



IJEAST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY



VOLUME : 4 ISSUE : 10 Print / Issue Publication Date: 09-Apr-2020



ISSN : 2455-2143



DOI : 10.33564/IJEAST.2020.v04i10.058

Indexed In



WWW.IJEAST.COM

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OVERVIEW: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENT IN EMPOWERMENT OF MUSLIM MINORITIES IN INDIA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON 14 DECEMBER 2018)

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Abstract - ‘Sab ka Sath-Sabka Vikas ‘ under this regime several initiatives taken by the NDA Government under different commission stated there pursuance of recommendation for welfare of Minorities. "Baseer et al.(2015)" The present paper deals with the comprehensive overview of The Ministry of Minority Affairs Their Achievement In Empowerment Of Minorities In India. It covers initiatives taken by Govt. For Muslim and Other Minorities Viz Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis. This paper also focus on various achievement of Government like Like Skill Development through Huner haat, For Education "Taleem-o-Tarbiyat" programme with Pilot Project, Haj- This time Haj 2018 has been made 100% digital/online, Waqf –various programmes related with waqf, Dargah Ajmer-Mushaira, Pradhanmantri Jan Vikas Karykram, Secularism & Empowerment, Swachchhta and Mushairas on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Some of initiatives will not work like a haj for women without Mehram it is not allow in Islam, Some initiatives Predict for future not acted in Present. This achievement get in particular region not in all region of India. Lets hope this achievement will work out on other part of India. Indian's Minorities will get benefited and India Become Known as 'Developed Country'.

The Minorities the world over in General and India in particular are confronted with a myriad of problems and

challenges that centre around, their physical security, identity and cultural autonomy due to efforts of assimilation by the majority community.

Minorities constitute India's almost 20% population. And they are educationally, socially and economically backward. Where almost 14% Muslim Minority "Sacchar Committee Report et al(2006)". They are largest minority, or the major Minority, ironically worst hit educationally,

Economically and politically. The Literacy rate is 58% as a whole," Dr. Akhtarul Islam and Diganta Biswas,et al(2015)" It is proven by high level committee like the Sacchar Committee and Mishra Commission appointed by Prime Minister of India.

I. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main Objective of this study is:

- To get an overview about the role of government in empowerment of Muslims in India.

From the UPA'S, Inclusive Growth, era to NDA, Sab Ka Sab ka vikas, regim several initiatives are taken in pursuance of recommendation of the Sacchar Committee and Mishra Commission " M. A. Muqtadir et al(2015)" Whereas Government of India, Ministry of Minority Affair Display Their Achievements and Initiatives On 14 December 2018 (**Press Information Bureau Government Of India**) The Ministry of Minority Affairs took a number of initiatives in



the year 2018 for the welfare of the Minorities in the country. These, among others, include Skill Development, Education, Haj, Waqf, Dargah Ajmer, Pradhanmantri Jan Vikas Karykram (earlier Multi Sectoral Development Programme), Secularism & Empowerment, Swachchhta and Mushairas on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

1-Skill Development: The Ministry of Minority Affairs organized several “Hunar Haats” in the country including at New Dehli ,Allahabad, Pondicherry and Mumbai. In the coming days, “Hunar Haat” will be organised at Mumbai, New Delhi and Goa. More Than 1 lakh 50 thousand artisans and people associated with them have been provided employment and employment opportunities during about last one year through “Hunar Haat”. . “Government of India et al (2006,13)”

2-Education:The Ministry of Minority Affairs has implemented a scheme namely “ Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates and students belonging to Minority communities” all over the country including North Eastern States, under which, free coaching is provided to students belonging to six notified Minority communities through selected or empanelled coaching institutions for preparation of qualifying examinations for admission in technical and professional courses and competitive examinations for recruitment to Group “A” , “B” and “C” services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State governments including public sector undertakings, banks, insurance companies etc. The Ministry has organised “Taleem-o-Tarbiyat” programme at Anjuman-a-Islam Girls High School at Bandra, Mumbai. The Ministry has launched a pilot project for minority Cyber Gram for digital literacy in a minority dominated village Chandauli in Alwar district of Rajasthan.

The Ministry implements various schemes for pursuing higher research and institutions of National importance for minority students, though there is no specific skill scheme for minority youth to facilitate their entry into the areas of higher research and institutions of national importance.

The Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme is awarded for pursuing professional and technical courses, at under-graduate and post-graduate levels, in institutions recognized by the appropriate authority. The Ministry, in collaboration with Jamia Millia Islamia University, has organised residential training programme for 40 Madarsa teachers and distributed certificates after completion of training.

The Ministry, distributed certificates to those students who have been successful in “Bridge Course”, jointly conducted by Ministry of Minority Affairs and Jamia Millia Islamia, for school drop outs and those students who are pursuing their studies in Madarsas.

The Ministry launched the country's first "National Scholarship Portal Mobile App" (NSP Mobile App) in New Delhi on 13 September, 2018.

