



Impacts of Islamophobia on Economic Condition of Muslim Women in United Kingdom: An Analytical Review

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Abstract

Islamophobia, a term, which is commonly used to elaborate irrational and unnatural hostility, hatred of Islam, fear of Muslims, Islamic culture and discrimination against those groups who are practicing Islam. Islamophobia in Europe reveals itself through the attitudes and behaviours of oneself, and the policies and practices of organizations, institutions and states.

Recent few years have witnessed that International Community is becoming afraid of Muslims. 9/11 and 7/7 incidents blames were put upon Muslims. Especially this hatred in Europe changed the organizations. Policies of United Kingdom are though, not against any particular ethnic group or any religious community residing in United Kingdom but despite all facts and equality rules, economic condition of Muslims and particularly Muslim women is not good in United Kingdom.

This research paper is particularly focusing on the discrimination against Muslim women's economic empowerment and economic disparity. This research tends to explore the ratio of economic disparity between Muslim women and non Muslim women of United Kingdom.



Keyword: Islamophobia, Discrimination, Muslim Women, Economic Empowerment,

Introduction

Discrimination on the basis of race, language, and religion has been found in almost every society around the world. However, social, economic, and psychological methods are used to eliminate it. (Bagley, & Abubaker, 2017, p.1) Further according to Kundnani, (2009), it is quite impossible to find any example in recent times in history where world powers have directly targeted any religious or ethnic groups brutally as to Muslims. After the incident of 9/11 and 7/7 there was a great increase in racial assault against Muslims (Kellner, 2003) and (Ray, 2005). The term "Islamophobia" become common in use so often around the globe within no time. Even United Kingdom could not keep herself safe from this negative propaganda. Despite being British citizens, Muslims were started being called "aliens". This viciously vandalized the identity, welfare and unity of Muslims (Anjum, 2015). It is generally believed by many that Islamophobia not only as concept but as neologism has its origin in Britain. However, facts depict it is not true. According to English oxford Dictionary, this term was first used by American periodical "Insight" in 1991 but literature and other reliable sources proves that the term was first used by French writers Etinne Dinet and salima bem Ibrahim in 1925, when they wrote "access de delire Islamophobie" (access of Islamic phobic delirium). It has been witnessed in late 1970's Iranian fundamentalists coined the term "Islamophobia", the purpose of use of this word was to declare Islam as nonviolent religion (Allen, 2010). However according to Peretz, (2011, January 11)., meanings were deliberately changed when it crossed the borders. This term was in use in same manner for years. However, the translation of this word in English changed the meaning of the word altogether . The effects of this change was also on those in use of this word. After borrowing in English, non-Muslims started their negative propaganda against Muslims. The term "Islamophobia" was used by the writers in 80s, 90s and twentieth century (O'Brien, R. & Potter-Collins, A. 2015, June 18). In UK the term was used towards the



end of the 90s after the publication of a report "Islamophobia: A Challenge for Us All" by "Runny media Trust" (Verdnyo, and Milne, (Eds.), 2016). It gradually became intensively used word against Muslim men and women. Muslim women are usually identified by their clothes in comparison to men. According to Bagley & Abubaker, (2017), it would not be wrong to say that Muslim women have to face many kinds of discrimination in every field of life particularly in pursuit of employment and triple folds e.g.

- 1) Muslim women are discriminated because they are "women".
- 2) Muslim women are discriminated because they are "not white".
- 3) Muslim women are discriminated because they are "Muslims".

Research Methodology:

This article is based on facts related to particular women religious minority (Muslim) job-related issues in Britain. Qualitative research methodology has been adopted for this research article. However, the efforts of British private and public research institutions have also been used wherever found necessary. For statistical data, the official figures of 2001 and 2011's census have been used. Regardless of the fact that resources were extremely restrictive for this research article while living in Pakistan, utmost effort has been done to justify with the topic.

Hypothetical Questions:

The underlying article has been tried to examine that, why British Muslim women are economically not active in comparison with the white British majority women. Keeping this basic question in mind, efforts have been done to find answers to the following hypothetical questions.

- * Muslim women are more oppressed in British labour being not highly educated minority comparing with other religious groups.
- * Are Muslim women being kept away from jobs in pre text of 'Islamophobia' and hatred against Muslims?



* Are Muslim women away from economic activities because they reside in far flung developed areas?

