CHAPTER 7
LEVELS OF SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM POPULATION IN JALGAON DISTRICT

7.1 Introduction:

Development of any region is not only depends upon its physical characteristics but also on social characteristics of its population. Human resources of any region greatly affect development process and every social group contributes in the development process of a nation. But unfortunately in our country some social groups were denied the right of education and equal opportunities. In the past, Indian caste system did not give equal opportunity to all the sections of society and hence some groups remained socio-economically backward. The man and his environment is the central theme of human geography. The development of any social group is not only depends upon physical environment but also on its cultural and social environment. Social groups exploit their natural resources to improve their economy. It also exploits cultural resources (education and technology) to enhance their social and cultural development (Wankhede, D. M. 2008)\(^1\).

Development of any society or region is neither instant nor it is a static process but rather it is a dynamic and slow process. The international development strategy defines development as follows.

“As the ultimate purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunity to all people for a better life, it is essential to bring about a more equitable distribution of income wealth for promoting both social justice and efficiency of production, to rise substantially the level of employment, to achieve greater degree of income security, to expand and improve facility of education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare and to safeguard the environment. Thus qualitative and structural changes in the society must go hand in hand with rapid economic growth and existing disparities regional, sectoral and social should be substantially reduced. These objectives are both
determining factors and end result and development. They showed, therefore be viewed as integrated parts of the same dynamic process” (Singh, L.R.1981)².

Thus if development has to be meaningful, it should be human development. Overall development of man as an individual and as a part of social group (Singh, R. N. 1991)³.

It has already been suggested that the social and cultural parameters of development are merely the super structure raised on a foundation, which is basically economic. “To determine the development level of selected countries, Zelinsky, W (1996) has considered 23 demographic, social and economic indicators as it is not possible to cover all the indicators and to take into account. The economic configuration is identified from the composition of workers in primary (particularly agricultural labourer), secondary and tertiary (Zelinsky W.1996)⁴.

7.2 Methodology to Calculate the Socio-Economic Development of Muslim Population in Jalgaon District:

The spatial distribution of settlement, its size, its shape and its distance from larger urban areas (cities), do affects the overall development of population. The settlement or villages which are located near the urban area tend to get fruits of development. Irrespective of religion; living condition, education, health condition, employment level, occupation etc. gets influenced by nearby urban settlement. In other words “places near to the urban areas has greater the level of socio-economic development than those away from it”.

7.2.1 Case Study Methodology:

To test the Hypothesis which was put forward in the First Chapter of the thesis and to calculate levels of socio-economic development of Muslim population in Jalgaon district, the ‘Case Study’ Methodology has been used. It is the one of the most used methodologies in geography, to show the spatial variations among the study places or samples settlements.

Sabiha Hussain (1990) in his work on ‘Modernisation among Muslim Women in India: A Case Study of Darbhanga Town in North Bihar’ indicates
that Muslims rank among the most marginalized communities in the state. Hussain attributes this, in large measure, to the pre-conversion caste/class background of the vast majority of non-ashraf Muslims in the state, being mainly converts from the so-called ‘low’ caste Hindus. She also sees pre-Islamic customs, conservative interpretations of Islam and various economic and political factors as contributing to Muslim marginalization. Hussain writes that in the wake of the Partition of India many ashraf elites from Bihar migrated to Pakistan. Hence, the Muslim middle-class, which could have played a key role in promoting education in the community, was greatly reduced.

Turning to modern education among Muslim girls in Darbhanga town, Hussain notes that there is growing enthusiasm for such education, particularly among the economically more prosperous families. For such families, modern education for girls is seen in consonance with their understanding of Islam, enabling girls to be better Muslims and to distinguish between ‘right’ and ‘wrong’. Support for girls’ higher education is more evident among the younger generation respondents, an increasing number of whom see such education not only as important for girls to be better housewives but also to enable them to be economically empowered by taking up employment outside the home, usually as teachers.

