indicates that abortion is allowed upon the mother’s request on additional enumerated grounds such as the fear of lactation, mother’s age, and likewise grounds of financial matters, devastating and deficient capacity to care a child diligently).

**Important note:** The presented table is compiled by the author (Fazli Dayan) through consulting both the classical and contemporary treatises of Islamic law. Notably, the classical jurists did not make any distinction between the pregnancies resulting from rape and adultery. Additionally, looking towards classical treatises of the Islamic law and jurisprudence, one cannot find specific research or
| Country Name & Available Right’s Basis |
|----------------------------------------|
| **L/T:** Life /Threat | **P.H:** Physical Health | **M.H:** Mental Health | **F.I:** Fetal Impairment | **R & I:** Rape & Incest | **U.R:** Upon Request |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Afghanistan            | Algeria                | Algeria                | Burkina Faso           | Burkina Faso           | Albania                |
| Algeria                | Burkina Faso           | Gambia                 | Chad                   | Guinea                 | Azerbaijan             |
| Bangladesh             | Chad                   | Malaysia               | Guinea                 | Mali                   | Bahrain                |
| Burkina Faso           | Comoros                | Morocco                | Iran                   | Sudan                  | Kazakhstan             |
| Brunei                 | Gambia                 | Sierra Leone           | Kuwait                 |                        |                        |
| Chad                   | Guinea                 |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Comoros                | Jordan                 |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Djibouti               | Kuwait                 |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Egypt                  | Malaysia               |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Gambia                 |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Guinea-Bissau          | Morocco                |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Guinea                 |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Indonesia              | Pakistan               |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Iran                   |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Iraq                   |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Jordan                 |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Kuwait                 |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Lebanon                |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Libya                  |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Mali                   |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Malaysia               |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Maldives               |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Mauritania             |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Morocco                |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Niger                  |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Nigeria                |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Oman                   |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Pakistan               |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Qatar                  |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Saudi Arabia           |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Senegal                |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Sierra Leone           |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Somalia                |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Sudan                  |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Syria                  |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| United Arab Emirates   |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Yemen                  |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |