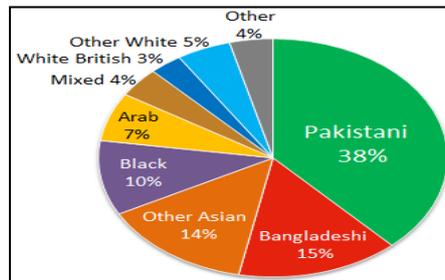
Demography of Muslims in United Kingdom:

In 2001 a question related to religion was added in British census which greatly led to elucidate the condition of Muslims in the United Kingdom (UK). (Anjum, 2015). As stated in the census of 2001, only 3 percent of the British population is comprises of Muslims and 52 percent of the total population of Non-Christian population. Thus Islam is the second largest religion in Britain. O'Brien & Potter-Collins, (2015, June 18) The population of Muslims in the census of 2011 has been increased by 5 percent in the last nine years. (Ali, 2015) According to these figures, Islam also became the second largest religion of the UK according to the census of 2011. In this way, observing in census of 2011, approximately 27,86,635 Muslims live in the UK. (O'Brien, & Potter-Collins, 2015, June 18). Muslims are not only the largest minority group in the UK but also has become a rapidly growing group. In census of 2011, the population of Muslims has reached up to 5 percent of Britain's total population. (O'Brien, & Potter-Collins, 2015, June 18). The population of Muslims in England and Wales has been increased from 1.55 million (2001) to 2.71 million in 2011. Similarly, 77,000 Muslims resides in Scotland and 3800 Muslims in Northern Ireland. Among those 47 percent Muslims are British born. Muslim population of UK is not a homogeneous group ethnically, rather they are different from each other. About 68 percent of Muslims (approximately 1.8 million of 2.71 million) are Asian and approximately 32 percent are non-Asians. (Ali, 2015) The majority of Muslim population in England and Wales is from Pakistan and Bangladesh by origin, and consisted of 8 percent and 15 percent of Muslim population respectively. According to Rankin, (2016, April 6), 7 percent are Arabs, 14 percent belong to other Asian countries.

According to House of Commons. 2016, 10 percent are blacks (African, Caribbean and British black). Further according to Anjum (2015) 3 percent British white and 5 percent are other white, (i.e. Turkish, Turkish Cyprus, and Bosnian) 4 percent are mixed nations and 4 percent of



miscellaneous nationalities. According to Sedghi, (2013, May 16) Ethnic composition of British Muslims (2011 Census) and also according to *Wikipedia, Islam in United Kingdom*:



Ethnic composition of British Muslims (2011 Census)

Muslims in the UK resides in different areas. British statistical report reveals that Muslims live in the backward areas of the UK, where they have to live without basic necessities of life. Beside this, the increasing unemployment rate, the educational backwardness and the highest rates of crimes have been recorded in Muslims in UK. (Ahmed, 2012, p. 80)

According to official statistics for the 2011 census, approximately 95 percent of Muslim population of United Kingdom lives in England. Three-quarters (3/4) of those 95 percent live in London, Northwest, Yaks shire, Hamburg shire and West Midland. The census of 2011 reveals that the number of total Muslims population comprises of 1.4 percent (77000) in Scotland, 1.5 percent (46000) in Wales and 0.2 percent (3800) in Northern Ireland (Citizens U.K., 2017, p. 16). According to the census of 2011, 47 percent of the total Muslim population are British citizens by birth. The other, 36 percent are Asians, 10 percent Africans and 6 percent of those were born in other European states (Citizens U.K., 2017, p. 16). Merely one third (1/3) of the Muslim population lives in London, which is approximately 12 percent of London's total population. Among all constituencies of the Parliament, majority of the Muslim population resides in Birmingham's Hodge, which is 52.1 percent of this specific constituency. According to Muslim population there other important constituencies, Tower Hamelt, New Hem, Black Burn including Darwen



and Bred Ford where the Muslim population has been recorded 34.5 percent, 32 percent, 27 percent of the 24 percent respectively (Citizens U.K., 2017, p. 17).

British Muslim Women:

Total population of the United Kingdom is 27,87,000, out of this male population has been recorded 52.2 percent, whereas women are 47.8 percent of the total population (ENAR, 2016, May 26).

