



PERCEPTION OF MUSLIM MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS ON THEIR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN RAYALASEEMA REGION OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

Economics is an important branch of social sciences where the study is focused on three critical areas of human behaviour. Economics is a branch of economics that focuses on the relationship between social behaviour and economics. It examines how social norms, ethics, emerging popular sentiments, and other social philosophies influence consumer behaviour and shapes public buying trends. Muslim population is the third largest community in the world. India is one of the countries having the most diverse indigenous populations. Belonging to many religions like Hinduism, Islamic, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikkism and Christianity live in this country since time immemorial. Muslims constitute the largest minority community with 14 per cent population of this country. Their economic condition conditions were found very low when compare to upper community people in the society. According to this this, the researcher has found that the present economic conditions of the Muslim in four district of Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh state.

Key words: *Economic Conditions, assets, expenditure, income and saving.*

Introduction

It uses history, current events, politics, and other social sciences to predict potential results from changes to society or the economy. Social economics also referred to as socio-economics, is concerned with the relationship between social and economic factors within society. These factors influence how a particular group or socio-economic class behaves within the society, including their actions as consumers. Different socio-economic classes may have different priorities regarding how they use their funds. In general, it analyses how societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local or regional economy, or the global economy.

Economic, social and cultural rights are part of the body of human rights law that developed in the aftermath of World War II. Human rights law includes all economic and social rights, as well as civil and political rights like the right to free speech and the right to a fair trial. These rights are deeply intertwined: for example, the right to speak freely means little without basic education, the right to vote means little if you are suffering from starvation. Similarly, the right to work means little if you are not allowed to meet and assemble in groups to discuss work conditions.

Review of Literature

Radhika Kapur. (2019) in an article stated that education is regarded as an only mechanism that leads to social, economic, political and cultural development of the individuals, society and the nation. It is an instrument of change and development of the society. In the training and development of human resources, to carry out all the important activities, education plays an imperative part. Amongst all the religious communities, Muslims are in the least educated section of the Indian society. There are number of reasons that contribute towards the backwardness of Muslim communities. The main purpose of this research paper is to look into the problems and educational needs of Muslim women. Educational attainment amongst the Muslim women is low, the main reasons are, existence of large families, unawareness regarding the significance of education, lack of connection between madarsa education and



modern education, conditions of poverty, possession of negative attitudes towards the education of girls, security of girls and so forth.

Moumita Hazra (2018), in her study says that the word ‘women’ plays many roles in our society. A woman is the generator and also a destroyer. She is the producer of a new generation and also a transformer of the vast society. Women constitute almost half of the population of the world. Women of our country comprise a large proportion of workforce and their social status also rising in this 21st century. Unfortunately, women are suppressed socially and economically in this patriarchal society for years. So, education for women is the best way to improve their health nutrition and economical status in the society. Education is the only treasure of a woman to empower themselves in the society. Education becomes one of the pivotal concerns for all persons while addressing human right and development. While historically there has always been a gap between the education of boys and girls, especially in the Muslim family of our country India. Equality and empowerment of women both are necessary to bring about an egalitarian human society. The present study thus aimed to discuss the present educational status of Muslim women in India.

Haneefa, M. A. (2018) in his study, the researcher opined that, due to the formation of socio-cultural organisations under the banner of religion, and the establishment of educational institutions under such organisations helped the community to act together against the long-standing discrimination prevailing in the field of education. However, one flip side of such educational institutions is that separate religious and caste-based educational institutions for each community could further increase cultural polarisation. Students will go through one of their most-influential life stages without ever having had the chance to make friends with peers from other religions, castes, and communities, leading to the formation of exclusive friendship circle based on one's own religious and caste identities, which would further entrench communal stereotypes and feelings of insularity.

