

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †1859
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.03.2016**

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF MUSLIMS

†1859. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVIPAATLE:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding economic conditions of Muslim community in the country including Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, whether the Government proposes to conduct any such survey in the near future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI)**

(a) to (d): The Government had constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retired) Rajinder Sachar to gather data/ information for preparation of a comprehensive report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India. The Committee submitted its report (popularly known as Sachar Committee Report) on 17th November, 2006. The salient findings of this Report are at **Annexure-I**.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs has not conducted any specific survey recently. However, as per Census 2011 data, Muslim community has shown a Work Participation Rate of 32.6 [Work participation rate (Males)- 49.5; Work participation rate (Females)- 14.8]. As per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey (NSS Report No. 568: Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India), the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 33.9 while Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Proportion Unemployed (PU) are 32.8 and 1.0 respectively for Muslims in the country during 2011-12. The State-wise details, along with Chhattisgarh, are at **Annexure-II**.

Annexure-I referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No. †1859 for 09.03.2016 asked by Shrimati Kamla Devi Paatile regarding 'Economic Condition of Muslims'.

SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE SACHAR COMMITTEE REPORT, SUBMITTED ON 17TH NOVEMBER, 2006

(I) Education:

- (a) The literacy rate among Muslims was 59.1%, which was below the national average of 64.8%.
- (b) The mean years of schooling (MYS) is lower compared to the average MYS for all children.
- (c) 25% of Muslim children in the age of 6 - 14 year age group have either never attended school or have dropped out.
- (d) The majority of Muslim girls and boys fail in their matriculation examination or drop out before that.
- (e) Less than 4% of Muslims are graduates or diploma holders compared to about 7% of the population aged 20 years and above.
- (f) There is a strong desire and enthusiasm for education among Muslim women and girls across the board.
- (g) Schools beyond primary level are few in Muslim localities. Exclusive schools for girls are fewer.
- (h) Lack of hostel facilities is a limiting factor, especially for girls.
- (i) Muslim parents are not averse to modern or mainstream education and to sending their children to affordable Government schools. They do not necessarily prefer to send children to madarasas. However, the access to government schools for Muslim children is limited.

(ii) Skill development

- (a) Skill development initiatives for those who have not completed school education may be particularly relevant for some sections of Muslims given their occupational structure.
- (b) The skill demands in the manufacturing and service sectors are changing continuously and youth with middle school education would meet these needs.
- (c) A rehabilitation package for innovative re-skilling and for upgrading the occupational structure in the wake of liberalization is seen as an urgent need.

(iii) Employment and economic opportunities:

- (a) Self-employment is the main source of income of Muslims. They are engaged more in self-employed manufacturing and trade activities compared to others.
- (b) The share of Muslim workers engaged in street vending is the highest. More than 12 per cent of Muslim male workers are engaged in street vending as compared to the national average of less than 8 per cent.
- (c) The percentage of women Muslim workers undertaking work within their own homes is much larger at 70 per cent compared to all workers at 51 per cent.
- (d) The share of Muslims in the total workers engaged in the tobacco and textiles/garment related industries are quite significant.
- (e) The share of Muslim workers in production related activities and transport equipment operation is much higher at 34%, as against 21% of all workers.

- (f) More than 16 per cent of Muslims were engaged as sales workers, while the national average was only about 10 per cent.
- (g) While the participation of Muslim workers is relatively higher in production and sales related occupations, their participation was relatively lower in professional, technical, clerical and to some extent managerial work.
- (h) Muslims, by and large, are engaged in the unorganized sector of the economy and have to bear the brunt of liberalization.
- (i) The participation of Muslims in regular salaried jobs is much less than workers of other socio-religious categories.
- (j) Muslims are relatively more vulnerable in terms of conditions of work as their concentration in informal sector employment is higher and their job conditions, even among regular workers, are less for Muslims than those of other socio-religious communities.
- (k) Percentage of households availing banking facilities is much lower in villages where the share of Muslim population is high.

(iv) Poverty and development

- (a) About 38 % of Muslims in urban areas and 27 % in rural areas live below the poverty level.
- (b) Muslims are concentrated in locations with poor infrastructure facilities. This affects their access to basic services like education, health facilities, transport, etc.
- (c) About a third of small villages with high concentration of Muslims do not have any educational institutions.
- (d) There is a scarcity of medical facilities in larger villages with a substantial Muslim concentration. About 40% of large villages with a substantial Muslim concentration do not have any medical facilities.
- (e) Muslim concentration villages are not well served with pucca roads.
- (f) Policies to deal with the relative deprivation of the Muslims in the country should sharply focus on inclusive development and mainstreaming of the community while respecting diversity.

(v) Social conditions

- (a) A community-specific factor for low educational achievement is that Muslims do not see education as necessarily translating into formal employment.
- (b) The Muslim population shows an increasingly better sex ratio compared with other socio-religious communities.
- (c) Infant and childhood mortality among Muslims is slightly lower than the average.
- (d) There has been a large decline in fertility in all the religious groups including Muslims.

Annexure-II referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No. †1859 for 09.03.2016 asked by Shrimati Kamla Devi Paatile regarding 'Economic Condition of Muslims'.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Proportion Unemployed (PU) (in per cent) in usual status (ps+ss) for Muslims for each State/UT during 2011-12

State/UT	LFPR, WPR & PU (in per cent) for Muslims		
	LFPR	WPR	PU
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	37.6	35.5	2.1
Arunachal Pradesh	40.3	40.0	0.3
Assam	31.9	30.9	1.0
Bihar	25.2	23.7	1.5
Chhattisgarh	39.0	37.1	1.9
Delhi	39.2	35.8	3.4
Goa	32.9	32.6	0.2
Gujarat	36.0	35.7	0.3
Haryana	32.3	31.2	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	49.7	49.0	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir	36.8	35.2	1.6
Jharkhand	32.6	32.0	0.6
Karnataka	39.6	38.9	0.7
Kerala	29.0	26.6	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	31.4	30.8	0.6
Maharashtra	35.8	35.2	0.6
Manipur	30.9	30.5	0.3
Meghalaya	45.2	45.0	0.2
Mizoram	51.6	51.1	0.5
Nagaland	39.4	35.0	4.5
Odisha	39.5	37.5	2.0
Punjab	33.8	32.6	1.2
Rajasthan	36.8	36.2	0.6
Sikkim	55.9	55.9	0.0
Tamil Nadu	35.2	34.1	1.1
Tripura	39.9	36.5	3.4
Uttarakhand	31.8	31.3	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	30.6	30.0	0.6
West Bengal	40.1	39.0	1.1
A & N Islands	29.5	28.9	0.6
Chandigarh	48.5	48.5	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.8	29.8	0.0
Daman & Diu	41.8	41.8	0.0
Lakshadweep	38.0	32.6	5.5
Puducherry	31.3	30.4	0.8
all-India	33.9	32.8	1.0

Source: NSS Report No. 568: Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India

Note: 1. Telangana was not a separate State during the NSSO survey periods July 2011-June 2012.

2. for some of the State/ UTs, estimates of LFPR, WPR and PU may be subject to high sampling error owing to inadequate sample size.