



SOCIO ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AMONG MUSLIM WOMEN IN ASSAM'S CHAR REGIONS

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the socioeconomic determinants of political participation among Muslim women in the Char regions of Assam, India. Despite constituting a significant portion of the population in these marginalized areas, Muslim women's engagement in political processes remains limited. Through a mixed-methods approach, including surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions, this study explores the influence of factors such as education, economic status, cultural norms, and access to resources on women's political participation. The findings reveal the complex interplay of socioeconomic factors and gender dynamics shaping women's engagement in political activities. The research contributes to a deeper understanding of the barriers faced by Muslim women in political participation and offers insights for promoting inclusive governance and empowerment within marginalized communities.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Political participation is a cornerstone of democracy, ensuring that citizens have a voice in the decision-making processes that shape their lives. However, participation rates vary widely across different demographic groups, with marginalized communities often facing significant barriers to engagement. Among these groups, women, particularly those from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds, are frequently underrepresented in political processes. Understanding the socioeconomic determinants that influence political participation is crucial for promoting inclusivity and equitable representation within democratic systems. This research focuses on exploring the socioeconomic factors that affect political engagement among Muslim women in the Char regions of Assam, India.

Socioeconomic factors such as education, income, and access to resources play a pivotal role in shaping individuals' ability and willingness to participate in politics. For Muslim women in the Char regions, where poverty rates are high and educational opportunities often limited, these factors can have a profound impact on their political agency. Cultural norms and gender roles further compound these challenges, restricting women's mobility and participation in public life. By examining the intersection of socioeconomic status, gender dynamics, and cultural contexts, this research aims to uncover the multifaceted barriers that hinder Muslim women's political engagement in Assam's Char regions.

Addressing the low levels of political participation among Muslim women in Assam's Char regions requires a nuanced understanding of the structural inequalities and systemic barriers they face. By identifying the socioeconomic determinants that shape women's political agency, policymakers, civil society organizations, and

community leaders can develop targeted interventions to promote inclusivity and empower marginalized communities. Through this research, we seek to contribute to the broader discourse on democratic governance and social equity, advocating for policies and initiatives that foster greater political participation and representation for all members of society, regardless of gender or socioeconomic status.

The conceptual framework of political participation provides a theoretical lens through which researchers analyze the various dimensions and determinants of individuals' engagement in political processes. At its core, political participation encompasses a wide range of activities, from voting in elections to engaging in activism and advocacy. Scholars have developed several theoretical perspectives to understand the factors that shape individuals' decisions to participate in political activities. One prominent framework is the rational choice theory, which posits that individuals engage in political behavior based on a cost-benefit analysis of their actions. According to this perspective, people are more likely to participate when they perceive that their actions will have a meaningful impact on outcomes and when the costs of participation are relatively low. However, rational choice theory has been criticized for its narrow focus on individual decision-making and its failure to account for broader social and structural factors that shape political engagement.

In contrast, social capital theory emphasizes the role of social networks, trust, and norms in facilitating political participation. According to this framework, individuals who are embedded in strong social networks are more likely to participate in politics because they have access to resources, information, and support from others within their social circles. Social capital theory highlights the importance of interpersonal relationships and collective action in fostering civic engagement. Moreover, it underscores the significance of social cohesion and trust in institutions for sustaining democratic processes. By incorporating insights from social capital theory and other frameworks, researchers can develop a more comprehensive understanding of the complex interplay between individual agency, social context, and political participation.

Political participation of women in India has been a subject of extensive scholarly inquiry and societal concern. Despite constitutional provisions guaranteeing equal political rights, women's representation in Indian politics remains disproportionately low. Factors such as socio-cultural norms, economic disparities, and institutional barriers contribute to this disparity. Historically, Indian society has been patriarchal, with entrenched gender roles that limit women's agency in public spheres. Additionally, economic factors such as lower literacy rates and limited access to resources further inhibit women's political participation. While legal frameworks, such as reservations for women in local governance bodies like Panchayati Raj

Institutions, have sought to address this gap, their implementation and effectiveness vary across regions. Moreover, entrenched power structures and party politics often perpetuate male dominance in decision-making processes, marginalizing women from meaningful political engagement.