**Important note:** The presented table is compiled by the author (Fazli Dayan) through consulting various studies, legislative data and concerned state laws.
| N | Developmental Stage name | Time period/ Fetus age | Occurrence/ what occurs | Scholar's/Council's/ Country name | Jurisprudential view |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Nutfah (sperm/semen)   | After conception: Up-to 40 days | Both the sperm and egg (ovum) gathered in the female’s/mother’s womb | Rawwās Qal’ahjī (Hanafi) | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Al-Qardāwī (Salafi) | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | 'Ekrima Sa’īd Sabrī | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Islamic Supreme Council of Algeria | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | The Fatwa Committee of the National Council for Islamic Religious Affairs of Malaysia | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Kuwait | Permitted |
| 2 | ‘Alaqah (Blood clot)   | After conception: 41-80 days | The fertilized ovum develops into a clinging/congealed blood clot | Rawwās Qal’ahjī (Hanafi) | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Al-Qardāwī (Salafi) | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | 'Ekrima Sa’īd Sabrī | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Islamic Supreme Council of Algeria | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | The Fatwa Committee of the National Council for Islamic Religious Affairs of Malaysia | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Kuwait | Permitted |
| 3 | Muḍghah (Lump of flesh) | Clot forms into flesh: 81-120 days | The congealed blood clot forms into a clump of flesh in the female’s Womb | Rawwās Qal’ahjī (Hanafi) | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Al-Tantāwī (Shāfi’i) | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Al-Qardāwī (Salafi) | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | ‘Ekrima Sa’īd Sabrī | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Islamic Supreme Council of Algeria | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | The Fatwa Committee of the National Council for Islamic Religious Affairs of Malaysia | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Kuwait | Permitted |
| 4 | 'Izām (bones) and laḥm (flesh) | skeleton: 121-180 days | The clamp of flesh develops into (human) skeleton i.e. bones and muscles | Rawwās Qal’ahjī (Hanafi) | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Al-Qardāwī (Salafi) | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Al-Tantāwī (Shāfi’i) | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Islamic Supreme Council of Algeria | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | The Fatwa Committee of the National Council for Islamic Religious Affairs of Malaysia | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Kuwait | Prohibited |
| 5 | Khilqan ākhar (Spirit/ ‘ensoulment’) | human shape: 121-180 days | 120 days after conception the fetus is being en-souls with Allah’s spirit | Rawwās Qal’ahjī (Hanafi) | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Al-Qardāwī (Salafi) | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Al-Tantāwī (Shāfi’i) | Permitted |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Islamic Supreme Council of Algeria | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | The Fatwa Committee of the National Council for Islamic Religious Affairs of Malaysia | Prohibited |
|   |                         |                      |                          | Kuwait | Prohibited |
independent title related to fetus termination resulting from illegal, unlawful and prohibited sexual activity. Although, earlier jurists’ definitely talked about abortion in general way, but they did not make any distinction between the abortions consequences from lawful sexual relation than resulting from prohibited sexual activity. Similarly, they did not make any distinction between the pregnancies resulting from consensual and coerced sexual relation too. Despite the fact, some of the jurists such as al-Zarqānī,11 al-Khurashi,12 Ualaysh13 among the Mālikī’s, and al-Ramlī14 from the Shāfi‘ī school of thought slightly discussed the case of rape resulting pregnancies.15 But, this does however, did not meet the present day requirements. That is why; the contemporary Islamic legal discourse has been taken into account, and hence a summary of prominent legal edicts (fatwā’s) are presented in shape of table for the case of readers. Additionally, from the step 4 & 5 one can draw a conclusion that fetus termination after 120 days is consensually prohibited except Ali al-Tantāwī (Shāfi‘ī) who deems it permissible. Although, in our understanding, Ali al-Tantāwī’s view point maybe opted by the unmarried rape victims i.e. women/girls. Since, in marital/marriage bond, even in case of rape/ adultery because of doubts, the resulting offspring possibly is attributed to bed. Further, those who hold prohibition for the fetus termination after it is being en-sould, yet, they deem it permissible in case of medical necessity; when the fetus threatens female’s/ mother’s health/life. Thus, in the later stages of fetal development, after 120 days, abortion was allowed only when the resulting offspring could cause an imminent threat to mother’s life.16 (a) He was ‘Abd al-Fattāḥ Rawwās Qal‘ahjī al-Ḥanāfī, (died. 2014/1435. H) (b) Al-Qardāwī, approved a legal edict (fatwa) allowing fetus termination resulting from rape. He contended that “pertaining to abortion, the basic principle concerning it is unlawful. But, undoubtedly, raping a Muslim woman by an evil enemy is a strong reason for the victim to have an abortion”. He also contended that “the above is the trend I follow in my fatwa’s on this issue in normal cases. But there are some jurists who think that it is permissible to have an abortion within the first 40 days of pregnancy. Some of them even permit it until before the soul is breathed into the embryo. However, there are some exceptional cases in which one may adopt one of the latter views, and the stronger the excuse, the clearer the reason for the dispensation is, and if that is within the first 40 days, it means that the dispensation is more appropriate”.17 (c) He was Muhammad Alī al-Tantāwī al-Shāfi‘ī, remained a grand Imām/Mufīṭ of al-Azhar from 1996-2010 and was a contemporary scholar of the Islamic law, issued a controversial fatwa in 2007; allowing raped victims (women/girls) to abort their resulting pregnancies even after (ensoulment) 120 days, provided that if they i.e. raped victims women/girls are “of good reputation, chaste and pure”.18 It is also reported that the same kind of fatwa was issued for the Bosnian women raped by Serbian forces to terminate their resulting pregnancies from unlawful/unwilling sexual violence.19 (d) He was, Sheikh ‘Ekrima Sa‘īd Sabrī, remained a chief Mufīṭ of the Palestinian from October 1999 to July 2006. So, in 1999, he permitted Muslim women who were raped in Kosovo war by the Serbs forces to take ‘abortifacient’ i.e. abortion-inducing drugs/ medicine to prevent pregnancy resulting from rape, viewing that the newborn may be used as a weapon of war by the Serbian forces against the Muslims.20 Thus, from this argumentation, it seems that his (‘Ekrima Sa‘īd Sabrī) decision/legal edict is based on the theory of jingoism (patriotism/nationalism) more than humanitarian and medical basis.21 (e) It is reported that a fatwa was issued for the Bosnian women raped by Serbian forces to terminate their resulting pregnancies resulting from unlawful/unwilling sexual violence.22 (f) The fatwa committee of the national council for Islamic religious affairs of Malaysia, in its 52nd meeting held on July 1st, 2002, issued fatwa on the legality of abortion for rape victims within the four months. Thus, the fatwa committee concluded that it is illegal if the fetus is older than 120 days, since after the prescribed limits of four months ‘ensoulment’ takes place i.e. the spirit is blowing in it.23 (f) Factually, in Kuwait during the year of 1982, permission was granted to women/girls rape victims to abort their impaired fetuses within 4 months of gestation.24 While in later stages of fetal development, after 120 days, abortion was allowed only when the resulting offspring could cause an imminent threat to mother’s life.25

Discussions
Certainly, the recent legal edicts concerning termination of pregnancies resulting from wartime-rape and even in peace time rendered its treatments and therapies justified on the basis of medical necessity. But, at the same time, it must be noted that such decision should be based on the clinical judgment(s) with regard to intrinsic concerns. Thus,
prior to decision making, physicians’, medical practitioners’ and psychiatrists’ should be aware of the legal, ethical and religious aspects connected to termination of pregnancies resulting from rape.