Objectives of the study

The present paper reveals that the conceptual framework of Muslim and their development and also economic conditions of the selected Muslim Minorities in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh

Methodology

This study is based on primary and secondary data. The sources that are available for the study on the subject may be broadly divided into.....official reports, district Gazetteers, Madras presidency district Manuals, Backward class Commission reports, Sachar Commission reports, Newspapers, journals. A.P. State archives records, Administrative reports and census reports. The study will also make use of the district level data related to Muslims contained in revenue records and local board records. The study also looks into secondary sources such as published books and articles relevant to the topic, and other published and unpublished theses on Muslims and their status in Andhra Pradesh.

The primary data will be collected from the sample Muslim respondents by participant observation. The data will consist of the socio-economic setting, understanding and participation in developmental programmes, changes in lifecycle activities, and their traditional laws, which will be examined carefully from the selected Muslim households in one district each region of Andhra Pradesh.

The selection of sample Muslim respondents will be possible only after careful examination of the social living and problems of the Muslims in the study area in each district. Participant observation and interview schedule will be administered for collecting correct and relevant information covering the



households of Muslims. informal discussions will also be made with Muslims and their community leaders at their respective houses and community halls. Purposive interviews will also be conducted for ensuring cross-checking of the data.

Results

Table 1, Monthly income of the select sample respondents in Rayalaseema Region

S. No	Income group	Anantapuramu	Chittoor	Kurnool	YSR Kadapa
1	Rs. 5000-Rs.10000	48 (40.00)	90 (75.00)	72 (60.00)	52 (43.00)
2	Rs.10000-Rs.15000	38 (32.00)	16 (13.00)	25 (21.00)	24 (20.00)
3	Rs.15000-Rs.20000	24 (20.00)	08 (07.00)	13 (11.00)	19 (16.00)
4	Rs.20000 and above	10 (08.00)	06 (05.00)	10 (08.00)	13 (11.00)
	Total	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)

Source: Compiled data from field survey

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to Colum total

Sufficient income is influencing on fulfilment of every family members needs and wants. So, it is a valuable component especially in commercial world. Hence, the researcher has stressed on income levels of selected sample Muslim households in rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The income levels were classified into four groups- i.e., between Rs. 5000-Rs.10000, Rs.10000-Rs.15000, Rs.15000-Rs.20000, and above Rs. 20000 respectively.

It can be found from the table that 40 per cent of the Muslim respondents income range is Rs. 5000-Rs.10000, 32 per cent of the respondents income ranges is Rs. 10000-Rs.15000, 20 per cent of the respondent were noticed that Rs. 15000-Rs.20000 and only 8 per cent of the respondents income is above Rs. 20000 in Anantapuramu district respectively. While Chittoor district- majority of the Muslim households income ranges from Rs. 5000-Rs.10000, followed by 13 per cent of the respondents income ranges from Rs. 10000-Rs.15000, 7 per cent of them Rs. 15000-Rs.20000, and five per cent of them is above Rs. 20000.

It is further found that the 60 per cent of them getting income ranges from Rs. 5000-Rs.10000 and 21 per cent of the respondents income ranges from Rs. 10000-Rs. 15000 by the Kurnool district and among YSR Kadapa district Muslim respondents were noticed that 43 per cent of them getting Rs. 5000-Rs. 10000 and 20 per cent of them Rs. 10000-Rs.15000 and 16 per cent of them ranges from Rs. 15000-Rs. 20000 respectively.

It clearly concluded from the table that average income of the sample respondents was noticed that the Rs.10000 per month respectively.



Table 2, saving attitude of rayalaseema region Muslim households in the study

S.No	Saving	Anantapuramu	Chittoor	Kurnool	YSR Kadapa
1	Banks	24 (20.00)	32 (27.00)	37 (28.00)	37 (31.00)
2	LIC	18 (15.00)	19 (16.00)	18 (15.00)	20 (17.00)
3	Postal Deposits	12 (10.00)	15 (12.00)	13 (11.00)	19 (16.00)
4	Chits	23 (19.00)	23 (19.00)	23 (19.00)	12 (10.00)
5	Gold	27 (22.00)	21 (18.00)	26 (22.00)	20 (17.00)
6	Cash at home	06 (05.00)	10 (08.00)	06 (05.00)	11 (09.00)
	Total	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)

