



## Difficulties Faced by Muslim Students in Availing Higher Education

(A Study of 50 Muslim Students of The Maharaja Sayajirao University)

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### ABSTRACT

In Islam, seeking knowledge is a fundamental duty. The Quran's first word to be revealed is "Iqra," which means "Read" and "Seek information." Become informed! Be informed. There is a widespread misconception that Muslims' lack of scholastic advancement is due to Islamic ideals. However, there is no empirical support for this misconception.

The tool of change and progress for society is education. It modifies society, trains and develops human resources, and changes a person's standing from one level of social hierarchy to another.

Due to their economic situation, lack of schools, high rates of dropouts, decreased likelihood of surviving in school, lack of resources in the schools that are open, low levels of interest in education, and a lack of trustworthy community leadership, Indian Muslims lag far behind in achieving literacy status.

The researcher was interested in portraying a picture of Muslim students in regard to higher education in the context of their socioeconomic background, this study makes an attempt to profile the difficulties faced by Muslim students in order to continue their studies.

### INTRODUCTION

The single factor that accelerates the process of a community's social, economic, and cultural growth is education. Muslims are the portion of Indian society with the lowest level of education among all the religious groups. Currently, Muslims in India are more backward than non-Muslims, which is a cause for concern. Muslim backwardness in India is due to a number of factors, including the size of Muslim families, the lack of a connection between madarsa education and contemporary education, economic hardship, and attitudes regarding girls' education. In Islam, and therefore to Muslims, education is given the utmost importance. According to research, the Muslim population in India is the most underdeveloped in terms of socioeconomic status and education. It is made quite obvious that Muslims do not see modern schooling favourably. The current study has recognised the issues with Muslim education in India and goes on to discuss the suitable recommendations and actions for enhancing their vision.

### *DIFFICULTIES FACED BY MUSLIM STUDENTS IN INDIA:*

**Issues of Indian Muslims** deal with principally four fundamental issues that can be partitioned into many sub gatherings. These issues pretty much reason obstacles during the time spent goals and targets, instructive, monetary and socio-political. The most importantly issue is the shortfall of a dream which can't be imagined without a certifiable initiative. The current Muslim administration is by all accounts delicate or they are the spokespersons of the philosophy of a few political gatherings. The second issue of Indian Muslims is absence of safety mobs. common viciousness have turned into a miserable truth of India's life and most of the casualties of nots in India are Muslims.

Indian culture is unmistakable in nature where every ethnic gathering has the freedom to keep up with their Strict character Muslim society of India is exceptionally heterogeneous in nature fundamentally on account of the impact of rank framework, Muslims are among most in reverse in India They are not dealing with their instructive headway by the benefit of sacred arrangement. The issue of backwardness is a drawn out process Muslims are for lingering behind than different networks as far as monetarily, socially, instructively as well as strategically.

Different purposes behind Muslim are instructively in reverse which are.

- The counter Muslim disposition taken by English before freedom to reduce the instructive and business chances of the local area radically affects their financial condition. The Muslims are dealing with a similar issue even today. This disposition towards Muslims has pushed them in more backwardness

- The Mobs, shared viciousness and frailty, have turned into the standard and a miserable reality in Present day India. Most of the survivors of riots in India are Muslims This present circumstance is influencing their financial as well as friendly condition.
- Muslims are confronting financial neediness from past. Their vision is obscuring towards instruction since greater part of Muslim guardians are uneducated, they are uninformed about the significance of present day schooling. They live in huge family size and give more noteworthy significance to early relationships. There is missing employment schooling to work on their picture to foster through training.
- As distinguished by Sacchar Council that typically Muslim Settlements are methodically denied of admittance to foundation and public administrations like power, funnelled water supplies and sewerage.
- Muslim people group is living in low pay. disgusting and unfortunate everyday environments, they are having unfortunate offices in their schools as well as legitimate training is additionally missing.
  - **Issues:** A matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt it and overcome. (Oxford University) for the purpose of this studies a problem is a situation that is unsatisfactory and causes difficulties for Students,
  - **Challenges:** A dispute especially as being unjust, invalid, or outmoded (Merit Webster dictionary). For the purpose of this study challenges means things which is create problems in achieve their goal.
  - **Muslim students:** A student who studying in undergraduate course belonging from the Muslim community

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Research Objective :

- To study the socio-economic background of the respondents.
- To study issues and challenges perceived by Muslim students in availing higher education.
- To study Student's Perception towards family member's attitude regarding higher education.
- To study the student's perspective in regards to their future goals

### Research Design:

Exploratory and descriptive research designs are required for the study of difficulties and challenges because it tries to provide a strategy for addressing the variables that affect students' education.

### Universe:

The Universes of the study is undergraduate Muslim students of The Maharaja Sayajirao University. The target population is the Muslim students who are availing higher education, The faculties which are selected for data collection, where in majority of students are studying Majority is defined total number of students are studding in faculty. That is Science, Arts and Commerce.

### Sampling Procedure:

A sample is the representative percentage of the population. In this study, the term "Sample" refers to a 50-person subset of the population that the researcher will use to generalise the findings.

### Tool of Data Collection:

- Primary Source: Questionnaire Method consisting of open ended and close ended questions.
- Secondary source: Newspaper articles, E-resource, Referring journals, various other dissertations and books, magazines, internet etc to conduct the research.

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## FINDINGS

- The maximum number of respondents is in the group of 16-20 (68%) and the lowest in 28 & Above (2%).
- 60% Respondents were males and 40% were females.
- 60% parents of the respondents were having business and 16% were doing other work, 24% were doing service.
- 50% Respondent's Family income were below 1,00,000 whereas 16% Respondent's Family income were between 1,50,000 to 3,00,000.
- 38% Respondents using public transport, it may due to limited economic resources they referred public transport whereas 52% having their own vehicle.

- 58% respondents do some job for the sake of money during graduation period.
- 60% Respondents were Sunni Muslims whereas 24% were siyas
- 57% of respondents feel discriminated by teachers regarding their religion, whereas 43% were not feel it.
- 84% Respondents given negative response on the statement that "friends accept respondents and their all religious activities," whereas 16% given positive response on the above statement.
- 52% respondent's parents allowed them to getting higher education, post-graduation. Whereas 12% respondent's parents were not allowed them for it
- 58% respondents feel it is necessary to have higher education, whereas 6% forced by friends for attaining higher education.
- 76% respondents were not getting any scholarship whereas 24% were getting scholarship for higher education.
- 52% Respondents were strongly agree with the statement that is Islam as a religion allows and give freedom to pursue higher education but the freedom is stretched away by the society."
- 34% respondents were disagree with the above statement that is Muslim should be given only Quranic education and not academic education.
- 20% respondents were disagree with the statement that is terrorism effects the way people perceive Islam whereas 42% were agree with it.

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