



## EMPOWERING MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIAN

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### Abstract

*Women have become equal partners in many ways at all levels community. The future will see many women going to normal places ruled by people. Various social reformers have tried to raise public conditions legal women and legal cases have played an important role in her development. Due to global cohesion, women have left their traditional activities building a house and raising children in resolving social and business solutions. But the community has become it is even more unsafe for women who do not have to change And talking about Islamic Muslim rights is a way to go back there It is a conflict between his rights and his own law. We are a proud nation claims that he has the highest human rights in the world, which guarantees the protection of equal rights to all our citizens while holding fast the high flag of being a nation. However, under all sharp claims, are wounded by the abuse of discrimination and abuse personal laws that divide the basis for equality in our great nation built up? The most abusive way of oppressing Muslim women based on the past is a damaging practice of Talaq triple or more known as "a quick divorce." Then there are his rights to obtain, care, maintenance, etc. where there is direct discrimination. List has never been to eliminate the point of empowering and protecting its rights.*

### Introduction

This page deals with the issues of support for Muslim women, from Muslim Personal Law "(MPL), from the public welfare of Muslim women and civil society which usually goes on in India. Any attempt to analyze the situation of Muslim women and issues their authorization is disturbed by the data history. Empowering Women can be regarded as a change in the context of the health of a woman who enabling her ability to lead a human life, which appear to be external qualities such as health, travel, education and awareness, family status, participation in decision-making and security issues, as well internal qualities such as self-esteem and self-confidence. Awareness tests amongst women are one of the most prominent things. The Indian government has

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embarked on various policies and laws of women authorizations that are regarded as the development of skills, powers and abilities a more faithful, more self-sufficient and able to make his decisions from time to time independent but unable to reach the right place. Unread, a gap of communication, a respected male community, a political subsidy of the decision practice, traditional or ms, custom, social neglect, informal economy Participation is one of the problems of empowering women.

## **Empowering Muslim Women in India**

Today, the issues of women's rights in the Islamic Law of Islam are very contradictory. In particular, Muslim women's rights are related to three-dimensional tribal divisions, inheritance, and preservation pay close attention to the days now. However, the Indian Constitution has guaranteed equality as well as freedom from discrimination based on sex or religion, but there are still many different things practices based on senseless traditions. As we know a large part The Muslim Personal Law is no longer speaking and many legal decisions are courts based on the principles stated in the Quran and hadith. The concept of authorization flows. It offers where he does not exist or invalid<sup>1</sup>. Empowerment is used to convert social, social welfare institutions, laws and public policies<sup>2</sup>. The position and status of women around the world the world has risen significantly in the 20th century. We find it's too low 18 19th century in India and elsewhere where they were treated as "potential" bought and sold. For a long time, Indian women lived inside their four walls home. Their reliance upon men was complete. The long struggle to go back Hundreds of years has brought women the right to property, equality of public rights before law in matters of marriage and work. In addition to the above rights, India, I customs of the purdha system, women's infanticide, childhood, satiary system, dowry system and the status of eternal widowhood was totally deleted or tested a reasonable level after independence by using legal action.

## **Muslim Women empower through Judicial Decisions**

Arrogance and disposal practices Internal disputes of the mode accepted by the Muslim women say their rights. During the first Muslim era, Muslim women were arrested with great respect and remain in high positions and in the days of the Holy Prophet Mohammad, a Muslim woman was given a public position of equality different sex. Equal treatment was provided to women. Family girls the prophet noted about their learning, their beauty, their courage, and their strength character.<sup>7</sup>

## **Maintenance of Muslim Women**

In India, Muslim men and women choose their own law and then general law. However, nutritional maintenance has been sent to a burning conversation. Part 125 of Cr.P.C. says any person who declines or refuses to keep his wife<sup>3</sup>, who is fails to keep them, in proof, such a budget will be paid. In addition, section 127 (3) (b) means that an order is made under section 125 in respect of it a divorced wife will remove this order if you are satisfied with accepting it, before or after dividing, all the amount from personal or traditional law governing the parties, was paid for the dispute. Muslims understand this means being released from the operation of Section 125 once a dower has paid

