

# EMPOWERMENT DYNAMICS: *THE STATUS OF MUSLIM POPULATION IN TELANGANA STATE*

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## Abstract

This paper analyses the dynamics of empowerment and the status of Muslim population in Telangana state. The Objectives are: 1.Analyzing empowerment dynamics 2. Identification of status of Muslim population in Telangana State 3.Fixing goals for Muslim population in Telangana State and 4.Suggesting measures to reach the fixed goals. The Hypothesis framed are:1. There are three types and three stages in empowerment dynamics 2. In all three types of empowerment Muslim population are at secondary stage and 3. More efforts need to reach the third stage in empowerment process. Methodology: Theoretical intervention has been made to identify the empowerment dynamics. Secondary data has been utilized to identify the status and measures suggested on the basis of study experience to reach the fixed goals. Concussion/Findings: In the Social, economic and political empowerment process Muslim population crossed primary stage but it is at secondary stage and it has to reach maturity stage as there are three stages in empowerment dynamics. The community needs sustained efforts to realize the third stage. In particular to reach the Independent (third) stage in political empowerment, the Muslims in Telangana state should unite with other disempowered sections like OBCs, SCs, STs and other minority communities

**Index Terms:** Empowerment, Muslims, Telangana, Dynamics

## I. Introduction

**i. Statement of the Problem:** This paper analyses the dynamics of empowerment and the status of Muslim population in Telangana state.

### ii. Objectives:

1. Analyzing empowerment dynamics
2. Identification of status of Muslim population in Telangana State
3. Fixing goals for Muslim population in Telangana State
4. Suggesting measures to reach the fixed goals

### iii. Hypothesis:

1. There are three types and three stages in empowerment dynamics
2. In all three types of empowerment Muslim population stands at secondary stage
3. More efforts need to reach the third stage in empowerment process

### iv. Methodology:

Theoretical intervention has been made to identify the empowerment dynamics. Secondary data has been utilized to identify the status and measures suggested on the basis of study experience to reach the fixed goals.

## II. Empowerment and Empowerment Dynamics

**i. Definition of Empowerment:** Getting power within you to enable yourself to do the determined task/tasks. It applies to an individual, region, group of people or a country or society as a whole.

**ii. Dynamics of Empowerment:** Analyzing the types and stages in empowerment is empowerment dynamics.

**A. Types of Empowerment:** There are three types of empowerment. They are:

1. Social Empowerment\
2. Economic Empowerment
3. Political empowerment

**1. Social Empowerment:** Social empowerment is something through which you are able to understand the things that you need, you are able to do the things that you need and you are able to understand the social environment that you are living in.

**Tools for social empowerment:** Tool for social empowerment are mainly two. They are:

- a. Education
- b. Health

**2. Economic Empowerment:** Economic empowerment means you have the economic means to realize your desires.

**Tools for Economic Empowerment:** Having opportunity to participate in production/distribution process may be by the way of employer/as a owner of economic mean or employee.

**3. Political Empowerment:** Political empowerment means you have power to get political power.

**Tools for Political empowerment:** tools for political empowerment are :

- a. Social empowerment
- b. Economic empowerment **and/or**
- c. Democratic setup/Democratic society.

**B. Stages of Empowerment:** In every type (which we defined above) of empowerment there are three stages.

**1. Stages in Social Empowerment:** As we said, there are three stages in social empowerment. they are:

- a. Primary Stage
- b. Standard Stage
- c. Excellent Stage

**a. Primary Stage:** At this stage individual or group attains the knowledge and has the ability to survive i.e., at subsistence level

**b. Standard stage:** Someone seeks your help or offers you employment because of your qualification i.e., ability to understand and to do the given work or you have the knowledge and ability is above to subsistence level.

**c. Excellent Stage:** Your knowledge and ability is needed for decision making.

**2. Stages in Economic Empowerment:** Economic empowerment has three stages. They are:

- a. Subsistence Stage
- b. Comfort Stage
- c. Advanced Stage

**a. Subsistence Stage:** Yours earnings are just enough to survive yourself and family. That means you are not at all able to contribute for common cause.

**b. Comfort stage:** Yours earnings are at such a level you not only lead a comfort life but also you can contribute for common cause.

**c. Advance Stage:** Now a small portion of your earnings are enough for your luxury life and you can bear the burden of common cause at full extent.

For example in the second stage you can contribute for a political party but in third stage you can run the Political party.

In all the cases, In a group of people if at least half of them attains the said stage level it is treated as that group of people or community is said to be reached that stage.

