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Name of Topic: Status and Problems of Education among Muslim Women in Uttar Pradesh with Special Reference to Lucknow and Ballia.

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Muslims are the second largest religious community in India. However, Muslims constitute the most backward religious community in India, where Muslim Women are backward within backward. The backwardness of Muslim women is often linked to the teachings of Islam. There are deeply rooted misconceptions that Islam does not encourage women to receive an education. However, the very first verse of the glorious Holy Quran emphasis all important need of education. Prophet Muhammad has said that it is a duty upon every Muslim Male and Female to seek education. Islam has never discriminated between men and women when it comes to seeking education

Throughout history, education has acted as a universally accepted mode of enlightenment that empowers societies. Education acts as a major instrument in setting a bench mark for human development. Education in various pedagogical approaches sets the variation in the attitude of human being and standardizes their kind of living. Over the years, the secular discourse of development and empowerment has emerged with the structural form to examine the root of social, economic, and political inequalities in the institutions which are hindering the empowerment of women. In order to understand the structure of domination and manipulation of social justice, it is significant to understand where the women are located in the society.

To understand the status, prospects and development of Muslim women in the era where their role is highly defined by the Muslim law and patriarchal nature, there is need to analyse the role of government and its initiative for their development and empowerment. The various governments over the years have tried to improve the educational status of Muslim women by giving scholarships, grants in Five Year Plans, establishing separate hostels, introducing women specific schemes etc. but in general government has bowed itself to hardliners, Muslim fundamentalists and Mullahs who have always stood against any empowerment of women as was witnessed in the Shah Bano case.

Education acts as an agent of change and to improve the condition of the individual. It visualized as a milestone for women's development, leading to national development and enabling women to respond to challenges to secure better lives for them and for their children. Without education, the goal of inclusive, sustainable development would remain an illusion. The various developmental approaches of the government have enabled the phenomenal expansion of knowledge in social and economic domains along with the inculcation of new ideas through seminars, workshops and conferences.

The study aims to analyse the condition of Muslim Women in India has poor educational status due to many problems like social, economic, religious binding Like Purda and male patriarchy. It will analyse the present literacy and educational status and condition of Muslim women in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Lucknow and Ballia. It comparatively analyses the educational status & condition of women in Lucknow and Ballia and efforts aimed at the eradication of illiteracy through various policies by state and non-state actors.