- **Intrinsic Concerns and Consequences:**
  Generally, in Islamic law and Islamic bio-medical ethics, an ongoing scholarly controversy exists over the legal, ethical, medical and religious issues. One of them is ‘abortion’ or termination of pregnancy that refers to therapeutic abortion. Indeed, such practice by the raped-victims particularly after inducing agony for the family and society.

- **Intrinsic Concerns and Consequences:**
  After the birth, the baby/newborn will be a continuous threat not only to mother’s health, rather, to the embryo/fetus as well which could cause threat to the mother’s health. So, accordingly, if her claim/request is based on the opinion of physicians and psychiatrists, then generally the legal edict might go in her favor with viewing that she qualifies for the legal provision which render allow such procedure on the basis of medical necessity. Moreover, a step forward, where the same may arises after 120 days, the fetus is being en-sould, then undoubtedly the legal edicts will allow her on the basis of medical necessity with a view of a good faith to save an existing life.

**Dilemma of Psychological and Mental Disorders: A Case of Necessity**

In contrast, having examined the legal discourse and the *modus-operandi* with regard to abortion, mostly verdicts/legal edicts are literally silent on the issue of psychological and mental disorders faced by the raped-victims particularly after inducing pregnancies. Although, comparatively, the issue of psychological and mental disorders is more severe in nature than other medical grounds which are addressed/discussed by the existing legal edicts/discourse, since it adversely affects not only the patient’s life but also bears negative impacts on the associated family members.

In case of pregnancy resulting from rape, the psychological effects may be devastating, particularly for a girl who’s first sexual experience consisted of rape. So, young and teenager girls who become pregnant at a very early age of their life faces serious risks to their health because the skeletal growth is incomplete in many girls/women until they attain the age of 18 years, while the birth canal may not mature until they reach to the age of 20-21 years. Thus, deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth ratio is 2-5 times higher among girls/women under the age of 18 than those aged are between 20-29 years. Accordingly, sometimes, a woman/girl who becomes pregnant due to rape or unlawful sexual activity makes such decisions that will affect the continuing course of her life.

- **The Case of Hypertension during Rape Resulting Pregnancies:**
  The case of severe hypertension, sometime, creates the possibility of higher medical risks that often ruin the patient’s health and life too. However, the legal edicts which are based on medical necessity clearly utter that if physicians affirm the case of medical necessity, then couple/mother can go for abortion even after (ensoulment) 120 days. But, question arises, where a raped victim (Muslim woman) makes a request for such procedure on psychological risks, then the existing legal discourse may allow such process of termination? Will, let us to simplify the issue furthermore, if an ordinary Muslim woman/mother makes a request for fetus termination (resulting from lawful relation) less than the age of 120 days on the basis of medical necessity; that she had psychological grounds and it could cause an imminent threat to her life. So, accordingly, if her claim/request is based on the opinion of physicians and psychiatrists, then generally the legal edict might go in her favor with viewing that she qualifies for the legal provision which render allow such procedure on the basis of medical necessity. Moreover, a step forward, where the same may arises after 120 days, the fetus is being en-sould, then undoubtedly the legal edicts will allow her on the basis of medical necessity with a view of a good faith to save an existing life.
Intrinsic/Cultural and Medical Concerns Connected to Rape Resulting Pregnancy:

Indeed, mostly in rape cases the victim faces societal pressure that could cause hypertension, psychological, and mental disorders. Accordingly, it could cause her fatal and non-fatal outcomes, such as ‘death’ due to intentional injury (murder) and sometime lead to ‘suicide’. Equally it causes ‘AIDS’ and ‘maternal mortality’. While non-fatal effects related to ‘mental health’ are ‘low self-esteem’, ‘sexual risk-taking’, ‘substance and alcohol abuse’ (particularly in western countries), ‘anxiety’ and ‘depression’, and distress associated to ‘physical health’ consequences in an ‘injury’, ‘disability’ and other ‘physical symptoms’, while issues linked to ‘sexual and reproductive health’ is the transmission of ‘STIs’ ‘sexual transmission infections’, ‘gynecological problems’ that could lead to ‘unwanted pregnancy’, ‘pregnancy complications’, ‘miscarriage’, ‘unsafe abortion/termination’ and other connected sexual problems.