Despite this growing enthusiasm for girls’ higher education among the Muslims of Darbhanga, the study notes an alarmingly high drop-out rate of girls after secondary school. This is due to several factors, including poverty, lack of separate girls’ schools, early marriage and community disapproval. Another major difficulty is the problem of finding appropriate husbands for highly educated Muslim girls. This is because relatively a few Muslim boys go in for higher education because of poverty and the perception of discrimination in government employment, forcing many Muslim boys to discontinue their education and take to some sort of private employment or self-employment in order to augment the family’s meager earnings. Considerable opposition to co-education, fearing this might lead girls astray,
force many families to withdraw their girls from education after completing high school. To add to this is the fear of girls’ safety, especially if colleges are located far from their homes. Only 12.5% of the respondents interviewed in this study are not opposed to their daughters studying in co-educational institutions (Hussain 1990)\(^5\).

Waheed (2000) made a study on Muslim ‘Banjaras’ in Baheri town. He explored the socio-historical heritage of Muslim Banjaras. He tried to establish a reciprocal connection between social structure and their economy. He also emphasized that social structure is not a ‘thing’ but a ‘process’ and social structure and economy are the dynamic entity. He used the case study method. Cases were constructed either with the help of life history documents or by making genealogical charts, personal interviewees, sharing experiences with individuals of the t community. Systematic random sampling method has been used. About 5% samples were taken through interview schedule. He found that most of the Banjaras were illiterate. Marriage was thought to be most essential for each and every individual. They were suppliers and traders of food grains, over all social structure remained the same among the Banjaras. Economic changes brought about transformation in many of their social practices and institutions. Out of 109 households 50 household were found complex and joint family, which is still considered most ideal and feasible for business growth. Economic changes led to acquire modern education (Waheed 2000)\(^6\).

Viadhya B.C. Jan-June 1997 “A Geographical study of growth and Distribution pattern of scheduled caste population in Maharashtra.” (Maharashtra Bhugol Shstra Sanshodhan Patrika Vol.-11 No. – 1 PP 13-25) it is necessary to involve and get active participation of all social groups for speedy development of media. The scheduled caste population is one such social group involved in various productive activities. And therefore it is imperative to make in-depth study of these people, their growth and distribution, Here Maharashtra has been selected as case study (Viadhya, 1997)\(^7\).
Dr. S K Tivari and Dr. Kamlesh Mishra Jabalpur Feb. 1994

Institute of Indian geographer Decline of population in tribal community: A case study of Khairwars in a remote village of Baghelkhand. The social taboos amongst the tribal of this area are becoming loose for the want of children. It is also to be noted that the tribals do not show any particular preference for male or female child what they aspire for is only a child or preserve their line of descent. It is interesting that the village Harrai has a primary school and the block has primary health center but this vital fact regarding the population was never brought by any one (Tivari, Mishra, 1994).

For the present research work, research scholar has used the Case Study Methodology to study the levels of socio economic development of Muslim population in Jalgaon District. In the case study method, the researcher has taken 15 villages from each 15 tahsils of Jalgaon District. While selecting the 15 villages, the research scholar has considered the geographical location and distance of the village from the nearby urban area or city.

For micro level study door to door survey was conducted in the selected villages for case study. The sites and general features of these villages are described as follows.

