The Historical Development of Women’s Education in Islamic Societies and Its Contribution to Social and Intellectual Progress

Junaid Kareem
MA Gender & Women's Studies, Centre for Women's Studies
Rahma Research Institute, India

Abstract

The historical development of women's education in Islamic societies demonstrates the important contribution of women to religious, intellectual and social life. Although access to education varied considerably according to period, region and social conditions, Muslim women participated in the transmission of knowledge as students, teachers, scholars, patrons and authors. This article examines the development of women's education from the early Islamic period to the modern era and considers its relationship with wider social and intellectual development. Historical evidence indicates that women participated in the study and transmission of Hadith, jurisprudence, literature and other areas of learning, while some women also supported educational institutions and libraries through patronage. Mosques, madrasas, private learning circles and scholarly households provided different opportunities for education. The article also considers the social and cultural barriers that limited women's access to education in particular historical contexts and distinguishes such limitations from the broader Islamic emphasis on the pursuit of knowledge. The development of modern schools, colleges and universities significantly expanded educational opportunities for Muslim women in many societies. Women's participation in higher education has subsequently contributed to professional development, economic participation, family welfare and social transformation. The study argues that women's education should be understood as an important component of intellectual and social progress. It concludes by examining contemporary challenges and opportunities, including digital education, access to higher learning and the continuing importance of creating inclusive educational environments.

Key Words: *Women education, Islamic societies, Muslim women, Islamic scholarship, education, social development*

Introduction

Women’s education has occupied an important position in the intellectual and social history of Islamic societies. From the earliest period of Islam, the acquisition and

transmission of knowledge were regarded as significant aspects of religious and social life, and women participated in these processes in different ways and at different levels. The Qur’an repeatedly encourages reflection, learning and the pursuit of knowledge, while the Prophetic tradition records the participation of women in religious instruction, legal discussion and the transmission of knowledge. Over the centuries, women’s educational opportunities were shaped by religious ideas, social customs, political circumstances, economic conditions and institutional developments. Consequently, the history of women’s education in Islamic societies cannot be understood through a single model. Experiences differed considerably between regions such as the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Africa. In some periods, women had access to scholarly circles, private instruction, libraries and religious institutions, while in other contexts social restrictions limited their participation in formal education. Despite these variations, women made important contributions to the preservation and transmission of religious knowledge, literature, medicine, education and cultural traditions. The development of female education also influenced family life, community organisation, social mobility and intellectual culture. Examining this history provides a broader understanding of the relationship between education, gender and social development in Muslim societies.

Knowledge and the Early Islamic Tradition

The intellectual foundations of Muslim society were established in a religious environment that placed considerable value on knowledge and learning. The Qur’an contains numerous references to knowledge, understanding, reflection and intellectual responsibility, while the early Muslim community developed traditions of teaching and learning around the Qur’an, Hadith, jurisprudence and language. The Prophet Muhammad’s interactions with women demonstrate that women were not excluded from religious instruction. Women asked questions concerning religious obligations, family matters and social responsibilities, and some became recognised transmitters of Prophetic traditions. The educational relationship between the Prophet and the early Muslim women established an important precedent for female participation in the transmission of religious knowledge. Education was not restricted to one institutional structure during this period. Knowledge was transmitted through mosques, homes, private gatherings and direct relationships between teachers and students. Women could therefore participate in educational activity even before the emergence of large formal institutions. The importance of this early tradition lies not simply in the existence of female students but also in the recognition of women as authorities

capable of transmitting knowledge to later generations. This foundation contributed to the development of a scholarly culture in which women could occupy meaningful intellectual roles under appropriate social circumstances.

Women as Transmitters of Hadith and Religious Knowledge

One of the most significant areas of female intellectual participation in Islamic history was the transmission of Hadith. Women were involved in preserving reports concerning the Prophet's words, actions and practices and transmitting them to subsequent generations of scholars. Among the best known early female scholars was Aisha bint Abi Bakr, who became an important authority in Hadith, jurisprudence and matters relating to family and religious life. Her intellectual influence extended beyond the immediate community of Medina, and male and female scholars consulted her on questions of religion and law. Her example was followed by other women who participated in the transmission of Hadith and other branches of Islamic learning. Historical biographical dictionaries preserve the names of numerous female scholars, particularly from later centuries. Women sometimes travelled to meet recognised scholars, attended scholarly gatherings and received certificates or permissions to transmit particular works. The existence of these traditions demonstrates that women's intellectual participation was not limited to informal domestic education. Although the scale of participation varied considerably, female scholarship became an established component of Islamic intellectual history. The Hadith tradition therefore provides important evidence of women acting not merely as recipients of knowledge but also as teachers, transmitters and intellectual authorities.