In this way, the rape resulting pregnancy might face multiplicity of problems including mental agony and moral anguish not only from the victim’s family but also from the society. The reason is obvious, because in a country like Pakistan and more specifically in the northern western areas, where the religious, cultural, ethical and moral values are rigid, and the then resulting offspring could cause severe stress which might lead to hostility. As, the customary norms deem it such an act of agony and anguish. Then, off course, the future controversies are imaginable, since these sorts of situations often rests several valuable lives. Thus, the resulting and impending concerns, despite of physical or mental health and other disabilities connected to fetal impairment resulting from rape, like social or economic reasons require a balance between imminent risks and benefits. The theory of risks vs. benefits, in our understanding, may play a very important role with regard to opt the view of continuity or termination of a pregnancy resulting from an unlawful/coerced activity, that could cause certain risks both physically and psychologically. Hence, these kinds of circumstances are made explicit in the Rabat conference on Islam and family planning in the year 1974; whereby an Indonesian scholar Achmad Gazâli listed conditions that justify an abortion that include rape, incest, psychological state of mother, and fetal impairment. Additionally, al-Qârâwî approved a fatwa allowing termination of pregnancy resulting from rape; contended that, “undoubtedly, raping a Muslim woman by an evil enemy is a strong reason for the victim to have an abortion”. Indeed, Alî al-Tantâwî, another contemporary scholar, issued a fatwa in 2007; allowing raped victims (women/girls) to abort their resulting pregnancies even after (ensoulment) 120 days, provided that if they are “of good reputation, chaste and pure”. It is also reported that the same kind of fatwa (legal edict) was issued for the Bosnian women raped by Serbian forces to terminate their resulting pregnancies from unlawful/unwilling sexual violence. While a similar legal edict is also issued for the raped victims in Algeria. It is also reported that some other Islamic scholars like Rawwâs Qal‘ahî al-Hanaﬁ etc., and Islamic councils such as ‘Islamic supreme council of Algeria’ hold permissibility for abortion/fetus termination resulting from rape before ‘ensoulment’. Moreover, in Kuwait during the year of 1982, permission was granted to women/girls rape victims to abort their impaired fetuses within 4 months of gestation. While in the later stages of fetal development, after 120 days, abortion was allowed only when the resulting offspring could cause an imminent threat to mother’s life. In addition, in 1999, ‘Ekrima Sa’îd Sabrî, chief Mufti of Palestinian permitted Muslim women who were raped in Kosovo war by the Serbs forces to take ‘abortifacient’ i.e. abortion-inducing drugs/medicine to prevent pregnancy resulting from rape. The fatwa committee of the national council for Islamic religious affairs of Malaysia, in its 52nd meeting held on July 1st, 2002, issued fatwa (legal edict) on the legality of abortion for rape victims within 4 months.

Conclusion

Consequently, the nature of psychological trauma of the raped victims encompasses a broad spectrum of psychological reactions and psychiatric morbidities. Because, an unwanted pregnancy often causes impaired mother-child relationship, which leave negative impacts on the infants’ physical and mental health. Hence, non-allowance of abortion in such cases may expose the victim (raped women/girls) to further grief, sorrow and regret. However, on the other hand, legal and justified process if carried out for various reasons can overcome the probable risks, and accordingly it may rarely cause negative psychological/mental consequences. Since, as per majority opinion, almost all the jurists have an agreement that an imminent threat to the mother’s life is a strong justification for induced abortion or fetus termination, no matter the stage of fetal gestation, provided that such process of abortion/termination.