On 1stOctober, 2018, Union Minister for Minority Affairs first world class educational institute being established at Kohraipali village of Alwar district in Rajasthan. This educational institution will start functioning in 2020. The Rajasthan Government has given 15 acres of land in Kohrapipali village for this educational institute. World class skill development centre, educational facilities for primary to higher studies, Ayurveda and Unani science and sports facilities will be established here. 40% reservation is proposed for girls in this institution. “Government of India et al (2006,13)”

3- Haj: Haj pilgrimage through sea route can be started in the coming years. This time Haj 2018 has been made 100% digital/online. For the first time about 1300 Muslim women from India went to Haj without “Mehram” (male companion). Separate accommodation and transport was arranged for these women Haj pilgrims in Saudi Arabia. For the first time more than 100 female Haj Assistants were deployed in Saudi Arabia to assist women Haj pilgrims. India’s Haj Quota Increased for the second consecutive year and for the first time after the Independence, record number of 1 lakh 75 thousand 25 Haj Pilgrims from India went for Haj 2018 that too without Haj subsidy. . “Government of India et al (2006,13)”

4-Waqf: The Ministry of Minority Affairs has decided to award those “Mutawallis” who will perform well in management of waqf properties to ensure utilization of these properties for upliftment of the society especially educational empowerment of girls. Central Waqf Council is providing financial help to state waqf boards for digitization of records so that state waqf boards can complete the task within time. The Minority Affairs Ministry will construct schools, colleges, ITIs, skill development centers, multi-purpose community centres “Sadbhav Mandap”, “Hunar Hub”, hospitals, business centre etc on waqf properties across the country.

As per provisions of section 32 of the Waqf Act 1995 as amended, general superintendence of all auqaf in a State is vested with the State Waqf Board (SWB) and the Waqf Board is empowered to manage the waqf property and take legal action against unauthorized occupation and encroachment of such properties. The Central Waqf Council (CWC) has decided to provide training to women for their empowerment in the trades of i) Tailoring & Knitting ii) Food Processing iii) Embroidery and iv) Cloth Printing and accordingly, proposals have been invited. The CWC has also decided to provide financial support for coaching of muslim students for competitive examinations for jobs through the coaching centers of Jamia Millia Islamia for 50 students for Civil Services and Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh for 100 students i.e. 50 for Civil Services and 50 for SSC-CGL/Bank PO examinations.



Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) is implementing Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for girls belonging to minorities for classes 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th. . “Government of India et al (2006,13)”

5- Dargah Ajmer: Union Minister for Minority Affairs emphasised the philosophy of Sufism spreads the thoughts of peace and harmony. . “Government of India et al (2006,13)”

6- Pradhanmantri Jan Vikas Karykram (earlier Multi Sectoral Development): PMJVK has been proved to be a milestone in the direction of socio-economic-educational empowerment of Minorities and other weaker sections of the society. During the last 4 years, under PMJVK, 16 Degree Colleges, 1992 School Buildings, 37,123 Additional Classrooms, 1147 Hostels, 173 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), 48 Polytechnics, 38,753 Anganwadi Centres, 3,48,624 IAY (PMAY) houses, 323 Sadbhavna Mandaps, 73 Residential Schools, 494 Market sheds, 17,397 drinking water facilities etc have been constructed by the Central Government in the Minority concentrated areas. “Government of India et al (2006,13)”

8- Mushaira: The Ministry of Minority Affairs, organised “Mushaira”, on 6 October, 2018 based on the themes of teachings and principles of Mahatma Gandhi as a part of Central Government’s decision to commemorate 150th Birth Anniversary of the Father of the Nation in New Delhi. On 26th October, 2018. A large number of people from political, social and other fields, intellectuals and youths were present and encouraged the performing poets. “Government of India et al (2006,13)”

II. CONCLUSION

No Drought Government of India Taken all efforts to develop Minorities in all Manner. They also try to take them in to main stream for that all possible initiatives and facilities were made but need to aware all minorities about these facilities. People not Aware about Government made different schemes and facility for them. And sometimes its not reach to them, due to corruption or other reason.

In spite of the affirmative actions taken by the Government of India, for empowerment of Muslim and other Minorities. All the states are not benefitted uniformly from these provisions, schemes and facilities provided through these affirmative actions.

Over the years the number of initiatives taken by the Government; still empowerment of Muslims is not satisfactory in terms backwardness. Therefore attention is needed for increasing their enrolment, include Skill Development, Education, Multi Sectoral Development Programmed, Secularism & Empowerment, addressing adverse socio-cultural and economic realities as these are the keys in removing backwardness of Muslims and other minorities. Need to evaluate this schemes and initiatives taken by Government for betterment of Minorities.

Some of the schemes and initiatives was predicted for future preface is not benefited in present.

This paper also highlighted benefited cities like New Delhi, Allahabad, Pondicherry and Mumbai etc. region benefited from government initiatives but other region of the Muslim minority avail to benefited which can be emulated in other parts of the country.

In any case, Muslim community has remained slow in taking advantage of government’s policies and programmes. This is largely because of their cultural ethos resulting slow progress comparison with other minorities. This makes it clear that the problems of weak development of Muslims need to be understood and treated as per the need and in an area specific manner.

For Haj Government taken initiatives like women without Maihram going to Haj Pilgrimes. But In Islam Women Alone Cannot go Haj Without Maihram, So Scheme Regarding Haj witouht Mehram Will not work. Government should have to taken some rules and regulation of Islam either it will not work.

Due to the negative attitude and low aspirations towards education, Socio-economic Status, Empowerment of these people. These issues need critical examination. However, there is an urgent need for proper monitoring and implementation of the programme. Finally, it is equally necessary for the government to create conducive and safe environment for removing the feeling of discrimination, along with education as factors for development of religious communities, particularly of Muslims, in India.

Still we can say that it will motivated and created enthusiasm among the minorities towards the development.

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