Source: Compiled data from field survey

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to Colum total

Saving attitude is better decision among the people for future purpose. It can be shows that what are the various saving avenues in the rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. It is further found that the Muslim population have been choosing various saving/investment avenues in the select four districts namely Anantapuramu, Chittoor, Kurnool and YSR Kadapa district and saving avenues such as Banks, Life Insurance Corporation, Postal Deposits, Chits, Gold and Keep cash at home etc. It is clearly demonstrated that 20 per cent of the Muslim respondents which are belong to Anantapuramu, 27 per cent of the Chittoor district respondents, 28 per cent of the Kurnool district households, and 31 per cent of the YSR Kadapa district respondents have been saving amount in nearest banks, 15 per cent of Anantapuramu respondents, 16 per cent of the Chittoor district households, 15 per cent of the Kurnool households and 17 per cent of the YSR Kadapa district respondents have reported that they have been saving amount in term life insurance policies.

It is quite interestingly found that 22 per cent (Anantapuramu), 18 per cent (Chittoor), 22 per cent (Kurnool) and 17 per cent (YSR Kadapa) respondents have purchased gold and followed by Chits by the selected respondents and less percentage of the respondents have been keeping cash at their homes in the study area.

Table 3, Monthly consumption expenditure on food items of the sample respondents

S.No	Consumption	Anantapuramu	Chittoor	Kurnool	YSR Kadapa
1	<Rs.1500	24 (20.00)	37 (31.00)	31 (26.00)	26 (22.00)
2	Rs.1501-Rs.3000	42 (35.00)	30 (25.00)	35 (29.00)	23 (19.00)
3	Rs.3001-Rs.4500	31 (26.00)	27 (22.00)	29 (24.00)	33 (28.00)
4	Rs.4501-Rs.6000	16 (13.00)	19 (16.00)	18 (15.00)	13 (11.00)



5	Above Rs.6000	07 (06.00)	07 (06.00)	07 (06.00)	24 (20.00)
	Total	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)

Source: Compiled data from field survey

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to Colum total

The table says that the monthly consumption amount for food items by the selected Muslim minority households in the Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh. Major portion of the income were allocated for food items by the every families because of basic needs of human being in every society. It is noticed that 20 per cent (Anantapuramu), 31 per cent (Chittoor), 26 per cent (Kurnool) and 22 per cent (Chittoor), 29 per cent (Kurnool) and 19 per cent.

Table 4, Expenditure on non-food items by muslim households in the study

S.No	Amount	Anantapuramu	Chittoor	Kurnool	YSR Kadapa
1	<Rs.3000	24 (20.00)	22 (18.00)	23 (19.00)	36 (30.00)
2	Rs.3001-Rs.5000	36 (30.00)	24 (20.00)	30 (25.00)	25 (21.00)
3	Rs.5001-Rs.7000	26 (22.00)	31 (26.00)	29 (24.00)	22 (18.00)
4	Rs.7001-Rs.9000	24 (20.00)	26 (22.00)	25 (21.00)	15 (13.00)
5	Above Rs.9000	10 (08.00)	17 (14.00)	13 (11.00)	22 (18.00)
	Total	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)

Source: Compiled data from field survey

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to Colum total

The table demonstrated that the expenditure of select muslim households on non-food items in the study area. it can be clearly shows that 30 per cent of the muslim respondents have been expenses amount ranges from Rs. 3001 to Rs.5000 for non-food itmes, followed by 22 per cent of them Rs. 5001-Rs.7000, 20 per cent of them have come under the both group of amount less than Rs. 3000 and Rs.7001 –Rs. 9000 and finally 8 per cent of the respondents have been expenses morethan Rs. 9000 in Anantpauramu district of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh.