7.2.2 Brief Information about Selected Villages for Case Study:

1) Nashirabad (Jalgaon Tahsil):

The Nashirabad village is located near Jalgaon city in Jalgaon tahsil. Nashirabad situated on National Highway Number 06, which is about 10 Km. from Jalgaon city and 16 Km. away from Bhusawal city (Tahsil Bhusawal). The Geographical area of village is 4192 hectares. The elevation of Nashirabad village is 213 meter from Mean Sea Level (MSL). The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 22212. The total numbers of households were 4238 (Census 2001). Nashirabad has a Primary Health Center (PHC). Most of the people use to visit PHC for basic treatment of common diseases and vaccination of their children. Nashirabad village has 9 Primary schools, 6 Middle level schools, 3 Secondary and Senior Secondary schools.
2) Varangaon (Bhusawal Tahsil):

The Varangaon village is located near Bhusawal city in Bhusawal tahsil. Varangaon situated on National Highway Number 06, which is about 15 Km from Bhusawal city and 43 Km. away from Jalgaon city (Tahsil Jalgaon). The Geographical area of village is 2332 hectares. The elevation of Varangaon is 209 meter from Mean Sea Level (MSL). The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 35279. The total numbers of households were 7286 (Census 2001). Varangaon has a Primary Health Center (PHC). Varangaon village has 10 Primary schools, 7 Middle level schools, 5 Secondary schools, 2 Senior Secondary schools, College and 9 Adult literacy classes.

3) Shirsale Bk. (Amalner Tahsil):

The Shirsale Bk. village is located near Amalner city in Amalner tahsil. Shirsale Bk. situated about 10 Km from Amalner city and 70 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 472.8 hectares. The elevation of village is 188 meter from Mean Sea Level. The total population of the village as per 2001 Census was 1643. The total numbers of households were 347 (Census 2001). Shirsale Bk. has 2 Primary schools, Middle level school, Secondary school, Senior Secondary school, and 6 Adult literacy classes.

4) Mehunbare (Chalisgaon Tahsil):

The Mehunbare village is located near Chalisgaon city in Chalisgaon tahsil. Mehunbare situated on north side of Girna River, which is about 16 Km. from Chalisgaon city and 92 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 1485.9 hectares. The elevation of this village is 352 meter from Mean Sea Level. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 8851. The total numbers of households were 1707 (Census 2001). Mehunbare village has 3 Primary schools, Middle level school, Secondary school and Senior Secondary school.
5) **Adwad (Chopda Tahsil):**

The Adwad village is located near Chopda city in Chopda tahsil. It is situated at the base of the Satpuda Hills; Adwad is located about 17 Km. from Chopda city and 31 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 4163.3 hectares. The elevation of Adwad is 209 meter from Mean Sea Level. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 20756. The total numbers of households were 3934 (Census 2001). Adwad has a Primary Health Center (PHC). Adwad village has 4 Primary schools, 4 Middle level schools, 4 Secondary schools, Senior Secondary school, College and 9 Adult literacy classes.

6) **Marul (Yawal Tahsil):**

The Marul village is located near Yawal city in Yawal tahsil. Marul situated at the base of the Satpuda Hills, which is about 15 Km. from Yawal city and 42 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 849.9 hectares. The elevation of the village is 209 meter from Mean Sea Level. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 7864. The total numbers of households were 1148(Census 2001). Marul village has 4 Primary schools, 2 Middle level schools, 2 Secondary schools, Senior Secondary school, Training School and 9 Adult literacy classes.

7) **Bambarud Pr. Bornar (Pachora Tahsil):**

The Bambarud village is located near Pachora city in Pachora tahsil. Bambarud is about 25 Km. from Pachora and 37 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 4000.2 hectares. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 5815. The total numbers of households were 1186 (Census 2001). Bambarud village has 2 Primary schools, Middle level school, Secondary school and 9 Adult literacy classes.
8) **Pal (Raver Tahsil):**

The Pal village is located near Raver city in Raver tahsil. Pal is situated near the reserved forest of Satpuda hills, it is 22 Km. from Raver and 63 Km. from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 2495.9 hectares. The elevation of Pal village is 242 meter from Mean Sea Level. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 6071. The total numbers of households were 1131 (Census 2001). Pal has a Primary Health Center (PHC). Most of the people use to visit PHC for basic treatment of common diseases and vaccination of their children. Pal village has 2 Primary schools, 2 Middle level schools, Secondary school and 9 Adult literacy classes.

