Written Answers to

## Education among muslim women

588. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the population of Muslims among the minorities and the details thereof, State-(a) wise:
- (b) the details of new schemes started during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (c) the comparative ratio of education among Muslim women as compared to women belonging to other communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The State-wise details of population of Muslims among minorities as per the 2001 Census are given in the Statement (See below).

- (b) During last three years and the current year, the implementation of following new Central Sector schemes started, which are being implemented all over the country by the Ministry:
- (i) Nai Roshni, the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women: The Ministry has started implementation with the objective to empower and instill confidence among minority women including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, by providing knowledge. tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions at all levels.
- (ii) "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)", the Skill Development Initiative for Minorities: The scheme upgrades the skills of the minority youths in various modern/ traditional vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. The scheme guarantees minimum 75% employment of trained minority youths and out of them 50% in organized sector. Minimum 33% seats are earmarked for minority girls/ women.
- (iii) Jiyo Parsi: The scheme aims is to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population in India through advocacy and standard scientific protocol and structured interventions.

- **(iv) Padho Pardesh:** The scheme provides interest subsidy to minority students who avail loans from Banks for overseas studies for pursuing Master. M. Phil and Ph.D.
- (v) Cyber Gram: The Cybergram under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is an initiative to impart digital literacy among minority students to enable the adoption of ICT by people in key economic and social sectors. The Cybergram is being implemented in identified Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns for the purpose of MsDP.
- (vi) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development): A new scheme "USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development)" has been approved during 2014-15 to preserve rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities and build capacity of poor traditional artisans/craftsmen. The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; setting standards for traditional skills; training of the minority youths in various specific traditional arts/crafts of minorities.
- (vii) Hamari Dharohar: It is a new scheme approved during 2014-15 to preserve rich heritage of minority communities of India under the overall concept of Indian culture. The scheme aims at selective interventions by curating iconic exhibitions, supporting calligraphy and related crafts, and research and development including documentation.
- (viii) MANAS: In order to promote self-employment for minority communities through development of entrepreneurial skills with credit linkages, MANAS (Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills) has been established by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
- (ix) Nai Manzil: As an integrated education and livelihood initiative for the minority communities, a pilot "Nai Manzil" has been launched. The pilot aims for educational enhancement and skill training especially for the School dropouts from the minority communities as well as the youths getting education from the Madarsa System of education, who are not able to come into/ continue formal/mainstream education. It may enhance sustainable inclusive learning through mainstream formal education and skill certification. It aims to ensure that the youths from the minorities may continue education and are subsequently employed so as to ensure their suitable social inclusion.

(c) As per the NSS 66th Round of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) report on "Employment and Un-employment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India", the literacy rates among Muslim women of age 15 years and above as compared to women belonging to other communities is as follows:

| Area  | Literacy Rates among Women |            |       |       |                   |  |  |
|-------|----------------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|--|
|       | Muslims                    | Christians | Sikhs | Hindu | Other communities |  |  |
| Rural | 47                         | 77         | 60    | 49    | 56.7              |  |  |
| Urban | 65                         | 88         | 76    | 78    | 76.4              |  |  |

