Preface
The present research work seeks to investigate “Indian Muslim Women’s Contribution to Islamic Studies Since 1947”. No work has so far been done on the subject. It is entirely a new field of research work. So far the material of this work is concerned, since it is basically a field work, we have visited all the Universities in India where Islamic studies is taught and at the same time we have consulted all other primary and secondary sources available related to this field.

The tradition of women’s education among the Muslims is as old as their religion Islam. It is the religious necessity for the followers of Islam. Islam is a religion of peace and tolerance and has always advocated the cause of human rights, brotherhood, freedom and equality and fraternity. The Quran’s first revelation laid great emphasis on the value of knowledge, science and learning. The Holy Quran declares,

“Read: in the name of the Lord who createth; createth man from a clot. Read: and thy Lord is the Most Bounteous who teacheth by the pen. Teacheth man that which he knew not.”

[SCVI: 1-5]

Every Muslim must be enlightened to contribute to the development and progress of human knowledge, scientific research and
technology. To elevate the women's position and dignity they were given full rights of education.

Keeping in view the above facts, a humble attempt has been made to throw light on the system of 'Madrasa Education of Women' their contribution to 'Islamic Studies' by writing books, research articles and many other academic activities related to Islam. This study has concentrated to the contribution of Indian Muslim women to Islamic Studies.

The thesis contains chapters, which are as follows:

Chapter First is on “Introduction”

The Second Chapter is on “Muslim Women Education in Islam: The Historical Development”, throws light on the education system of Islam, its patronage and development from the Prophetic period to present day and till the day of resurrection.

In Chapter Third critically evaluates, “Contribution of Indian Muslim Women to Madrasa Education”, this chapter critically highlights the
development of various Madrasas, for Muslim women throughout the country.

And chapter four critically examines “Contribution of Indian Muslim Women to the Discipline of Islamic Studies”, this chapter critically deals all aspects of Indian Muslim women’s contribution to Islamic Studies. It includes all universities in India where Islamic Studies is taught.