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EMPOWERMENT OF MUSLIM WOMENS AND EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

'Empowerment' may be described as a process which helps people to assert their control over the factors which affect their live. Empowerment of women mean developing them as more aware individuals, who are politically active, economically productive and independent and are able to make intelligent discussion in matters that affect them. Education should be taken on priority as it is the most important factor. Education as mean of empowerment of women can bring about a positive attitudinal change; it helps in

economic growth, quality of life and quality of human resource. The woman's struggle has never been easy particularly so when she is trying to find her place in the new world that is evolving around her. Before I go into the discussion on empowerment of Muslim women and education.

KEYWORDS :Muslim Womens , economic growth , political and economicspheres.

INTRODUCTION

Muslim constitutes the second largest religious minority. Women's empowerment encompasses their enhanced status in social, political and economic spheres .empowerment of Muslim is imperative as Muslim women continue to the traditional social structure of the community. The modernization of



Muslim women in India is a potentialcatalyst; however, Muslim women are getting modernized with the farm work of their religious orientation and culture. The education backwardness of majority of the Muslim women is one of the crucial factors for modernization of Muslim women through education is the most effective vehicle for socialization, modernization and social change According to 2001 census of India the Muslim constitution 13.4 per cent of India's population Muslim literacy rate (64.8)per cent. Butit is varies within the sex that the literacy rate among Muslim women is 50.1 per cent against the male67.6 per cent. The literacyrate inMuslim women in rural areas is 42.7 per cent lower than the urban areas which are 63.2 per cent. Andaccording to census 2011, through the number of literacy rate

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of people in India has increase over years, she still has the largest number of uneducated children. For example, the literacy rate of Muslim women is 53% according to 2011 census, which is less than the national average literacy rate of women i-e 65% and the literacy rate of women of other minority communities i-e Jain 90.6%, Christians 76.2%, Sikh 63.1%.it is clearly depict that the education empowerment of Muslim girls is very much vital for building an equalent competent community and also for creating an educationally empowered society.

Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said "Educate a man, you educate a person; educate a woman and you educate a family"

Investing in woman's education is best way to create positive impact arosethe country worldwide. In general, minority women education can be improved by technical advice, standard setting innovative projects, capacity building and networking constitution of India guarantees equality for both men. and women. However, the reality on the ground is different. Arrange of indicators confirms that women do not enjoy equality with men economically, socially, politically, women represent 48% of the total population of our country and comprise its valuable human resource, continue to face disparities. The poor status of women reflects and the indicators of the reflection are poor health, less education, high mortality rate, violence against women. It is due to little or no access to fruits of development.

OBJECTIVE

- + To identify ways in which the effects of policies and programmatic intervention to promote Muslim women's empowerment have been measured.
- + To develop the skills for self-decision taking capabilities in muslim women and to allow them to present their point of view effectively in so city.
- + To examine empowerment educational status of Muslim women.
- + To study the necessity of empowerment of Muslim women.
- + To know the available scheme foe women empowerment in India.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

- + India women's problems and suffering can be classified in some broad heading such as
- + Educational and economic underachievement and lower status and insistence on domestication.
- + Islamic roles, laws and limitation
- + Violence in the family and society and another problems is that workplace harassment of rape, kidnapping of girl, dowry harassment and so on.

REIVEW OF LITERATURE

HASHEMI SCHULER AND RILEY 1996 "Empowerment can be viewed as mean of creating a social environment in which one can make decision and make choice either individually or collectively for social transformation. It strength's the innate ability by way of acquiring knowledge, power and experience".

ARTICLE 13, BENJING (1995) "We are convinced that women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all shares of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, achiement of equality, development and peace".

NARENDRA MODI(MAY 29, 214) "Women is an incarnation of 'Shakti' the goddess of power. If she is bestowed with education Indian's strength will double let the campaign of 'KanyaKelvni' b spread in every home, let the lamp of educating daughter be lit up in every heart".

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BALWALA.1994 "Empowerment is the process of enabling of authorizing individual to think , take action and control work in an autonomous way. It is process by which one can gain control over one's destiny and the circumstance of ones lives. Empowerment includes control over resources (Physical. Human,intersexual and financial) and over ideology (Believes, values, and attitudes).