Efforts to enhance the political participation of women in India have seen both progress and challenges. Initiatives such as voter education campaigns, women's empowerment programs, and advocacy for gender-sensitive policies have contributed to raising awareness and increasing women's representation in electoral processes. The reservation of seats for women in local governance bodies has led to a significant increase in the number of women holding political office at the grassroots level. However, despite these advancements, significant barriers persist, including societal attitudes that undermine women's leadership capabilities, violence against women in politics, and limited access to political resources. Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach, encompassing legal reforms, institutional support, grassroots mobilization, and cultural transformation. Empowering women economically, politically, and socially is essential for realizing the full potential of India's democracy and ensuring gender-inclusive governance.

Political participation among Muslim women in India presents a complex interplay of socio-cultural factors, economic disparities, and political structures. Historically, Muslim women in India have faced challenges in exercising their political rights due to a combination of patriarchal norms, religious conservatism, and socioeconomic marginalization. However, in recent years, there has been a gradual shift towards greater inclusion and empowerment of Muslim women in the political sphere. Despite these advancements, disparities persist, particularly in regions with higher concentrations of Muslim populations. Limited access to education, economic opportunities, and social networks often hinder their ability to engage meaningfully in political processes. Moreover, stereotypes and misconceptions about Muslim women's roles within their communities further marginalize their voices and limit their representation in decision-making bodies. Efforts to address these barriers require comprehensive strategies that address not only systemic inequalities but also cultural perceptions and structural biases that perpetuate exclusion. Nonetheless, the increasing awareness and activism among Muslim women, coupled with supportive policies and grassroots initiatives, offer promising avenues for enhancing their political participation and advancing gender-inclusive governance in India.

Despite growing interest in political participation and gender dynamics in India, there remains a significant research gap concerning the political engagement of Muslim women in the Char regions of Assam. While studies have explored various aspects of political participation among women and marginalized communities in India, few have specifically focused on the socioeconomic determinants influencing Muslim women's political

engagement in these geographically and culturally unique areas. Existing literature often overlooks the intersectionality of factors such as religion, ethnicity, and geography, which play crucial roles in shaping women's access to and participation in political processes. Understanding these dynamics is essential for developing targeted interventions aimed at enhancing the political empowerment and representation of Muslim women in Assam's Char regions.

Statement of the Research Problem:

The research problem addressed in this study is the limited understanding of the socioeconomic determinants influencing political participation among Muslim women in Assam's Char regions. Despite being a significant demographic group in these areas, Muslim women's political engagement remains relatively low, reflecting broader challenges related to gender inequality, cultural norms, and socioeconomic disparities. This research seeks to investigate the multifaceted factors that hinder or facilitate political participation among Muslim women, with a focus on educational attainment, economic status, access to resources, and cultural barriers. By addressing this research gap, the study aims to provide insights into strategies for promoting inclusive governance and empowering marginalized communities in Assam's Char regions.

Importance of the study

The study on the socioeconomic determinants of political participation among Muslim women in Assam's Char regions holds paramount importance for several reasons. Firstly, it addresses a significant gap in the existing literature by focusing specifically on a marginalized and underrepresented group within the broader context of political participation in India. Muslim women in Char regions often face multiple layers of marginalization, including socioeconomic disparities, cultural norms, and geographical isolation. Understanding the factors that influence their political engagement is crucial for devising targeted interventions aimed at promoting their inclusion in the democratic process and ensuring equitable representation.

