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RENAISSANCE OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA

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Abstract: One, where Muslim women face challenges from Muslim men and patriarchal structures. something that has been discussed at length in volumes on sexual freedom, authored by furious insiders and curious outsiders. Women of Shaheen Bagh have found reservoirs of strength to show the ethical bankruptey of hate and violence. While the protests everywhere are drowning in a sea of tri-colors, reverberating with the national anthem, and the mass readings of the preamble of the constitution, the leaders in this government are busy identifying clothes or are vowing for revenge. For the first time, Muslim women were not on the streets for the preservation of Muslim personal law. For the first time, they are not being led by clerics. The Shaheen Bagh protest has become an allegory for this happy amalgamation of the Muslim and the Citizen. The protest this time is not faith-based, there is no gender segregation. Muslim men and women are out there alongside all others. The worst state is that of the sexual freedom of Dalit Muslim women (yes, they exist), who do not merely have their selfnderstanding and sexual conduct defined by gender, class and religion, but also by caste endogamy, at the hands of upper-caste Muslims.

Key words: Shaheen Bagh, C.A.A. Talaq, NRC. Muslim women.

Introduction

The women have to pay the price of their own independent decisions. Either they will have to obedient wife as per the directions of society or live lonely as marginalized. The woman who fought against the society had to face negligence and opposition from the society, not only in Hinduism but among all the religions. The beginning of awakening is seen in the form of Rashid Jahan in early of 20 century, she was communist writer born in 1905 at Aligarh, got education at Lucknow, Delhi ,her was active role in Modernist writers society and she was always front in the movement of drama named Epta. She was the doctor before Saddat Hasan Munto. She presented the agony of women who had to bear the sexuality of their husbands without their desire and the continuous deliveries, is as a result of rape like sexual relationship.

When people speak about Muslim women the discussion is revolved around only divorce (means triple Talaq) Hijab or Burkha but don't they need education, health facilities or freedom. Sacchar commission speaks about the decline of Muslims since 1947 in all the matters of development. The percentage of unemployed Muslims is fear full even the condition of skilled workers like Ajalaf is worse than the Hindu Dalits. How the Muslim women can get the courage and freedom of movement in such fearful and castist society and politics also. How Muslim women decided to protect themselves from a religious zealots in Hindus and in Muslims also. In 2017 Muslim women got the verdict from Supreme Court in the matter of triple talaq in their favor. Muslim women are are forward to save democracy in the matter of Shaheen Bagh. At the time of Delhi riots country has seen Muslim girls facing the buttons of police to protect the

There are stereotypes attached to Muslim women that have been difficult to dislodge. Shaheen Bagh protests have changed the way the world will look at Indian Muslim women. The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) provoked massive protests across the country, by far the biggest public protests since Independence. India hasn't seen such a sustained civil society mobilization dominated by young women. The active participation of Muslim women in the anti-CAA protests was the defining feature of this movement. It shattered many stereotypes about Muslim women. Muslim women were in the vanguard of the anti-CAA protests. They were the life and soul of resistance against CAA. No one would have expected