The Muslim population in the UK is not relatively economically prosperous compared to other religious groups. 19.8 percent of Muslim population is full time employees which is 34.9 percent of the recorded full time employed population. The unemployment ratio in Muslims in the UK recorded as 7.2 percent while compared to that, the proportion has been recorded in other religions is only 4 percent. The economic conditions are not very good of those Muslims who migrated to the United Kingdom decades ago. A careful estimate of about 12.3 percent of Muslims aged 14 years to 74 years old have acknowledged that they have never been employed entire their lifetime (full-time students are not included in these figures). As compared to that, the same ratio in total population is about 4 percent only (Citizens, 2017, p.32). If the percentage is observed in women, unemployment rate in Muslim women was too high, they were most affected than other groups in 2008. Only 29 percent of Muslim women are employed. While 68 percent Muslims have been recorded economically inactive (Wala, 2008, p. 24). This ratio of unemployment in 2015 was recorded 58 percent in Muslim women (Wala, 2008, p. 24). Whereas in Britain about 2 million women who are under employment age belong to ethnic minorities and Muslim women comprises of 30 percent of these minorities (Velayati, 2015, p.85)

Percentage of unemployment has been recorded 35 percent in male, while in Muslim women this ratio of unemployment is about 65 percent Fenton, S. (2016, August 11). Despite having same abilities, language skills, similarity in number of children and religious beliefs, 71 percent of Muslim women are unemployed compared to those of the Christian



women. According to Dr. Nabeel Khattab, a writer and sociologist, main reason for this unemployment is "discrimination against Muslims." (Fenton, 2016, May 26). If we have a look the British Muslim women economically, 'active' It is true that the economic inactivity rate among Muslim women is almost the same as unemployment rate of white women employment rate in that particular region. For instance, in the West Midland, the employment rate of British Muslim women is 21 percent and unemployment ratio has been recorded 70 percent. Whereas the white Christian women's employment rate is almost same in this region, about 75 percent, while inactivity ratio among white women has been recorded 21 percent. Out of all the UK's geographical territories, the highest level of Muslim women employment is in the south-east region. Where 40 percent of Muslim women appear to be employed, compared to this, 79 percent of white women employment rate have been recorded in the region (Wala, 2008, p.26). Scotland's 45 percent Muslim women accepted that they have never worked in their lifetime, compared to 17 percent of the Muslim men in this region (Velayati, 2015, p.85).

The percentage of unemployment in Muslim women in UK is different on the basis of their ethnic groups and nationalities. It may be easy to understand from the below given table:

Sr.No	Muslim Women as per Nationality	Inactivity/UnemploymentRate in %
1	Pakistan	55
2	Bangladesh	52
3	India	44
4	Black African	43
5	White Muslims	41

* Wala, Z. B. (2008) (2008).

In the above given table, the highest rate of unemployment has seen in Pakistani women, which is 55 percent, highest in any ethnic and religious groups. The Bangladeshi women are there at second with 52 percent. Indian Women unemployment rate is 44 percent. 43 percent Black African women are unemployed. At the lowest are the white Muslim women with



the percentage of 41 (Wala, 2008, p.26). However, in the Muslim women of second generation, the trend of employment is substantially better than women of the previous generations.

In Muslim women, the percentage of administrative jobs and professional jobs is different according to their ethnicity. There is a difference of 8.5 percent to 23 percent among Muslim women of different Nationalities (of their origin) and ethnic groups in UK. This difference in compared to white women and Muslim Women in these jobs is about 20percent to 40 percent (Merali, 2017, p. 588).

All the above figures elucidate that Muslim women are quite behind in economic activities compared to any other ethnic or religious minority or majority in UK. These economic activities affect the living standards of Muslim women directly.

Reasons:

Muslim women face many types of behavioural discrimination like harassment, sometimes abusive language and also suffer the violence because of their religious identity. These incidents and prejudices usually occur to women who "recognize" themselves as Muslims. Even if they do hijab, put veil or wear burka (Abaya) or have a Muslim name, they are victimised every now and then. Below are some of the reasons behind this religious discrimination and hatred.

1. Sometimes during the economic business, Muslim women have to face similar obstacles such as the obstacles being encountered by the women of other minority groups e.g. gender discrimination. Due to this, women face non-cooperation in child custody and up brining of child. Apart from this, their work hours are not being flexible so that they could designate their family responsibilities (Velayati, 2015, 86).