Women and the Development of Islamic Educational Institutions

As Muslim societies expanded, educational institutions became increasingly organised. Mosques, Qur'anic schools, madrasas, libraries and scholarly centres developed across major cities, creating networks through which knowledge could be transmitted. Access to these institutions varied according to time, location and social circumstances, but women remained connected to educational life through several channels. Some women received education within their homes from private tutors, scholars or family members, while others participated in scholarly gatherings and institutions where circumstances permitted. Wealthy women also played an important role as patrons of educational institutions. Through charitable endowments, known as waqf, women could finance mosques, schools, libraries, hospitals and other public institutions. These endowments provided a mechanism through which women could contribute directly to

the intellectual infrastructure of Muslim societies. Historical records from cities such as Damascus, Cairo, Baghdad and Jerusalem demonstrate the importance of charitable patronage in sustaining educational institutions. Female patronage should therefore be understood as an important dimension of the history of Islamic education. Even when women were not occupying formal teaching positions, their financial and institutional contributions could influence the development and continuity of educational systems.

Female Scholarship in the Medieval Muslim World

The medieval Islamic world witnessed considerable intellectual activity across diverse geographical regions. Centres such as Baghdad, Damascus, Cairo, Cordoba, Nishapur and later cities in the Ottoman and Persian worlds became important locations for scholarship. Women participated in this intellectual environment in different capacities. Some became specialists in Hadith, others were involved in literature, poetry, religious instruction and charitable education. The biographical literature of Islamic scholarship contains references to female teachers who instructed prominent male scholars. In some cases, students travelled considerable distances to study under respected women scholars. The participation of women in Hadith scholarship became particularly visible in certain periods, when scholarly networks extended across cities and regions. The historian and scholar Ibn al Khallikan and other biographical writers preserved information about intellectual figures, while later scholars such as Ibn Hajar al Asqalani recorded the scholarly activities of women in their works. These records challenge the simplistic assumption that women were entirely absent from medieval Muslim intellectual life. At the same time, the historical evidence should not be interpreted as suggesting universal equality of educational access. Female scholarship existed alongside social structures that could restrict women’s mobility and institutional participation. The history is therefore one of both intellectual opportunity and social limitation.

Women’s Education in the Ottoman, Persian and Other Islamic Contexts

The Ottoman period provides further evidence of women’s involvement in education and public welfare. Women from wealthy and influential families established charitable foundations that supported mosques, schools, hospitals, fountains and other public facilities. Imperial and elite women sometimes became major patrons of educational and charitable projects. The Ottoman waqf system enabled women to exercise a degree of institutional influence through property ownership and charitable

endowment. In other parts of the Muslim world, including Safavid and later Persian contexts, women participated in literary, religious and cultural life through family networks, private education and patronage. The experiences of women differed according to class, geography and political environment. Elite women sometimes had access to extensive private education, while poorer women frequently relied on community based instruction or family education. This variation is essential when studying the history of Muslim women because educational opportunities were never distributed equally among all social groups. Nevertheless, the continuation of female patronage, scholarship and literacy demonstrated that education remained an important avenue through which women contributed to religious and cultural life.

Women’s Education in South Asian Muslim Societies

South Asia developed distinctive traditions of Muslim education influenced by Arabic, Persian and local intellectual cultures. Women’s education was often provided within the household, particularly among scholarly and affluent families. Daughters of religious scholars sometimes received instruction in Qur’an, Hadith, jurisprudence, Arabic and Persian literature. In several regions, women also participated in religious learning through informal circles and community institutions. The nineteenth and early twentieth centuries witnessed increasing debates concerning female literacy and formal education. Reformers and educational organisations began establishing schools specifically intended for Muslim girls. Figures such as Begum Rokeya in Bengal became influential advocates for women’s education, arguing that educational development was essential for social progress. Muslim women also became writers, teachers and social reformers, contributing to debates about education, family reform and community development. The growth of female education in South Asia was therefore connected to wider discussions about colonialism, modernity, religious identity and social reform. Educational institutions increasingly sought to combine religious instruction with subjects such as languages, mathematics, science and social studies. These developments helped create new generations of educated Muslim women who participated more visibly in public intellectual and professional life.

Women’s Education in Africa and Southeast Asia

Muslim societies in Africa and Southeast Asia developed their own educational traditions, demonstrating that the history of Islamic women’s education was not confined to the Arab heartlands. In West Africa, women participated in Qur’anic education and religious networks, while female scholars and teachers emerged within

local Islamic communities. In some regions, women played significant roles in transmitting religious knowledge within households and community settings. Southeast Asian Muslim societies likewise developed networks of Islamic schools and community based education. The expansion of modern educational institutions during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries created additional opportunities for Muslim women. Indonesia, Malaysia and other parts of Southeast Asia witnessed the establishment of schools and organisations that promoted female education. Women increasingly entered teaching, literature, social organisations and professional occupations. These developments demonstrate the adaptability of Islamic educational traditions to different cultural environments. Rather than following a single historical trajectory, Muslim women's education developed through interaction between religious principles, local traditions, colonial institutions, reform movements and modern state education systems.