METHODOLOGY

For the preparation of this paper secondary data is used. The Researcher collected data from sociological abstracts, leading regional, national and international journals, publish books, goole and internet in the field such as empowerment of Muslim women, education, problems and polices.

POLICIES OF EMPOWERMENT OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The status of women in India has been undergoing a sea – change, supported by constitutional guarantees to ensure, dignity and equal opportunities, the active participation in all walks of life including education, politics sports etchave been growing taking note of women's role in the nation-building activities the government had declared 2001 as the year of women's empowerment by adopting a national policy to offer "swashakti" to women several laws have also been adopted to empower women socially, economically, legally and politically.Considering the rule of rural India, the countrybackbone, the government had taken several measures to strengthenpanchayati raj system with the active participation of women. This gave a boost to increase the number of women being elected to the lock Sabah and state assemblies, an indication to suggest their political empowerment.

NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN -2001

The principal of gender equality is enshrining in the Indian constitution in its preamble, Fundamental right, Fundamental duties and directive principals of state. Theconstitution note only guaranties equality to women, but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women since the fifth five year plan (1974-78). India has been making a marked shift in its approach to women's issue from welfare to development while keeping the empowerment of women as the central issue in determining their status in the society. The national commission for women was set up by an Act parliament in 1990 to safeguard the right and legalentremets of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the constitution in 1993 have provided for reservation of seats in local bodies odpanchayats and municipalities' for women, laying a strong foundation fortheir participation in election – making at the local levels. India has also ratified various international convention and human rights instruments committing a secure equal right of women, key among the reflection of convention on Elimination of all form of discrimination against women (CEDAW) I1993.

NATIONAL MISSION FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Government has set up a` national mission for empowerment of women early this year and the same has been notified on 8th of March, 2010. The mission aims at implementing the women – centric programmes in a mission mode to achieve better coordination. The ministry of women and child development is administering the supported to trainingand empowermentprogramme of women (STEP) scheme with a view to help asset less and marginalized women become economically self-reliant the scheme alsoaims as providing training for skills, up gradation, development of entrepreneurial skill, asset creation, mobilization into small viable groups to enable groups to enable

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beneficiaries totake up employment cum- income generation activities. The ministry has also lunched the “ Priyadarshin” scheme Vulnerable group of women in a holistic and sustainable manner by addressing their social, political, legal, health related and economic problems through vigorous capacity them into self– Help Groups (SHGs).

MINORITY RIGHTS

Minority communities except for the Muslimcommunity were able for the first time to influence political and economic policies through concerted group action and therefore could counteract the dis advantages of their minority position. Traditional groups, based on caste, languages and religion, from the multifaceted minority communicates throughout India all seeking to overcome, or in cases to maintain, their traditional hierarchal position. The Muslim community in India was subject to pressers similar to those of other groups, but their historically dominant role coupled with their minority position made their situation unique.

The main grievance of the India minorities has been discrimination, especially in the economic field with result that they are economically worse off than the majority community, the discrimination against Muslim in matters of employment, permits, contracts, and admissions to various institutes has brought them to the verge of economic ruin.

GOVENAMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMENS EMPOWERMENT

The government of India has been trying to empower the women through schemes.some of schemes related to women empowerment are

- + Creches/day care centers of the children of working and ailing mothers.
- + Swayamishidh,swa- Shakti projsect,Swawalamban.
- + Support to training and employment programme for women (STEP).
- + Rashtriyamahilakosh (RMK) and Self– Help Group (SHGs).
- + Swadhar – A scheme for women in difficult circumstances.
- + Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RASEAG) Sabla.
- + Swarajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana.
- + Mahatma Gandhi National Rural EmploymentGrantee Act (MGNREGA).

CONCLUSION

The women play a strategic role in the society and in the economy. To strengthens the processes which promote holistic development and empowerment of Muslim women gender equality and gender justice through inter sect oral convergence of programs that impact Muslim women forge synergy among various stallholders and create an enabling environment conducive to social change. It is fact that educations play an important role in empowering women. Therefore, providing education to the women in large number is need of hour. Women are required to be encouraged continuously to go for higher education for empowering then so that turn they participate equality in the development of Muslimsocietyand country. Women empowerment cannot be possible unless women come with and help to self – empower themselves. There is need to formulate reducing feminized poverty, promoting education of women and prevention elimination of violence against women.

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