2. The British House of Representatives covered detailed issues related to achieving employment to Muslim women in their annual report "Employment Opportunities for Muslims in the UK: Second Report of Session 2016-17". In this report, Muslim women's unawareness to



language has also been considered as an important obstacle with other issues. But it has also been acknowledged that since the sufficient data related to this issue is not available, ultimately it cannot be said that how much this problem is serious (House of Commons, 2016, p.18).

3. It has also been observed that Muslim women face many kinds of questions related to family and marriage in their interviews of jobs compared to their Christian women. Those are completely irrelevant to the nature of Job. For example, Muslim women are asked about marriage, child care etc. One of the eight Muslim women faces similar questions. While on the other hand one out of thirty non-Muslim White women are asked for such questions. These types of questions are an indirect discrimination (House of Commons,2016, p.20).

4. In British society, it has also been observed that Muslim women who wear particular religious dresses, whether scarves or veil or other religious and cultural dresses, these females are discriminated more than others (House of Commons,2016, p.21).

Muslim women can easily be recognized with their Scarf, veil and Abayas. Due to this recognition, they face discrimination in employment. It has also been observed that if such women stop to wear scarf, veil or abayas, they get jobs very easily (Citizens, 2017, p.33). If Muslim woman gets a job despite of her religious dress, it has also been observed that they face discrimination during job (Asthana, 2017, September 7).

5. International Propaganda against Muslims has great Influence on Muslim women. As a result of this there is a continuous fear of harassment. In addition to these offensive remarks in public and assault is now a common thing. This also affected on attainment of employment (ENAR, 2016, May 26, p.03).

6. Global recession of 2008 also affected the UK's professionals. Due to this, many people either lost their jobs or work on low wages. Many women lost their jobs in that period. Especially Muslim Women and ethnic minority women were fired from their jobs. As a result of this



unemployment rate was increased in Muslim Women and they faced problems in getting new jobs (House of Commons,2016, p.22).

7. The majority of Muslim women in Britain put the responsibility of unemployment of Muslim women on the British government. According to them, the British government is not taking serious measures for the economic development and employment of Muslim women (House of Commons,2016, p.22.)

8. "Job Centres" plays important role to find jobs in Britain. But these institutions have been found having discriminative attitude towards Muslim women. These Centres are not keen to guide Muslim women the way they guide women of other ethnic and religious groups (House of Commons,2016, p.22). Sometimes the institutions decide by themselves, that Muslim women are not fit for certain jobs. Because of this they do not even send Muslim women for the interview (Wala, 2008, p.53). This certainly results in failure of Muslim women to get jobs and increase the economic disparity rate of their community.

9. Muslim women are well aware of the negative attitude against them. This inclination has brought serious psychologically influence on them. This resulted in no expectations for job due to this discrimination. These women ceased work hard for finding jobs and resulted in abandoning thinking about jobs (Wala, 2008, p.53).

10. Cultural background is another reason of this decrease in trend of unemployment in Muslim women. It is common perception of these women's families that "Husband should work, wives should stay at homes."

This ratio is 38 percent higher comparing Christians and 18 percent higher than other religions. However, this is a reason for unemployment in which it is difficult to determine whether women do not want to work themselves or their family force them. However, this cultural thought also causes unemployment of Muslim women (Garratt, 2016, p.03).



11. One of the reasons for decreasing level of employment in Muslim women is rapidly increasing trend of higher education in Muslim women and girls. The Muslim Council of UK (MCB) comparing the census of 2001 and 2011 stated that in last ten years the ratio of full time Muslim students has been increased to 24 percent from previously recorded 20.6 percent. Even this trend of increase in some areas is more than Muslim men. Due to efforts of Muslim women for acquiring higher education, they have been isolated from work which resulted in increase of unemployment rate (House of Commons, 2016, p.17).

"Maqdad Warsi" of The Muslim Council of Britain (MCB) stated, "[.....]half of the British Muslim Population live in the 10percent most deprived areas[...]"

Geographical boundaries restricted Muslim women from finding jobs in other areas. Because of which they live in this poverty-rich environment and become a part of the economically inactive sector (House of Commons, 2016, p.32).

12. Not only Muslim women have to tolerate discrimination in pursuit of employment, but Muslim students also face biased treatment from their teachers. As a result Muslim students inculcates inferiority complex in them and drop their education or lag behind in educational field. This brings negative impact on their prospected economic future in both cases (Asthana, 2017, September 7).