9) **Deogaon (Parola Tahsil):**

The Deogaon village is located near Parola city in Parola tahsil. Deogaon situated on East of Bori River, which is about 13 Km. from Parola and 54 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 947.7 hectares. The elevation of Deogaon village was 209 meter from Mean Sea Level. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 3319. The total numbers of households are 701 (Census 2001). Deogaon village has 2 Primary schools, Middle level school, Secondary school, Senior Secondary school, and Adult literacy class.

10) **Kandari Bk. (Dharangaon Tahsil):**

The Kandari Bk. village is located near Dharangaon city in Dharangaon tahsil. Kandari Bk. situated is about 11 Km. from Dharangaon and 33 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 233.2 hectares. The elevation of Kandari Bk. village is 218 meter from Mean Sea Level. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 902. The total numbers of households were 168 (Census 2001). Kandari Bk. village has Primary school, 6 Adult literacy classes.
11) Belaswadi (Muktainagar Tahsil):

The Belaswadi village is located near Muktainagar tahsil place. Belaswadi situated on South of Tapi River, which is about 15 Km. from Muktainagar and 71 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 423 hectares. The elevation of Belaswadi village is 240 meter from Mean Sea Level. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 2031. The total numbers of households were 382 (Census 2001). Belaswadi village has Primary school, Middle level school and 9 Adult literacy classes.

12) Yevati (Bodvad Tahsil):

The Yevati village is located near Bodvad tahsil place. Yevati is situated about 8 Km. from Bodvad. The Geographical area of village is 1388 hectares. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 2457. The total numbers of households were 485 (Census 2001). Yevati has a Primary Health Center (PHC). Most of the people use to visit PHC for basic treatment of common diseases and vaccination of their children. Yevati village has 2 Primary schools, Middle level school, and Adult literacy class.

13) Girad (Bhadgoan Tahsil):

The Girad village is located near Bhadgaon tahsil place. Girad is about 12 Km. from Bhadgaon and 46 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 1392 hectares. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 6330. The total numbers of households were 1288 (Census 2001). Girad village has 2 Primary schools, Middle level school, Secondary school, Senior Secondary school and 8 Adult literacy classes.

14) Tondapur (Jamner Tahsil):

The Tondapur village is located near Jamner tahsil place. Tondapur is situated about 30 Km. from Jamner and 63 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 12303 hectares. The elevation of Tondapur village is 264 meter from Mean Sea Level. The total population of
this village as per 2001 Census was 7371. The total numbers of households were 1296 (Census 2001). Tondapur village has 2 Primary schools, Middle level school, Secondary school and 2 Adult literacy classes.

15) Utran (Erandol Tahsil):

The Utran village is located near Erandol tahsil place. Utran is situated on western side of Girna River, which is about 30 Km. from Erandol and 58 Km. away from Jalgaon. The Geographical area of village is 1290.8 hectares. The total population of this village as per 2001 Census was 4075. The total numbers of households were 801 (Census 2001). Utran village has Primary school, Middle level school, Secondary school and Adult literacy classes.

7.2.3 Category of Case Study Villages:

For the purpose of research study research scholar has made three categories of 15 villages’ viz. High, Medium and Low.

Table 7.1
Name and Categories of Case Study Villages as per their Proximity form Urban Places in the Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Case Study Villages</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jalgaon</td>
<td>Nashirabad</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bhusawal</td>
<td>Varangaon</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Amalner</td>
<td>Shirsale Bk.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chalisgaon</td>
<td>Mehnubare</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chopda</td>
<td>Adwad</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yawal</td>
<td>Marul</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Paschora</td>
<td>Bambarud Pr. Bornar</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Raver</td>
<td>Pal</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Parola</td>
<td>Deogaon</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dharangaon</td>
<td>Kandari Bk.</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Muktainagar</td>
<td>Belaswadi</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bodvad</td>
<td>Yevati</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bhadgaon</td>
<td>Girad</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jamner</td>
<td>Tondapur</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Erandol</td>
<td>Utran</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Research Scholar, 2013.
In the **High Category**, those villages are included, which are located near the urban area or city.

