This panel will investigate the role and potential of national constitutions in Muslim contexts on women’s rights and status. It will study the historical promises and pitfalls of constitutional norms and strategies for promoting gender equality, with a comparative focus on the constitutional contexts of Afghanistan, India, and Iran. It aims to uncover how women’s inequality and subordination are constructed and framed in law, with attention to how differently situated women are impacted differently in supposed objective legal framings. Deeper understandings of such structures will enable us to better move towards justice and equality.