13. The British government has admitted that application for jobs, those are apparently received from the white segment, they get a positive response in the pursuit of employment. Other religions and especially Muslim women, equally capable of qualifying and with required job experience, are not offered job just because of their religion. As, British Government has admitted this discriminated treatment towards Muslim women based on "Name" Rai, M. (2016, October 4).

14. Muslim women are victims of most of the violence incidents instigated from "Islamophobia". To be safe from such incidents Muslim women



avoid going out of their homes in order to protect their honour and respect. Muslim women also suspect that a British police took very limited action against culprits. They find better to avoid ending up in such incidents by limiting themselves in their homes (Kielinger, & Paterson, 2013, p.17).

After analysing all the above reasons, we can conclude that Muslim women are extremely discriminated compared to other minorities and majority groups. It has also been observed that, nonetheless, having equal level of qualification and capacity, non-Muslim women are given preference over Muslim women. Muslim women are on target on religious discrimination in every walk of life.

British government's measures to eliminate religious prejudice:

Compared with other European countries, UK has currently having best of equality justice system. It has moderate community of people with moderate and diverse religious beliefs (H M Government, 2010). Unlike past, Britain has set up strict rules for establishing equality in society with the passage of time. In this regard, we have Northern Ireland's Law "Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Act, 1976". The purpose of this act is to achieve the equality in the employment. Right after this, Northern Ireland 1989 imposed law "against discrimination on the basis of religion in employment". These laws have now been replaced enforced in 2000 with "The Fair Employment a Treatment Order 1998" (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2012).

Unlike other European Countries until 2000 Britain did not have any law against religious discrimination. In October 2000, "Human Rights Act 1998" was enforced. Earlier, the "Race Relation Act 1976" to address religious discrimination. There was a flaw in the implementation of this law, racial and religious rights truly identified under this law, but it did not always happen. Due to these errors, the need for the law of ending religious discrimination was found necessary to have (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2012). In 2010, the Government of Britain has enforced "Equality Act 2010" to eliminate discrimination and enforce equality (H M Government, 2010). After setting this agenda of eliminating



all disciplines of religious discrimination as well as to discrimination against Muslims "Anti Muslim Hatred Group" was formed in 2012. The main objective of this group was to put suggestions to the government to end all the hostilities against Muslims, and advise the government improve these measurements (House of Commons, 2016, p.36).

Suggestions:

It has been witnessed a significant trend of increase in number of Muslim women in the United Kingdom. Other than this a continuous increase in the educational qualifications of Muslim women have been observed compared to past. Therefore, it is the inevitability of the time to utilize the skills of these women. In this respect, some suggestions are being provided below:

- ❖ Witnessing a continuous and significant increase in the number of Muslim women observed, it is the responsibility of Government to attract Muslim women into labour market. In this regard, the policy makers are responsible for developing such policies for Muslims and especially Muslim women to get involved in labour market to utilise their skills and expertise in excellent manner.
- ❖ British policymakers should keep the geographical location of Muslim women in their mind while formulating the policies. Facilities should be provided to women residing in backward areas to remove all the barriers from their way to employment and provide them better facilities so that Muslim women in such areas can focus on their economic activities more than their problems.
- ❖ The Government will have to legislate exceptional rules for agencies to employ Muslim women. Private sector also needs to be bound to employ such Muslims those who full fill their required qualifications.
- ❖ Proper legislation should be made for workplace in order to protect and respect different beliefs. That is why the Government of the UK need to make such laws that can help people of various religions and



beliefs to consider their religious beliefs safe at work place. In particular, by protecting the beliefs of Muslims in government institutions, Muslim women could be given confidence of safety at work. Efforts could be made to bring in other institutions also to make the workplace safe for minorities.

- ❖ Experience of Muslim women is far different compared to the women of other religions at workplace. Keeping this in view, government should set up a regular commission aiming at reviewing the negative experiences of Muslim women so that women with different educational ability, age and geographical location should be made part of this research to resolve their problems.
- ❖ British Department of Education and Department Employment and Pension should provide protection to Muslim institutions, particularly Muslim community centres and mosques. Moreover, assistance should be provided to them on different issues to this platform for highlighting the significance of education in Muslim women and to make them useful for community.
- ❖ The government along with the Department of Education frame strategy for head teachers in schools and in representatives to guide Muslim students for jobs conferring their educational qualifications. Emphasising that guidance should be provided before the completion of their education, so that they can plan well for their future.
- ❖ The Office for National Statistics should conduct surveys time to time to evaluate the questions asked from Muslim women during their interviews and the behaviour embraced. So that an eye could be kept on the discrimination against Muslim women and on the other hand, Muslim women could be mentally prepared for the possibilities of attaining employment.
- ❖ Government of Britain has to bring further advancement in laws especially designed to curb "harassment" against Muslim women. In addition to employment to Muslim women, public transportation and



exceptional efforts should be made to make the Muslim women feel protected on getting out of their homes and work.