In the **Medium Category**, those villages are selected, which are located not far away or too long from the urban area.

In the **Low Category**, those villages are involved, which are located in the rural or say far away from urban area.

Total 33 parameters have been used to study the levels of socio economic development of Muslims population from the fifteen villages of the 15 tahsils of Jalgaon District. The list of 33 parameters is as follows.

1) Percentage of Primary School Education  
2) Percentage of Middle Level Education  
3) Percentage of Secondary Education  
4) Percentage of Higher Secondary Education  
5) Percentage of Higher Education  
6) Percentage of Professional Education  
7) Percentage of Social/Religious Discrimination  
8) Percentage of Social Participation  
9) Percentage of Working Population  
10) Percentage of Working Households  
11) Percentage of Primary Economic Activity  
12) Percentage of Secondary Economic Activity  
13) Percentage of Tertiary Economic Activity  
14) Percentage of Quaternary Economic Activity  
15) Percentage of Duration of Work Day availability in a year  
16) Percentage of Elected Heads in Local Self Governing Bodies  
17) Percentage of Members in Local Self Governing Bodies  
18) Percentage of Households feeling Socially Secured  
19) Percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households  
20) Percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL) Population  
21) Percentage of Households Agricultural Land  
22) Percentage of Households Owned Irrigated Land
23) Percentage of Households Owned Tractor
24) Percentage of Households Owned Pair of Bullock
25) Percentage of Households use Hybrid Seeds
26) Percentage of Households use Chemical Fertilizers
27) Percentage of Households Cultivates Double Crop
28) Percentage of Households use of Types of Crops
29) Percentage of Households Owned Ration Cards
30) Percentage of Households receiving Ration Regularly
31) Percentage of Households receiving Ration according to the Government Quota
32) Percentage of Households having Sick persons
33) Percentage of Households having Pucca Latrine / Toilet

7.3 Spatial Analysis of Category Wise Education in Muslim Population in Jalgaon District:

Level of Education is one of the sensitive indices of progress for any society and essential precondition for raising the status of weaker sections such as Scheduled Castes in Indian society. It is one of the principal stepping stones, which is necessary for all capable members of the society without which no society can break the shackles of backwardness5 (Ramotra K.C., 2008); “Though education by itself cannot induce socio-economic advancement, its absence impedes progress”6 (Gosal G.S., 1982).

Education has been considered as the most vital and crucial investment in human development. In recent years, studies on developed and developing countries have clearly demonstrated that development of human capital, through education, has contributed significantly to economic progress. The return on investments in education is one of the highest7 (Ratan, 2003).

Socio-economic development of a region or country is hardly possible without educational development. Its level is perhaps the best exposition of the level of socio-economic development. Education is key to the prosperity and the level of prosperity finds its instant expression in the
educational standards of the people. It is education which prepares the individuals for full participation in a rapid changing social and economic order so as to become a powerful instrument of social, economic and cultural transformation\(^8\) (Aggarwal, 1982).

### 7.3.1 Primary Education:

The table 7.2 shows the category wise number and percentage of Primary education among Muslims in Jalgaon District. In the case study of fifteen villages, out of total Muslim population surveyed 19.19% had Primary education. In the villages which are near to the urban areas (High category) of the District, had 18.33% Muslim having Primary education. In moderate category of villages, it had 17.22% Primary educated Muslims. While surprisingly in low category of villages which are located quite away from urban areas, 23.50% Muslim population had Primary education.

**Table 7.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Primary Education</th>
<th>% of Primary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>18.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>17.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>23.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>19.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.3 illustrated, out of total male Muslim population in the selected villages for the case study, 17.68% male Muslim population had Primary education. In the high category of case study villages 17.45% male Muslim population had Primary education, while in moderate category it had 15.13% and in low category it had 21.65% male Muslim having Primary education.