381
after ‘ensoulment’ must be based on strong medical necessity. Additionally, in our understanding, in normal circumstances the rape victims may refrain from opting practice after the fetus is being en-sould. Although, in extraordinary situations, the views of ‘Ekrīma Saʿǐd Sabrī (chief Mufiī of Palestinian) and al-Tantawī (grand Mufiī of Egypt) may be acted upon, provided that the rape victims should be unmarried. Because, in case of an existing marital contract the then resulting offspring, even in case of rape, possibly be attributed to bed. But, once the legal and valid marital bond no longer exists, the view of both these leading scholars of Islamic law and jurisprudence may be opted particularly for unmarried women/girls rape victims, as the victim and her family might wanted to get rid of the outcome of this iniquitous attack and especially from further moral, ethical and societal anguish, since the resulting offspring will also face the stain of an illegitimate child for entire life. For the reason of legal, ethical, moral and societal norms, the whole society will not forgive the rape victim and her entire family particularly the resulting offspring by calling him an illegitimate child or illicit genealogy. Therefore, she (the rape victim) will be given this dispensation out of necessity, especially in the first days of pregnancy till the fetus en-sould i.e. 4 months. But, nevertheless, the case of necessity in extraordinary circumstances should be determined by religious scholars, physicians and people of wide experience and wisdom. Otherwise, the general/original rule (of prohibition) should be applied after 120 days (ensoulment) of gestation if the rape victim is married woman. However, if the rape victim is unmarried, then the fatwa of Saʿǐd Sabrī and al-Tantawī may be opted, since there is an immense need to provide real solutions to such cases that would not contradict Islamic principles and biomedical norms.

Competing, Financial Interests:
The authors declared that they have no competing financial interests.

Conflict of Interest:
The authors declared that they have no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgement:
The authors wish to acknowledge Prof. Dr. Muhammad Zia-Ul-Haq, Director General, Islamic Research Institute IIU, Islamabad, Pakistan, for his valuable comments and suggestions.

Source of Funding:
Nil

Contribution of Authors:
FD perceived, conceived and designed the study, while MMS participated in its design and helped FD in critical review. FD & MMS both did data collection. FD solely did statistical data analysis. MMS & MRM helped FD in analysis. FD did manuscript writing & drafting. AKA & SI did final review of the manuscript. FD takes responsibility/accountability for all aspects of work in ensuring that queries related to the integrity of the study are appropriately investigated and resolved. All the authors read and approved the study.

References:
1. Al-Farīdah Zūzū. Al-ijhāḍ: Dirāsah fiqhīyah maqāṣīdīyah. 1-49:26. DOI: http://elibrary.mediu.edu.my/books/MAL05737.pdf. Al-Kīlānī, Jamāl al-Dīn. The punishment of raping a woman and the sentence of aborting pregnancy embryo in Islamic jurisdiction. Al-Aqsa University Journal: Humanities Series. 2016;(20):143-174. Umī Adžīn S, et al. Termination of pregnancy for a Muslim rape victim and dilemma in Malaysian setting: a case report. Malaysian Journal of Psychiatry. 2012;21(2):1-4.
2. Īdrīs. (ʿAbd al-Fattāḥ Maḥmūd). Al-ījḥād min Manẓūr al-Islāmī: Baḥṭ Muqāran. Egypt. 1990:21-23. Fazli Dayan. The Application of Doctrine of Necessity in Shariah and Contemporary Medical Issues with Special Reference to Family Matters and Pakistani Law, (PhD Thesis), IIU, Islamabad, Pakistan, 2018, pp. 447-507. Dr. Fazli Dayan, frequently writing on contemporary medical issues related to family matters. His authorship includes: Surrogacy and Inter-Related Issues: A Legal Analysis from the Perspective of Islamic Law. Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences. 2107;(6):31-40. The Status of Surrogacy, Surrogate Mother in Islamic Law: A Critical Analysis. Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences. 2017;(7):31-38. CRISPR Cas-9 genome editing and Islam: A religious perspective. Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science. 2019;18(1):7-13, 2019. Ethico-legal aspects of CRISPR Cas-9 genome editing: A balanced approach. Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science. 2020;19(1):11-16. Besides, Dr. Dayan’s upcoming publications are: The Application of Necessity in Medical Treatment and Islamic Law: An Analysis. The Concept of Medical Treatment and Guidelines for Physicians.
in Islamic Perspective. Termination of Pregnancies Resulting from Wartime-Rape: An Islamic Perspective. And, Holding Health Care Accountable: A Solution to Mitigate Medical Malpractice in Pakistan. May Allah accept his efforts and guide him to the right path.

3. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:24. Kathryn Christine Arnold. Are the Perpetrators of Honor Killings Getting Away With Murder! Article 340 of the Jordanian Penal Code Analyzed Under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. American University International Law Review. 2001;16(5):1343-1409.

4. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:16. Catherine Warrick. The vanishing victim: criminal law and gender in Jordan. Law & Society Review. 2005;39(2):315-348.

5. News24 archives. Pregnant girl sentenced to public flogging. September 13th, 2000. BBC News. Nigerian woman sentenced to 100 lashes. August 13th, 2000. BBC News. Sharia sentence for pregnant teenager. September 14th, 2000. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:16.