**3. Stages in Political Empowerment:** There are three stages in political empowerment. They are:

**a. Mercy Stage****b. Dependency Stage****c. Independent Stage**

**a. Mercy Stage:** Mercy stage is a status where the person or people get political opportunity because of mercy towards that person or community. It is a sympathetic stage where forces give you opportunity of power because they sympathize with you.

**b. Dependency Stage:** At this stage you get opportunity from forces to share the power because you or your community has created some pressure on forces. Though you get opportunity to share power at this stage, still you dependent on forces as you are not the decision maker or taker. Hence it is still dependency stage.

**c. Independence Stage:** This is the stage where people decide their political destiny on their own ability and strength. They are givers not takers here. They have the power of decision making or taking.

**III. Population of Muslims:**

**i. Muslim Population in India:** As per India Census, 2011 population of Muslims around 17.2 Crore, it is 14.23 percent of India's total population and as projection on the basis of growth rate the population of Muslims in India is 18 crore in 2015 and 18.4 Crore in 2016.

**ii. Muslims in Telangana:** As per 2011 Census, Muslim population in Telangana State is about 44.7 lakh and 12.7 percent of total population. If Population in cities of Telangana is considered it even touches around 30 percent in some cities.

**IV. The Stage of Muslims in Social Empowerment:**

As per definition given above the Muslims in Telangana crossed the primary stage and they are reaching at Standard stage and they are far away from excellent stage. As per 2011 Census, literacy among Muslims is 68.5 percent. Their Gross enrolment in Higher Education is 13.8 percent and their share in total enrolment of Higher education is just 4.5 percent. Proportion of graduates to total population of Muslims at the age between 20 to 30 is 4.5 percent, 30 to 40 is 3.3 percent, between 40 to 50 is 2.8 percent and 51 and above is 2.1 percent.

**V. The Stage of Muslims in Economic Empowerment:**

Muslims in Telangana have crossed subsistence stage and entered in to second stage i.e., comfort stage. However they have to cross the second stage and reach the third stage i.e., Advance stage. Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure of a Muslims house hold of Muslims in the year 2009-10 is Rs.980.00 where for all Indians it is Rs.1163.00. In the year 2004-05 it was Rs.635.00 for Muslims and Rs.712.00 for all India. As per India Census 2011, out of total beggars 24.9 percent are Muslims. In the year 2009-10 the poverty of Muslims in rural areas is 21.7 percent and for urban areas it is 33.7 percent where as for Hindus it is 20.4 percent in rural areas and 18.5 percent in urban areas. In some states like in Uttar Pradesh poverty among Muslims is 46.1 percent and in Gujarat it is 37.6 percent. In the year 2011-12 the unemployment among Muslims in Urban areas is 3.9 percent and in rural areas it is 2.6 percent. For Hindus the same are 3.3 and 1.6 percent respectively. In the same year, the casual labour among Muslim workers is 37.3 percent for all Indians it is 35 percent.

**VI. The Stage of Muslims in Political Empowerment:**

In political empowerment, Muslim population in Telangana has crossed the Mercy stage and they are now at Dependency stage. But they have to reach the Independent stage in political empowerment. Muslims are now getting some opportunities for political power not because of the mercy of other forces but other forces fear that if this opportunity not given they (other forces) would get adverse impact. In this process Muslims are sharing the power in Telangana up to some extent. But, yet theirs is dependency stage in political empowerment, because they never in a position to take an independent decision either for the sake of their community or for the sake of society as a whole.

**VII. Concussion: How to Reach the Third Stage in Empowerment:**

**i.** To reach the third stage i.e., excellent stage in social empowerment Muslim population should concentrate on quality education and training. State should also provide reservations for Muslims in all levels and in all types of educational institutions including top institutions like IITs. Muslim population should fight for this reservation as many committees which studied the socio economic conditions of Muslims favored the reservations for Muslims.

ii. To reach the third stage i.e., advance stage in economic empowerment the Muslim population in Telangana should try for regular employment opportunities. State should give at least three acres of land to every poor Muslim household in rural areas. State shall provide industrial incentives to Muslim Micro, Small and Medium enterprises on par with SCs/STs. State should provide reservation in public and private employment for Muslims. Muslims with united fight and with voting lobby shall achieve the reservations in employment.

iii. To reach the third stage i.e., Independent stage in political empowerment in Telangana, Muslim Community have to unite with other Mercy stage sections ( like Most Backward Classes), other Dependency stage sections like Scheduled Castes(SCs), Scheduled Tribes(STs), Other Backward Classes(OBCs) and other Minorities of Telangana population. If these disempowered sections come to the power, there will be a level playing field in Governing. So the community will enjoy independent position in governing as other forces now are equal stake holders.

To reach this third stage in political empowerment Muslims should put persistent efforts to unite all the said stack holders.

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