

belonging to the notified minority communities in Rajasthan during 2012-13 are as under :

Sl. No.	Scholarship Scheme	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship	199885	22.56
2.	Post-matric Scholarship	23167	15.35
3.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	2519	6.73
4.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	83*	No State-wise Release
TOTAL		225654	44.64

\* Achievement for 2012-13 is being finalised.

#### **Job and educational opportunities for Muslim minorities**

3051. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the socio-economic and educational status of the Muslim minority is very low in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken by Government to increase their job and educational opportunities; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) and (b) A High Level Committee, constituted 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 has indicated in its report that the Muslim community lags behind the mainstream in social, economic and educational sectors. The salient features of the findings of Sachar Committee are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As a follow up of recommendations of Sachar Committee and in order to increase job and educational opportunities for Muslims and other notified minorities, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has taken following actions:

- (i) Under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, promotion and enhancement of access to credit under Priority Sector Lending, opening of more branches of Banks in minority concentration areas. 15% allocation under Aajeevika (erstwhile Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana) and 15% allocation under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) have been ensured.
- (ii) Extension of term-loans and micro-finance at concessional interest rates for the minorities living double below the poverty line for self-employment through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
- (iii) Promotional vocational training programmes for minorities by NMDFC.
- (iv) Opening of ITIs and polytechnics in minority concentration areas in order to equip the minorities to face market competition and challenges.
- (v) Implementation of scholarships schemes from Class-1 up to Ph.D. level and for technical courses, opening of schools and additional class-rooms in existing schools in minority concentration areas, development of infrastructure in schools run by Non-Governmental organizations, modernization of Madarasas etc.

*Statement*

*Salient findings of the Sachar Committee*

**(I) Education:**

- (i) The literacy rate among Muslims was 59.1%, which was below the national average of 64.8%.
- (ii) The mean years of schooling (MYS) is lower compared to the average MYS for all children.
- (iii) 25% of Muslim children in the age of 6 — 14 year age group have either never attended school or have dropped out.
- (iv) The majority of Muslim girls and boys fail in their matriculation examination or drop out before that.

- (v) Less than 4% of Muslims are graduates or diploma holders compared to about 7% of the population aged 20 years and above.
- (vi) There is a strong desire and enthusiasm for education among Muslim women and girls across the board.
- (vii) Schools beyond primary level are few in Muslim localities. Exclusive schools for girls are fewer.
- (viii) Lack of hostel facilities is a limiting factor, especially for girls.
- (ix) 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:**

- (i) Skill development initiatives for those who have not completed school education may be particularly relevant for some sections of Muslims given their occupational structure.
- (ii) The skill demands in the manufacturing and service sectors are changing continuously and youth with middle school education would meet these needs.
- (iii) 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:**

- (i) Self-employment is the main source of income of Muslims. They are engaged more in self-employed manufacturing and trade activities compared to others.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.

- (iv) The share of Muslims in the total workers engaged in the tobacco and textiles/garment related industries are quite significant.
- (v) The share of Muslim workers in production related activities and transport equipment operation is much higher at 34%, as against 21% of all workers.
- (vi) More than 16 per cent of Muslims were engaged as sales workers, while the national average was only about 10 per cent.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Muslims, by and large, are engaged in the unorganized sector of the economy and have to bear the brunt of liberalization.
- (ix) The participation of Muslims in regular salaried jobs is much less than workers of other socio-religious categories.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) Percentage of households availing banking facilities is much lower in villages where the share of Muslim population is high.

**(IV) Poverty and development:**

- (i) About 38 % of Muslims in urban areas and 27 % in rural areas live below the poverty level.
- (ii) Muslims are concentrated in locations with poor infrastructure facilities. This affects their access to basic services like education, health facilities, transport, etc.
- (iii) About a third of small villages with high concentration of Muslims do not have any educational institutions.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Muslim concentration villages are not well served with pucca roads.

- (vi) 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:**

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

**Encroachment of wakf land in Hyderabad**

3052. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 829.35 acres of wakf lands are under encroachment in and around Hyderabad, as per the report of JPC on Wakf Boards; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken, in this regard, by Government to free the encroached lands of the Wakf Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING) : (a) The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Wakfs in its 9th Report submitted to the Parliament on 23rd October, 2008, had stated that an area of 81,591.40 acres of waqf land was under encroachment and Government control in Andhra Pradesh which includes the area in and around Hyderabad.

(b) The State Wakf Board is established by the respective State Government as per the provisions of Section 13 of the Wakf Act, 1995. Section 54 of the Wakf Act, 1995 provides for removal of encroachment from wakf properties by the State/UT Wakf Boards with the help of their State/UT Governments. Therefore, the details of wakf properties encroached are with the State/UT Wakf Boards and not with the Central Government. This Ministry has also written to the State/UT Waqf Boards requesting