In case of chittoor district muslim respondents have found that 26 per cent of the respondents non-food items expenses ranges from Rs.5001- Rs. 7000, 22 per cent of them noticed that Rs. 7001- Rs.9000, 20 per cent of the respondents have come under Rs. 3001- Rs. 5000 and 18 per cent have been expenses less than Rs. 3000. While another district, i.e., Kurnool, majority of the respondents (25 per cent) have been expenses amount ranges from Rs. 3001-Rs. 5000, followed by Rs. 5001-Rs. 7000, Rs. 7001-Rs.9000, less than Rs. 3000 and above Rs. 9000 per month.



In the last district, majority of the sample respondents have been expenses on non-food items is less than Rs.3000 per month, followed by Rs.3001-Rs.5000, Rs.5001-Rs.7000, and Rs.7001-Rs.9000 respectively. Overall conclusions from the study that highest amount were expenses for non-food items by Chittoor, YSR Kadapa district and Kurnool district muslim in the study area.

Table 5, Details of movable assets owned by the Muslim respondents in the rayalaseema region

S.No	Movable assets	Anantapuramu	Chittoor	Kurnool	YSR Kadapa
1	Television	120 (100.00)	120 (100.00)	120 (100.00)	120 (100.00)
2	Mobile	119 (99.00)	115 (96.00)	118 (98.00)	120 (100.00)
3	Gas stove	98 (82.00)	91 (76.00)	95 (79.00)	103 (86.00)
4	Refrigerator	49 (41.00)	46 (38.00)	38 (32.00)	34 (28.00)
5	Washing machine	44 (37.00)	28 (23.00)	35 (29.00)	28 (24.00)
6	Other furniture	32 (27.00)	28 (23.00)	37 (31.00)	41 (34.00)

Source: Compiled data from field survey

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to Colum total

The details of movable assets owned by the Muslim respondents in the rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh state. It can be found from the study that the movable assets were noticed that television, mobile, gas stove, refrigerator, washing machine and other furniture in the study area. it is further noticed that all sample respondents in selected districts have television, in all most all respondents having mobile phones in all district of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh.

While, incase of another movable assets like gas stove, 82 per cent of the Anantapuramu, 76 per cent of Chittoor, 79 per cent of Kurnool district and 86 per cent of YSR Kadapa district respondents have, 41 per cent of the Anantapuramu district, 38 per cent of the Chittoor, 32 per cent of Kurnool distinct, 28 per cent of the YSR Kadapa district have refrigerator, and also little per cent of the respondents have washing machine and other furniture's in the study area.

Table 6, Particulars of fixed assets owned by the selected respondents

S.No	Assets	Anantapuramu	Chittoor	Kurnool	YSR Kadapa
1	Agricultural land	28 (23.00)	13 (11.00)	20 (17.00)	25 (21.00)
2	Residential plots	26 (22.00)	23 (19.00)	24 (20.00)	31 (26.00)
3	Fixed deposits	11 (09.00)	07 (06.00)	08 (07.00)	16 (13.00)
4	No assets	55 (46.00)	77 (64.00)	67 (56.00)	48 (40.00)
	Total	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)	120 (100)

Source: Compiled data from field survey

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to Colum total



The particulars of permanent assets owned by the select Muslim sample respondents in Andhra Pradesh state. It is exhibited that 23 per cent of Anantapuramu district, 11 per cent of the Chittoor district, 17 per cent of the Kurnool district, 21 per cent of the YSR Kadapa district of Muslim respondents have agricultural land, and 23 per cent of the Anantapuramu, 19 per cent of the Chittoor, 20 per cent of the Kurnool and 26 per cent of the YSR Kadapa district of sample respondents having residential plots, and less per cent of the respondents have fixed deposits in all sample district.

It clearly noticed that the more than 40 per cent of the respondents do not have any permanent assets in select four district of Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh.

Conclusions

The economic condition of the Muslim Minorities in Rayalaseema region. The present paper highlighted economic factors which are improve the Muslim respondents economic status. Muslim have been working in various organised and unorganised sector and meet their needs and wants in the society. The study proved that their economic conditions were found positive growth because various development initiatives were implemented by the both state and central government.

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