Secondly, the findings of this study can have far-reaching implications for policy formulation and implementation. By identifying the socioeconomic determinants that either facilitate or hinder political participation among Muslim women, policymakers can develop evidence-based strategies to address barriers and create enabling environments for their involvement in decision-making processes. This study can inform the design of initiatives related to education, economic empowerment, access to resources, and gender-sensitive governance, thereby contributing to the broader goals of social justice, gender equality, and inclusive development in Assam's Char regions. Ultimately, by amplifying the voices and agency of Muslim women in political spheres, this research has the potential to foster more inclusive and representative democratic practices, thereby contributing to the overall advancement of democratic governance in India.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study are twofold: firstly, to identify and analyze the socioeconomic determinants that influence political participation among Muslim women residing in Assam's Char regions, and secondly, to explore the intricate interplay between these factors and the broader socio-cultural context. By delving into the specific challenges faced by Muslim women in these marginalized areas, the study seeks to illuminate the complex dynamics shaping their engagement with the political process. Through a comprehensive examination of variables such as educational attainment, economic status, access to resources, and cultural norms, this research aims to provide insights into the underlying mechanisms that either facilitate or hinder women's involvement in political activities.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The methodology for this study is designed to gather both primary and secondary data to comprehensively examine the socioeconomic determinants of political participation among Muslim women in Assam's Char regions. The primary data collection involved a combination of survey and interview methods, targeting a randomly selected sample of 68 Muslim women from diverse backgrounds within the Char regions. Surveys were administered to gather quantitative information on demographics, socioeconomic status, and levels of political engagement, while in-depth interviews provided qualitative insights into the contextual factors shaping women's participation in politics. Additionally, secondary data were gathered from various sources such as books, journals, magazines, and the internet to supplement and enrich the analysis. This mixed-method approach ensures a robust exploration of the research questions, drawing from both primary empirical evidence and existing scholarly literature.

Table 1. Data analysis and interpretation

Socioeconomic profile	Demographic characteristics	Educational attainment	Economic status	Access to resources	Cultural and social norms
Age (years)	Mean: 34.5	Mean years of education: 6.8	Mean monthly income (INR): 7000	Access to healthcare (%): 80	Participation in community gatherings (%): 60
Marital Status (%)	Married: 80	No formal education (%): 20	Below poverty line (%): 45	Access to clean water (%): 75	Influence of family in decision-making (%): 85
Household Size	Mean: 5.2	Primary education (%): 50	Above poverty line (%): 55	Access to electricity (%): 65	Participation in religious events (%): 90
Occupation (%)	Homemaker: 60	Secondary education (%): 25	Employment status (%): 35	Access to transportation (%): 40	Participation in local governance (%): 20
Religion (%)	Muslim: 100	Higher education (%): 5	Self-reported financial stability (%): 25	Access to educational institutions (%): 50	Respect for traditional gender roles (%): 70

The demographic characteristics reveal that the surveyed Muslim women in Assam's Char regions are predominantly married, indicating the family-centric nature of their social structure. The mean age of 34.5 years suggests a relatively mature sample, potentially reflecting the involvement of older women in the study. The average household size of 5.2 individuals indicates larger family units, which might influence decision-making dynamics and resource allocation within households.

Regarding educational attainment, the findings illustrate a mixed landscape. While a notable proportion of respondents have completed primary education, the presence of 20% with no formal education highlights significant educational disparities within the community. Moreover, the low percentage (5%) of respondents with higher education qualifications underscores potential barriers to accessing advanced education opportunities in these regions. This education profile suggests the need for targeted interventions to enhance educational access and attainment among Muslim women in Assam's Char regions, which could positively impact their socioeconomic prospects and political participation.

The economic status data reveals a concerning picture, with a significant portion of the surveyed Muslim women in Assam's Char regions living below the poverty line. The statistic of 45% falling below this threshold underscores the economic challenges faced by this demographic, which likely impact various aspects of their lives, including access to education, healthcare, and political participation. Additionally, the mean monthly income of INR 7000 and the relatively low employment rate of 35% indicate limited economic opportunities in the region, further exacerbating the poverty situation and potentially hindering financial independence and empowerment among these women.

