A very characteristic feature of modern times is the demand voiced by the world over for equality of educational opportunity. The desire of more and more people for more and more education has its origin in the supposed capacity of education to help people to move up on the socio-economic ladder. All minorities other than Muslim have taken care of their educational advancement by reaping full advantage of constitutional provisions. Muslims form the largest proportion of minority group in India. Their contribution for the development of independent India on various fronts (political, educational, economic, cultural etc.) cannot be overlooked.

Adolescence is a stage just before an individual attains adulthood. It is a pre-stage for the active involvement of an individual in all matters related to the society. His education therefore is of prime importance. Mental health is as important for education as for his life ahead. Mental health and education are closed related with each other. For any type of education, sound mental health is the first condition. Sound mental health is required to concentrate on learning and retain the knowledge received in the classroom. Learning is dependent on sound mental health. Healthy children have a desire to acquire more and more information and skills that will give them better control over the environment. Recent research studies have proved that learning is not the activity of single function but is bound up with total personality of the learner. Mental health is as essential to the learning process as intelligence. Failure in examination, under achievement and the resulting frustrations are becoming prominent features of educational life at school as well as at the higher educational levels, leading to wide range of health problems having far-reaching consequences for individual as well as societal well-being.
In public health criteria, the level of educational attainment is held to be the key demographic predictor of physical health. For over two decades, however the level of religious practice has been shown convincingly to be equally important. The regular practice of religion helps poor persons move out of poverty. Poor people if religious believe in honest, hard work. They are mentally healthy also. All this helps in improving the financial situation of the person.
Religious belief and practice contribute substantially to the formation of personal moral criteria and sound moral judgment.

The present study highlights significant positive relationship between religiosity and mental health of Muslim students at adolescent level as well as significant positive relationship between mental health and academic performance of Muslim students at adolescent level.

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