6. Cherif, Khadija et al., (edit). Justice through the eyes of women, court of women–Testimonies on violence against women in the Arab world. Beirut, Lebanon. 1995:28-30. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:2.

7. Bela Ganatra. Unsafe abortion in South and South-East Asia: a review of the evidence, in Preventing unsafe abortion and its consequences: priorities for research and action. (edit): Ina K. Warriner, Iqbal H. Shah). Guttmacher Institute, New York: USA. 2006:151-186. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:2.

8. Benninger-Budel, Carin. Violence against women in Egypt: a report, in Violence against women: 10 reports/year 2000. WHO: World Organization against Torture: Geneva. 2000:237-261. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:20.

9. Nadera, Shalhoub-Kevorkian. The politics of disclosing female sexual abuse: a case study of Palestinian society. Child Abuse & Neglect. 1999;23(12):1275-1293. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:20.

10. United Nations: General Assembly. Declaration on the elimination of violence against women. Doc. A/RES/48/104. 1993. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:20.

11. Al-Zarqānī. (Muhammad bin ‘Abd al-Baqi bin Yusuf al-Zarqānī al-Azhari al-Mālikī, died. 1122. H). Sharḥ al-Zarqānī ‘alā Mukhtaṣar Khalīl, wa Ma’aahu al-Faṭḥ al-Rabbānī fimā dhuhila ‘Anhu al-Zarqānī. Dār al-Kutub-l-‘Ilmiyāh: Beirut. 2002(3):400.

12. Al-Khurashi. (Muhammad bin ‘Abdullāh al-Khurashi al-Mālikī, Abū ‘Abdullāh, died. 1101. H). Sharḥ Mukhtaṣar al-Khālij lil-Khurashi. Dār al-Fikr: Beirut. 1989(1):361.

13. ‘Ulaysh, al-Mālikī maintained that if it [resulting pregnancy] is the outcome of adultery water/semen, then it should be restricted especially if she feared of the death because of its induce ment i.e. pregnancy appearance and its further continuation. ‘Ulaysh. (Muhammad bin Aḥmad bin Muḥammad ‘Ulaysh, Abū ‘Abdullāh al-Mālikī, died. 1299. H). Fatḥ al-‘Alī al-Mālik fī al-Fatwā’ alā Madhhāb al-‘Imām Mālik. Dār al-Ma’rifah. n.d(1):399. Ulaysh. Māniḥ al-Jalīl Sharḥ Mukhtaṣar al-Khālij. Dār al-Fikr: Beirut. 1989(1):361.

14. Al-Ramlī stated that if it (the resulting pregnancy) is the outcome of adulterer sperm/semen, then it envisage permissibility (of abortion) till the fetus en-souls (120 days). Al-Ramlī. (Shams al-Dīn Muhammad Abī al-‘Abbās Ahmad bin Hamza Shaḥāb al-Dīn al-Ramlī al-Shāfi‘ī, died. 1004. H). Nihāyat al-Muḥtāj ilā Sharḥ al-Mināḥ. Dār al-Fikr: Beirut. 1984(8):42. Al-‘Ujaylī. (Su‘l ‘Umar bin Manūr al-‘Ujaylī, known as, al-Jamāl, al-Shāfi‘ī, died. 1204. H). Fāṭḥ al-Wahāb bi-Tawḍīḥ Sharḥ Manhaj al-Tullāb; al-Ma’rūf bi-Ḥāshiyat al-Jamāl, (Manḥah al-ṭullāb lil-Anṣārī wa huwa Mukhtaṣar Mināḥ al-tālibīn lil-Nawawī). Dār al-Fikr: Beirut. 1994(5):491. Al-Bujayrimī. (Su‘yāmīn bin Muḥammad bin ‘Umar al-Bujayrimī al-Shāfi‘ī, died. 1221. H). Ḥāshiyat al-Bujayrī ‘alā al-Khaṭīb; (Tuḥfat al-‘Abīd ‘alā Sharḥ al-Khaṭīb). Dār al-Fikr. 1995(3):360. Ibn Ḥajar al-Ḥaythāmī. (Aḥmad bin Muḥammad bin ‘Aḥī bin Ḥajar al-Ḥaythāmī al-Shāfi‘ī, died. 974. H). Tuḥfat al-Muḥtāj bi-Sharḥ al-Mināḥ; wa Ḥavāshīr al-Shīrīwānī wa al-’Abbādī. Dār Iḥyā’ al-‘Arabī. 1983(8):241. Al-Mawsū‘ah al-Fiqhīyah al-Kuwaytīyah. Wīzārat al-Awqāf wa al-Shu’u‘an al-‘Ismā‘īyah, Dār al-Salāsīl: Kuwait. 1404-1427. H(2):57-58.