Statement

The State-wise details of population of Muslims among minorities

| Sl.<br>No. | Name of<br>State/UT            | Total<br>Population<br>of State/UT | Total<br>Population<br>of Minorities<br>in State/UT | %Minorities in State/UT | Total<br>population<br>of Muslims<br>in State/ UT | % of<br>Muslims<br>among<br>Minorities |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1          | 2                              | 3                                  | 4   | 5                       | 6   | 7                                      |
| 1.         | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | 3,56,152                           | 1,08,474  | 30.46%                  | 29,265  | 26.98%                                 |
| 2.         | Andhra Pradesh                 | 7,62.10,007                        | 82,73,654   | 10.86%                  | 69,86,856   | 84.45%                                 |
| 3.         | Arunachal Pradesh              | 10,97,968                          | 3,71,332  | 33.82%                  | 20,675  | 5.57%                                  |
| 4.         | Assam                          | 2,66.55,528                        | 93,24,705   | 34.98%                  | 82,40,611   | 88.37%                                 |
| 5.         | Bihar                          | 8,29,98,509                        | 1,38,30,868   | 16.66%                  | 1,37,22,048                                       | 99.21%                                 |
| 6.         | Chandigarh                     | 9,00,635                           | 1,92,274  | 21.35%                  | 35,548  | 18.49%                                 |
| 7.         | Chhattisgarh                   | 2,08,33,803                        | 10,01,641   | 4.81%                   | 4.09,615  | 40.89%                                 |
| 8.         | Dadra and<br>Nagar Haveli      | 2,20,490                           | 14,026  | 6.36%                   | 6,524   | 46.51%                                 |
| 9.         | Daman and Diu                  | 1,58,204                           | 16,182  | 10.23%                  | 12,281  | 75.89%                                 |
| 10.        | Delhi                          | 1,38,50,507                        | 24,88,268   | 17.97%                  | 16,23,520   | 65.25%                                 |
| 11.        | Goa                            | 13,47,668                          | 4,54,217  | 33.70%                  | 92,210  | 20.30%                                 |
| 12.        | Gujarat                        | 5,06,71,017                        | 54,65,667   | 10.79%                  | 45,92,854   | 84.03%                                 |
| 13.        | Haryana                        | 2,11,44,564                        | 24,85,067   | 11.75%                  | 12,22,916   | 49.21%                                 |
| 14.        | Himachal Pradesh               | 60,77,900                          | 2,76,824  | 4.55%                   | 1,19,512  | 43.17%                                 |
| 15.        | Jammu and<br>Kashmir           | 1,01,43,700                        | 71,36,998   | 70.36%                  | 67,93,240   | 95.18%                                 |
| 16.        | Jharkhand                      | 2,69,45,829                        | 49,30,289   | 18.30%                  | 37,31308  | 75.68%                                 |

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|-----|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|--------|
| 1   | 2                  | 3              | 4             | 5       | 6                   | 7      |
| 17. | Karnataka          | 5,28,50,562    | 82,93,576     | 15.69%  | 64,63,127           | 77.93% |
| 18. | Kerala             | 3,18,41,374    | 1,39,30,586   | 43.75%  | 78,63,842           | 56.45% |
| 19. | Lakshadweep        | 60,650         | 58,419        | 96.32%  | 57,903              | 99.12% |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh     | 6,03,48,023    | 49,17,370     | 8.15%   | 38,41,449           | 78.12% |
| 21. | Maharashtra        | 9,68,78,627    | 1,86,84,688   | 19.29%  | 1,02,70,485         | 54.97% |
| 22. | Manipur            | 21,66,788      | 9,93,557      | 45.85%  | 1,90,939            | 19.22% |
| 23. | Meghalaya          | 23,18,822      | 17,36,740     | 74.90%  | 99,169              | 5.71%  |
| 24. | Mizoram            | 8,88,573       | 8,53,907      | 96.10%  | 10,099              | 1.18%  |
| 25. | Nagaland           | 19,90,036      | 18,29,955     | 91.96%  | 35,005              | 1.91%  |
| 26. | Odhisa             | 3,68,04,660    | 16,96,355     | 4.61%   | 7,61,985            | 44.92% |
| 27. | Puducherry         | 9,74,345       | 1,28,179      | 13.16%  | 59,358              | 46.31% |
| 28. | Punjab             | 2,43,58,999    | 1,53,47,995   | 63.01 % | 3,82,045            | 2.49%  |
| 29. | Rajasthan          | 5,65,07,188    | 63,40,135     | 11.22%  | 47,88,227           | 75.52% |
| 30. | Sikkim             | 5,40,851       | 1,97,209      | 36.46%  | 7,693               | 3.90%  |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu         | 6,24,05,679    | 79,54,004     | 12.75%  | 34,70,647           | 43.63% |
| 32. | Tripura            | 31,99,203      | 4,57,512      | 14.30%  | 2,54,442            | 55.61% |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh      | 16,61,97,921   | 3,21,39,937   | 19.34%  | 3,07,40,158         | 95.64% |
| 34. | Uttarakhand        | 84,89,349      | 12,72,965     | 14.99%  | 10,12,141           | 79.51% |
| 35. | West Bengal        | 8,01,76,197    | 2,11,20,671   | 26.34%  | 2,02,40,543         | 95.83% |
|     | All India          | 1,02,86,10,328 | 19,36,64,246  | 18.83%  | 13,81,88,240        | 71.38% |

Source: Census of India 2001

## New schemes of NMDFC

589. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINOTIRY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of new schemes of National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has established Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) as a non-profit society in November, 2014 for promoting entrepreneurship with credit linkages among minorities. Based on market demand, the academy provides an All India level framework for Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (E&SDP), imparting training to minority population. After training, NMDFC provides concessional credit to the trainees for setting up/upgrading their own business enterprises.