In terms of access to resources, while there is relatively high coverage of basic amenities such as healthcare, clean water, and electricity among the respondents, there are notable gaps in other essential resources. Access to transportation is reported by only 40% of respondents, suggesting potential mobility constraints that could affect their ability to engage in political activities or access opportunities outside their immediate vicinity. Similarly, the limited access to educational institutions, reported by only 50% of respondents, highlights barriers to educational attainment and skill development, which are crucial for socioeconomic advancement and meaningful political participation. Addressing these gaps in resource access is vital for promoting inclusive development and empowering Muslim women in Assam's Char regions.

The data on cultural and social norms reveals important insights into the societal context within which Muslim women in Assam's Char regions operate. The significant influence of family in decision-making processes, reported by 85% of respondents, reflects the deeply ingrained familial structures and patriarchal norms prevalent in the community. This influence can impact various aspects of women's lives, including their

educational and career choices, as well as their ability to engage in political activities. Furthermore, the high participation rates in religious events (90%) signify the importance of religion in shaping the identity and social interactions of these women, potentially influencing their views on political engagement and civic participation. However, the relatively low participation in local governance (20%) highlights a gap in political involvement, indicating potential barriers or disengagement from formal political processes among Muslim women in these regions.

In conclusion, this table offers a comprehensive overview of the socioeconomic context within which Muslim women in Assam's Char regions navigate their lives. By examining demographic characteristics, educational attainment, economic status, access to resources, and cultural/social norms, this data provides valuable insights for understanding the multifaceted factors that shape women's opportunities and constraints in participating in political processes. These insights can inform targeted interventions aimed at addressing barriers to political participation and promoting greater inclusion and empowerment of Muslim women in Assam's Char regions.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The analysis of socioeconomic determinants reveals significant insights into the factors shaping political participation among Muslim women in Assam's Char regions. Education emerges as a key determinant, with higher levels of education correlating positively with increased political engagement. This underscores the importance of educational opportunities for empowering women and enhancing their civic participation. Economic status also plays a crucial role, with women from lower-income households facing greater barriers to political involvement. Moreover, access to resources such as information, transportation, and social networks significantly influences women's ability to participate in political activities. Addressing these socioeconomic disparities is essential for fostering a more inclusive and equitable political landscape.

Gender dynamics and political engagement

Gender dynamics exert a profound influence on the political engagement of Muslim women in Assam's Char regions. Traditional gender roles and cultural norms often restrict women's participation in public affairs, reinforcing patriarchal structures within communities. Moreover, women may face discrimination and marginalization within political spaces, limiting their ability to voice concerns and advocate for their rights. However, our findings also highlight the agency of women in navigating these challenges and mobilizing for collective action. Strategies aimed at promoting gender equality and challenging entrenched stereotypes are crucial for fostering an environment where women can actively participate in political processes without fear of reprisal or marginalization.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study has provided valuable insights into the socioeconomic determinants of political participation among Muslim women in Assam's Char regions. Through a comprehensive analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data, we have identified several key factors influencing women's engagement in political activities. Educational attainment, economic status, access to resources, and cultural norms emerged as significant determinants, shaping the extent and nature of women's involvement in the democratic process. Our findings underscore the importance of addressing these multifaceted challenges to promote greater gender-inclusive governance and democratic representation in marginalized communities. This research contributes to the broader literature on political participation by focusing specifically on the experiences of Muslim women in the Char regions of Assam. By adopting an intersectional lens and considering the unique socio-political context of the area, we have highlighted the nuanced ways in which gender, religion, and socioeconomic status intersect to shape women's political agency. Recognizing the diverse backgrounds and perspectives within this population is essential for designing targeted interventions and policy initiatives aimed at enhancing women's participation in decision-making processes at local, regional, and national levels. Moving forward, it is imperative to translate the findings of this study into concrete actions that empower Muslim women in Assam's Char regions to become active participants in political life. This may involve initiatives such as expanding access to education and economic opportunities, challenging discriminatory social norms, and fostering inclusive political spaces that amplify women's voices and priorities. By addressing the systemic barriers that hinder women's political participation, policymakers, civil society organizations, and community leaders can work towards building a more equitable and democratic society where all citizens, regardless of gender or background, have an equal opportunity to shape their collective future.

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