15. Al-Mawsū‘ah al-Fiqhīyah al-Kuwaytīyah. Wīzārat al-Awqāf wa al-Shu’u‘an al-‘Ismā‘īyah, Dār al-Salāsīl: Kuwait. 1404-1427. H(2):57-58. Al-Kīlānī, Jamal. Sharia: The punishment of raping a woman and the sentence of aborting the rape pregnancy embryo in Islamic jurisdiction. Al-‘Aqsa University Journal: Humanities Series, 2016;(20)2:143-174.

16. Rispler-Chaim Vardict. The right not to be born: abortion of the disadvantaged fetus in contemporary fatwas, in Islamic Ethics of Life: Abortion, War and Euthanasia. (edit): Jonathan E. Brockopp). University of South Carolina Press: Colombia. 2003:81-102.
17. Al-Qardāwī. (Yūsuf ‘Abdullāh al-Qardāwī). Aborting a Fetus Resulting from Rape. 2004. DOI: http://www.islamawareness.net/FamilyPlanning/Abortion/abo_fatwa003.html.

18. A fatwa that permits the fetus termination resulting from rape at any time. By, ‘Ali al-Tantāwī. DOI: http://um.lahaoonline.com/articles/view/12979.htm. Shapiro Gilla K. Abortion law in Muslim-majority countries: an overview of the Islamic discourse with policy implications. Health Policy and Planning. 2014;29(4):483-494. Leila Hessini. Islam and abortion: the diversity of discourses and practices. IDS: Bulletin. 2008;39(3):18-27.

19. Aramesh Kiarash. A Shiite perspective toward abortion. DARU Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2006;(S-1):37-39. Alhaji Umar Alkali, et al. Abortion: An infringement of the foetus’ right to life in Islamic law. IIUMLJ. 2015;23(1):85-106.

20. Rispler-Chaim Vardict. The right not to be born: abortion of the disadvantaged fetus in contemporary fatwas, in Islamic Ethics of Life: Abortion, War and Euthanasia. (edicts: Jonathan E. Brockopp). University of South Carolina Press: Colombia. 2003:81-102.

21. Rispler-Chaim Vardict. The right not to be born: abortion of the disadvantaged fetus in contemporary fatwas, in Islamic Ethics of Life: Abortion, War and Euthanasia. (edicts: Jonathan E. Brockopp). University of South Carolina Press: Colombia. 2003:81-102.

22. Aramesh Kiarash. A Shiite perspective toward abortion. DARU Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2006;(S-1):37-39. Alhaji Umar Alkali, et al. Abortion: An infringement of the foetus’ right to life in Islamic law. IIUMLJ. 2015;23(1):85-106.

23. Alhaji Umar Alkali, et al. Abortion: An infringement of the foetus’ right to life in Islamic law. IIUMLJ. 2015;23(1):85-106.

24. Rispler-Chaim Vardict. The right not to be born: abortion of the disadvantaged fetus in contemporary fatwas, in Islamic Ethics of Life: Abortion, War and Euthanasia. (edicts: Jonathan E. Brockopp). University of South Carolina Press: Colombia. 2003:81-102.

25. Rispler-Chaim Vardict. The right not to be born: abortion of the disadvantaged fetus in contemporary fatwas, in Islamic Ethics of Life: Abortion, War and Euthanasia. (edicts: Jonathan E. Brockopp). University of South Carolina Press: Colombia. 2003:81-102.

26. Rispler-Chaim Vardict. The right not to be born: abortion of the disadvantaged fetus in contemporary fatwas, in Islamic Ethics of Life: Abortion, War and Euthanasia. (edicts: Jonathan E. Brockopp). University of South Carolina Press: Colombia. 2003:81-102.

27. Fazli Dayan, Mian Muhammad Sheraz, Muhammad Riaz Mahmood, Abu Kholdun Al-Mahmood, Sharmin Islam

28. Īdrīs. (‘Abd al-Fattāḥ Maḥmūd). Al-Ijhāḍ min Manẓūr. Īdrīs. (‘Abd al-Fattāḥ Maḥmūd). Al-Ijhāḍ min Manẓūr. Īdrīs. (‘Abd al-Fattāḥ Maḥmūd). Al-Ijhāḍ min Manẓūr. Īdrīs. (‘Abd al-Fattāḥ Maḥmūd). Al-Ijhāḍ min Manẓūr.

