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Topic of Research:	Muslim khawateen ki haisiyat ulamaye Deoband aor Bareilly ke hawale se

My thesis title is **“The Status of Muslim Women in the Perspective of Debandi and Barelvi Scholars”**

This thesis examines the status of Muslim women in society from the perspectives of the Deobandi and Barelvi schools of thought. It explores their views on women’s participation in social, political, economic, educational, and public life, with particular focus on the Islamic legal and religious basis for such participation. The study presents a critical analysis of the opinions of prominent scholars, including Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi, Maulvi Syed Mumtaz Ali, Maulana Qari Muhammad Tayyib, Maulana Habibur Rahman Khairabadi, Qazi Mujahid-ul-Islam Qasmi, Maulana Ahmad Raza Khan, Maulana Amjad Ali Azmi, Mufti Muhammad Khalil Khan, and Maulana Abdul Mustafa Azmi.

The research also examines the relevant fatwas issued by Dar al-Ifta, Darul Uloom Deoband, Markaz Dar al-Ifta Bareilly, and Dar al-Ifta Arifiya, Allahabad. These fatwas have been analyzed to understand the practical legal opinions of both schools regarding the role and status of Muslim women. The selected scholars have had a significant influence on Muslim society, as many of their books are taught in women’s madrasas, while others are widely distributed to brides as religious guidance at the time of marriage.

The thesis consists of four chapters, excluding the Introduction and Conclusion.

The first chapter provides a historical overview of the status of Muslim women in Islamic history. It discusses the political, social, economic, and educational contributions of Muslim women during the Prophetic period, the era of the Rightly Guided Caliphs, the Umayyad and Abbasid periods, the Sultanate period,

and the Mughal period. The chapter highlights the active role played by women in different spheres of life throughout these historical eras.

The second chapter introduces the Deobandi and Bareilvi schools of thought. It discusses their historical background, development, leading scholars, and major intellectual and religious contributions. This chapter also explains the foundations of both schools and their influence on religious thought in the Indian subcontinent.

The third chapter examines the views of Deobandi scholars regarding the status of Muslim women. It analyzes their opinions on women's participation in political, social, economic, and educational activities, as well as their views on purdah, hijab, and the overall role of women in society in the light of Islamic teachings.

The fourth chapter focuses on the views of Bareilvi scholars regarding the status of Muslim women. It discusses their perspectives on women's political, social, economic, and educational participation, together with their opinions on purdah and hijab. The chapter also offers a critical analysis of their understanding of women's role in contemporary Muslim society.

The thesis begins with the Table of Contents and Introduction and concludes with the Summary of Findings and Bibliography.