- ❖ This is the moral responsibility of the Muslim Members in Parliament to play their role in eliminating the negative feelings against Muslims through their speeches, movements and attitudes. More efforts should be made to formulate laws for performing religious rituals at workplace.
- ❖ Government and all institutions should employ Muslim women's ignoring their dressing (hijab etc.) and employment should be offered to them on the considering their abilities and utilise their abilities for the benefit of the organisation because dressing style of individual does not reflect their level of intelligence. It is not appropriate to force Muslim women to dress the way they don't feel comfortable with. Forcing them to wear inappropriate dress according to them keeps them away from jobs and their capabilities get wasted.
- ❖ After of 9/11 and 7/7, every incident of terrorism attributed to Muslims without steering any investigation. The global media attributed the every incident of terrorism to Muslims and Islam even if it was the individual personal act. This brought extremely negative effects on Muslims living in non-Muslim societies. It is, therefore, responsibility of global organizations to revisit their actions and highlight a soft image of Muslims rather than of promoting negative feelings against Muslims.
- ❖ Every minority in UK face difficulties at work place to perform their religious rituals, and they are not allowed to have holiday to celebrate their religious festivals. The British society has been established on Christian traditions and values, so only Christian festivals are celebrated and government holidays are also given on these religious festivals like Christmas, Good Friday etc. Like Christianity, followers of other religions also have their prerequisites:



- Not only Muslims, other religion also have their own dress codes and own distinctive attire, such as Sikhs have their turban, Jews have their own special hats, likewise, Muslim women cover their whole body. In UK, organisations have recognised "Dress Code" for themselves which is apparently to eliminate religious and racial discrimination, but this have given birth to many problems. For this reason, every individual should have right and freedom to zeal their specific religious dress codes.
 - Like Christianity, the followers of other religions should also be given time to perform their religious rituals. Christians are provided a weekly holiday to go to Church on the other hand Muslims are not allowed or given time to offer prayer. Therefore, it is necessary that the Muslims who want to offer their prayers should be provided time during working hours to pray. However, if other employees find this discrimination against them, make sure that working hours should be completed by the Muslim staff consumed in offering prayers.
 - Official holidays are announced by government on Christians' religious festivals and if the holidays falls on weekend the special holiday is announced on weekdays, likewise, the same should be followed in case of other communities on their religious festivals.
 - Muslims should be provided their required food on their workplace, college, school and university, so that they may pay required attention to their jobs only, eluding the problems of Halal(allowed) and Haram (prohibited) food. One of the main reasons for poor employment rate in Muslims is non-availability of halal food.
- ❖ Fanaticism against Muslims, verbal harassment on Muslim women's dresses, and trenching their scarves is common in British society. Therefore, in order to eliminate this attitude, efforts should be made to
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inculcate tolerance in general public that can be branded by government institution and the media with mutual cooperation.

- ❖ Muslim women need to raise the level of their educational ability, according to the needs of time and conditions. As long as Muslim women will not make efforts in the field of education, there will be no hope for any change in these situations. Therefore, academic qualifications and professional competencies are vital to progress.

Conclusion:

Economic activities are vital to eradicate poverty from society. These activities play an important role in bringing freedom, power, social integration, and a better quality of life. Economic prosperity of individual is not limited to himself only, rather the prosperity of whole family is associated with it. This is evident from the in average income of the Muslims and the individuals of other religious communities in UK. This difference utterly increasing due to those Muslim women those are not participating economic activities. It is not a myth but reality that Muslim women are being held back in work force because of “Islamophobia” and racial discriminations. Despite making equality laws U.K is unable to set herself away from international negativity of hatred towards Muslims and Muslim Women. The very existence of Islamophobia is something to be addressed by concrete steps to enforce laws and develop sense of security among Muslim Women to come forward and play pivotal role in work force. It is necessary for the economic development Muslims, Muslim women should come forward ignoring all barriers and proving them useful for community. By cultivating their academic abilities they can prove themselves more prosperous citizen in British society.



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