Women, Waqf and Educational Patronage

The institution of waqf played a particularly important role in the history of women's participation in Muslim societies. A waqf allowed individuals to dedicate property or financial resources for charitable and religious purposes. Women could establish and administer endowments, and historical documentation shows that female patrons supported mosques, schools, libraries, hospitals and welfare institutions. These activities created lasting educational benefits for communities. Female patronage also demonstrates that women's contribution to education extended beyond classroom teaching. By financing educational infrastructure, women helped create spaces in which knowledge could be preserved and transmitted. In some cities, female charitable foundations supported teachers, students and religious institutions over long periods. The economic independence associated with property ownership and endowment also gave some women opportunities to exercise social influence. The history of waqf therefore reveals an important connection between women's economic participation, charitable activity and educational development. It also illustrates how Islamic legal and institutional traditions could provide mechanisms through which women contributed to public intellectual life.

Women as Teachers, Writers and Intellectuals

Women's educational participation became increasingly visible through teaching and writing. Female scholars taught Qur'an, Hadith, jurisprudence, Arabic grammar, literature and other subjects in different historical settings. Some women produced

poetry, religious writings and educational materials, while others preserved intellectual traditions within families and scholarly networks. Literary history contains numerous examples of women poets and writers whose works reflected religious devotion, social experience and cultural identity. In modern periods, women increasingly entered journalism, academic institutions, publishing and professional education. The emergence of female teachers was particularly significant because education could then be transmitted directly from women to younger generations of women and children. This helped strengthen female literacy and create a self sustaining educational culture. Women educators also contributed to debates concerning social reform, family welfare, public health and community development. Their role expanded the meaning of education from the transmission of religious knowledge to a broader engagement with social and intellectual questions.

The Expansion of Modern Female Education

The nineteenth and twentieth centuries marked a major transformation in educational systems across much of the Muslim world. Colonial administrations introduced new forms of schooling in many regions, while Muslim reformers established educational institutions that sought to respond to changing political and economic circumstances. Female education became an important subject of public debate. Reformers argued that educated women could contribute to stronger families, improved health and literacy, and the intellectual development of society. At the same time, debates emerged concerning the appropriate balance between religious education and modern subjects. Muslim educational institutions gradually introduced mathematics, science, languages, history and other disciplines alongside religious studies. Girls' schools expanded in several countries, and women began entering teacher training colleges and universities. By the twentieth century, female participation in higher education had become an important feature of many Muslim societies. The expansion of state education after independence accelerated this process by making primary, secondary and higher education increasingly accessible to broader sections of the population. Although inequalities remained, modern educational expansion significantly increased the number of Muslim women participating in formal education.

Women's Education and Social Transformation

Education has had effects that extend far beyond individual intellectual development. The expansion of women's education has influenced family decision making, child health, literacy, economic participation and community organisation. Educated women

are more likely to participate in professional and civic activities and to contribute to the educational development of their children. In Muslim societies, education has also enabled women to reinterpret and engage with religious traditions through scholarship rather than relying exclusively on inherited interpretations. Women scholars have increasingly participated in Islamic studies, jurisprudence, Hadith research and contemporary discussions of ethics and family law. Education has therefore provided a platform through which Muslim women can participate more actively in intellectual and social debates. At the same time, the social consequences of education depend on economic opportunities, institutional structures and cultural attitudes. Education alone cannot eliminate gender inequality, but it can provide individuals and communities with greater capacity to address social problems. The historical experience of Muslim societies demonstrates that female education can function as a significant instrument of social transformation when supported by appropriate institutions.

Women’s Education and Intellectual Progress

The intellectual contribution of educated women should not be measured only by the number of famous scholars whose names survived in historical records. Much of women’s educational contribution occurred through teaching, family transmission, manuscript preservation, literary activity and community instruction. Women helped maintain cultural and religious knowledge across generations, particularly in settings where formal institutions were less accessible to them. Their intellectual influence was therefore sometimes indirect but nevertheless significant. In modern universities and research institutions, Muslim women have contributed to fields ranging from Islamic studies and Arabic literature to medicine, engineering, social sciences and technology. The growth of female participation in higher education has expanded the intellectual resources available to Muslim societies. Women researchers have also brought new perspectives to questions concerning family, education, law, social policy, culture and religious interpretation. This diversification of intellectual participation strengthens academic inquiry by allowing a wider range of experiences and perspectives to enter scholarly discussion.