29. Īdrīs. (‘Abd al-Fattāḥ Maḥmūd). Al-Ijhāḍ min Manẓūr.

30. Al-Farīdah Zużū. Al-ijhāḍ: Dirāsah fiqhīyah maqāṣidīyah. 1-49;26. DOI: http://elibrary.mediu.edu.my/books/MAL05737.pdf. Al-Kīlānī, Jamāl al-Dīn. Al-Kīlānī, Jamāl al-Dīn.

31. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:2. WHO; World Health Organization. The second decade: improving adolescent health and development. Department of child and adolescent health and development family and community health. Doc. WHO/FRH/ADH/98.18, Rev1. WHO: Geneva. 1998.

32. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:2.

33. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:2.

34. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:2.

35. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:1-10.

36. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:3. Catherine Warrick. The vanishing victim: criminal law and gender in Jordan. Law & Society Review. 2005;39(2):315-348.

37. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:3. Catherine Warrick. The vanishing victim: criminal law and gender in Jordan. Law & Society Review. 2005;39(2):315-348.

38. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:3. Catherine Warrick. The vanishing victim: criminal law and gender in Jordan. Law & Society Review. 2005;39(2):315-348.

39. Maria de Bruyn. Violence, pregnancy and abortion
Issues of women’s rights and public health: A review of worldwide data and recommendations for action. IPAS, Chapel Hill, NC: USA. 2003:3. Catherine Warrick. The vanishing victim: criminal law and gender in Jordan. Law & Society Review. 2005;39(2):315-348. Shapiro Gilla K. Abortion law in Muslim-majority countries: an overview of the Islamic discourse with policy implications. Health Policy and Planning. 2014;29(4):483-494.

40. Al-Qardāwī. (Yūsuf ‘Abdullāh al-Qardāwī). Aborting a Fetus Resulting from Rape. 2004. DOI: http://www.islamawareness.net/FamilyPlanning/Abortion/abo_fatwa003.html.

A fatwa that permits the fetus termination resulting from rape at any time. By ‘Alī al-Tantāwī, DOI: http://um.lahaonline.com/articles/view/12979.htm. Shapiro Gilla K. Abortion law in Muslim-majority countries: an overview of the Islamic discourse with policy implications. Health Policy and Planning. 2014;29(4):483-494. Leila Hessini. Islam and abortion: the diversity of discourses and practices. IDS: Bulletin. 2008;39(3):18-27.

42. Aramesh Kiarash. A Shiite perspective toward abortion. DARU Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2006;(S-1):37-39. Alhaji Umar Alkali, et al. Abortion: An infringement of the foetus’ right to life in Islamic law. IIUMLJ. 2015;23(1):85-106.

43. Aramesh Kiarash. A Shiite perspective toward abortion. DARU Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2006;(S-1):37-39. Alhaji Umar Alkali, et al. Abortion: An infringement of the foetus’ right to life in Islamic law. IIUMLJ. 2015;23(1):85-106.

44. He was (‘Abd al-Fattāḥ Rawwās Qal‘abī al-Ḥanafī, died: 2014/1435. H).

45. Al-Farīdah Zūzū. Al-ijhāḍ: Dirāsah fiqhīyah maqāṣidīyah. 1-49:26. DOI: http://elibrary.mediu.edu.my/books/MAL05737.pdf. Chelala C. Algerian abortion controversy highlights rape of war victims. Lancet. 1998;351(9113):1413.

46. Rispler-Chaim Vardict. The right not to be born: abortion of the disadvantaged fetus in contemporary fatwas, in Islamic Ethics of Life: Abortion, War and Euthanasia, (edicts: Jonathan E. Brockopp). University of South Carolina Press: Colombia. 2003:81-102.

47. Rispler-Chaim Vardict. The right not to be born: abortion of the disadvantaged fetus in contemporary fatwas, in Islamic Ethics of Life: Abortion, War and Euthanasia, (edicts: Jonathan E. Brockopp). University of South Carolina Press: Colombia. 2003:81-102.

48. He was (Sheikh ‘Ekrima Sa’id Sabrī, remained a chief Muftī of the Palestinian from October 1999 to July 2006).

49. Rispler-Chaim Vardict. The right not to be born: abortion of the disadvantaged fetus in contemporary fatwas, in Islamic Ethics of Life: Abortion, War and Euthanasia, (edicts: Jonathan E. Brockopp). University of South Carolina Press: Colombia. 2003:81-102.

50. Alhaji Umar Alkali, et al. Abortion: An infringement of the foetus’ right to life in Islamic law. IIUMLJ. 2015;23(1):85-106.