## **Divorce and Muslim Women**

The Prophet declared that among the things allowed by law, The divorce is too bad. To distinguish it from bad, it should be avoided as much as possible. But on Sometimes this badness is a necessity, because it is impossible for that marriages in weddings to continue their relationship and romance and love then it is better to let them be separated than to force them to sit together in space hatred and disposal. The Prophet declared that among the things allowed by law, The divorce is too bad. To distinguish it from bad, it should be avoided as much as possible. But on Sometimes this badness is a necessity, because it is impossible for that marriages in weddings to continue their relationship and romance and love then it is better to let them be separated than to force them to sit together in space hatred and disposal. Prior to 1939, a Muslim woman had the right to divorce except for false law guilty of adultery, blasphemy or disrespect for a husband. But the abolition of Muslims The 1939 Marital Law stipulates other ideas on the Muslim basis a wife may receive her divorce order by a court order. Shamim Ara v/s U.P government. & one, when Shamim Ara & Abrar Ahmed married in 1968 according to the Shariat law. Four sons were born. In 1979, Shamim went to the Allahabad Family Court to save her and her two daughters sons, said that her husband had hurt her and left her children. While the process was still in court, Abrar said in court Shamim divorced three times in talaq in July 1987, so he was not you have the right to any maintenance. The Supreme Court has ruled that no legality is legally valid what happened, or in 1987 when the details of the alleged talaq could be said, too The evidence before the talaq did not testify in court. I The High Court also stated that the reference to the talaq in the court documents was not a valid divorce form governed under Muslim law. So the court directed Abrar Judgments in the Islamic Law and the rights of 21 mothers continue to pay maintenance Shamim until the bond ends in line with the law.

### **Supreme Court's landmark judgment on Triple Talaq**

Parliament's push to criminalise the practice Triple Talaq: The court acted on a plea filed by six petitioners which included Shayara Bano, Ishrat Jahan, Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan, Gulshan Parween, Aafreen Rehman, and Atiya Sabri. The Court made it very clear in its proceedings that "we will only look at Triple Talaq and whether it is constitutional and not go into issues such as polygamy." Amid opposition from the AIMPLB, which said that the practice was 1,400 years old, the court declared the practice illegal in August 2017<sup>4</sup>.

### **Uniform Civil Code- Does it means the protection of Islamic rights**

Women Public Ordinary Code is similar to applicable laws of law to all citizens regardless of whether they are of their religion. That means religious decisions that govern marriage, divorce, and discrimination and the estate will be in line with what the constitution says-a law that is well-constructed again just outside. On the other hand, the vast range of indigenous religions and races in India. I The Constitution include all religions and religions to be equally respected and supporters it is

free to carry out the titles of their faith. So in a sense, compelling such a code in matters such as divorce and divorce may contradict this basic principle.

## Conclusion

Empowering women in all communities should change their attitude, behavior and behavior and it is important to create a congenial environment for women and to recognize their proper location decision-making process. Women should have a lot of independence in making decisions, a great deal of planning live and liberate in the holes made by cultures, beliefs and practices. They should be Members who are active in the development process can only advice programs and services. Women should have been given the opportunity to manage production resources that will lead to their better life families and their children. Women mainly work in groups where there is a need to plan women's communities Various functions involving the involvement of a group of solid and effective women co-operation are required to develop the economic development of women and rural families. Women should not be alone with money supporter but also should play a role in making family decisions. Solving problems the development of women is the attitude of a respected male community that needs to be changed. Both the State and the Interior Government should play an important role in developing a framework for policies and practices.

Women's empowerment in society should change their attitude, behavior a good and important amount is to create a congenial environment for women again recognize their proper position in making decisions. Women should be great independence in making decisions, the ability to plan their lives and deliver them pins for cultural, religious beliefs and practices. Their little steps obtaining the rights granted to them in the Quran or Indian law has already existed with the restoration and the community, both disturbing their efforts and strengthening the determination of Muslims to fight against the change of their law<sup>5</sup>. The Muslim women (the Divine Protection Act), 1986 aims at others Competitive failure in accordance with the final and final Islamic Law Maintenance rights for single-Muslim women are at a large scale.

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