Contemporary Challenges and Opportunities

Despite considerable progress, women’s access to education remains uneven across the contemporary Muslim world. Differences in household income, geographic location, conflict, displacement, infrastructure and cultural expectations can affect educational opportunities. In some societies, girls face difficulties in accessing

secondary or higher education, while in others women have achieved high levels of participation in universities and professional fields. Digital education has created new possibilities by allowing students to access lectures, books, journals and educational platforms without being physically present at traditional institutions. At the same time, unequal access to technology can create a new form of educational inequality. Contemporary Muslim educational institutions therefore face the challenge of ensuring that technological development does not exclude economically disadvantaged communities. Scholarships, safe educational environments, teacher training and investment in digital infrastructure can help expand opportunities. The historical experience of women's education suggests that sustainable progress requires both institutional support and social acceptance. Education becomes most effective when it is connected with broader opportunities for women to apply their knowledge in social, academic and professional contexts.

Women's Education and the Future of Muslim Societies

The future development of Muslim societies will depend partly on their ability to provide high quality education to both women and men. Female education should not be viewed simply as a question of individual advancement. It is closely connected with the intellectual capacity, social resilience and economic development of communities. Islamic history provides numerous examples of women contributing to scholarship, teaching, charitable institutions, literature and cultural preservation. These examples demonstrate that female intellectual participation is compatible with the historical diversity of Muslim educational traditions. Contemporary institutions can draw upon this heritage while also responding to modern requirements in science, technology, professional education and research. Greater participation of women in universities, research institutions and public intellectual life can broaden the range of knowledge produced within Muslim societies. It can also help address contemporary challenges concerning education, health, poverty, technology and social development. The objective should therefore be to create educational systems in which women can acquire knowledge, develop professional abilities and contribute meaningfully to their communities.

Conclusion

The historical development of women's education in Islamic societies represents a complex process shaped by religious teachings, scholarly traditions, social structures, political conditions and institutional change. From the early participation of women in

the transmission of Hadith to the development of female educational institutions in the modern period, Muslim women have played important roles in preserving and developing knowledge. Figures such as Aisha bint Abi Bakr and numerous later female scholars demonstrate that women were capable of becoming recognised authorities within important areas of Islamic learning. Female patrons also contributed to education through waqf institutions and charitable foundations, while women teachers, writers and reformers expanded the social reach of knowledge. The development of modern education further increased women's participation in universities, professions and intellectual life. Nevertheless, the historical record also reveals considerable variation and inequality, and it would be inaccurate to describe the experience of Muslim women as uniformly progressive or uniformly restrictive. The most important conclusion is that women's education has repeatedly contributed to the intellectual, cultural and social development of Muslim communities. A historically informed approach can therefore recognise both the achievements and limitations of the past while supporting educational systems that provide meaningful opportunities for women in the present and future.

END NOTES

1. The Qur'an contains numerous passages emphasising knowledge, reflection and understanding. See The Qur'an, 20:114 and 39:9.
2. Jonathan A. C. Brown, *Hadith: Muhammad's Legacy in the Medieval and Modern World*, Oneworld Publications, 2017.
3. Asma Sayeed, *Women and the Transmission of Religious Knowledge in Islam*, Cambridge University Press, 2013.
4. Mohammad Akram Nadwi, *Al Muhaddithat: The Women Scholars in Islam*, Interface Publications, 2007.
5. Ruth Roded, *Women in Islamic Biographical Collections: From Ibn Sa'd to Who's Who*, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1994.
6. Nadia Maria El Cheikh, *Women, Islam and Abbasid Society*, Harvard University Press, 1987.
7. Jonathan Berkey, *The Transmission of Knowledge in Medieval Cairo: A Social History of Islamic Education*, Princeton University Press, 1992.
8. George Makdisi, *The Rise of Colleges: Institutions of Learning in Islam and the West*, Edinburgh University Press, 1981.
9. Amy Singer, *Constructing Ottoman Beneficence: An Imperial Soup Kitchen in*

Jerusalem, State University of New York Press, 2002.

10. Leslie P. Peirce, *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire*, Oxford University Press, 1993.
11. Gail Minault, *Secluded Scholars: Women's Education and Muslim Social Reform in Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, 1998.
12. Barbara D. Metcalf, *Islamic Revival in British India: Deoband, 1860–1900*, Princeton University Press, 1982.
13. Rafia Zakaria, *Women and Gender in Islamic Law*, Cambridge University Press, 2021.
14. World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2024*, World Bank, 2024.
15. UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *UIS Data and Statistics on Education*, UNESCO, educational participation and literacy data.

© 2026 Assa'ada International Research Journal
This work is licensed under a **Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0)**.
A Publication of Jamia Sa-adiya Arabiya, Sa-adabad, Deli, Kalanad (PO), Kasaragod, Kerala 671317, India