**Table 7.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Male Population</th>
<th>Male Primary Education</th>
<th>% of Male Primary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>17.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>15.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>21.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>17.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013
Fig. 7.1
Table 7.4 exhibits, out of total female Muslim population in selected villages 20.96% had Primary education. In the high category of villages 19.40% female Muslim had Primary education, while in moderate and low category villages 19.58% and 25.58% female Muslim had Primary education respectively.

Table 7.4
Category wise Number and Percentage of Female having Primary Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Female Primary Education</th>
<th>% of Female Primary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>19.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>19.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>25.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>20.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.3.2 Middle Level Education:

The table 7.5 shows the category wise number and percentage of Middle level education among Muslims in Jalgaon District. In the case study of fifteen villages, out of total Muslim population surveyed 20.82% had Middle level education. In the villages which are near to the urban areas (High category) of the District, had 21.21% Muslim having Middle level education. In moderate category of villages, it had 18.79% Middle level educated Muslims. While in low category of villages which are located quite away from urban areas 22.95% Muslim population had Middle level education.

Table 7.5
Category wise Number and Percentage of Middle Level Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Middle Level Education</th>
<th>% of Middle Level Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>21.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>18.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>22.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>20.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.6 illustrated, out of total male Muslim population in the selected villages for the case study, 19.37% male Muslim population had Middle level education. In the high category of case study villages 18.84% male Muslim population had Middle level education, while in moderate
Fig. 7.2

CATEGORY WISE MIDDLE LEVEL EDUCATION AMONG MUSLIM IN THE CASE STUDY VILLAGES OF JALGAON DISTRICT- 2013

INDEX
\% of Middle Level Education
Below 20
20 to 22
Above 22

Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

km
category it had 17.34% and in low category it had 23.20% male Muslim having Middle level education.

Table 7.6
Category wise Number and Percentage of Male having Middle Level Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Male Population</th>
<th>Male Middle Level Education</th>
<th>% of Male Middle Level Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>18.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>17.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>23.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>19.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.7 exhibits out of total female Muslim population in selected villages 22.50% had Middle level education. In the high category of villages 24.08% female Muslim had Middle level education, while in moderate and low category of villages 20.42% and 22.67% female Muslim had Middle level education respectively.

Table 7.7
Category wise Number and Percentage of Female having Middle Level Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Female Middle Level Education</th>
<th>% of Female Middle Level Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>24.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>20.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.3.3 Secondary Education:

The table 7.8 shows the category wise number and percentage of Secondary education among Muslims in Jalgaon District. In the case study of fifteen villages, out of total Muslim population surveyed 21.93% had Secondary education. In the villages which are near to the urban areas (High category) of the District, had 24.70% Muslim having Secondary education. In moderate category of villages, it had 21.72% Secondary educated Muslims. While in low category of villages which are located quite away from urban areas had 17.21% Muslim population Secondary education.
Fig. 7.3
Table 7.8
Category wise Number and Percentage of Secondary Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Secondary Education</th>
<th>% of Secondary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>24.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>21.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>17.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>21.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.9 illustrated, out of total male Muslim population in the selected villages for the case study, 22.76% male Muslim population had Secondary education. In the high category of case study villages 24.38% male Muslim population had Secondary education, while in moderate category it had 25.09% and in low category it had 16.49% male Muslim having Secondary education.

Table 7.9
Category wise Number and Percentage of Male having Secondary Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Male Population</th>
<th>Male Secondary Education</th>
<th>% of Male Secondary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>24.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>25.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>22.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.10 exhibits out of total female Muslim population in selected villages 20.96% had Secondary education. In the high category of villages 25.08% female Muslim had Secondary education, while in moderate and low category of villages 17.92% and 18.02% female Muslim had Secondary education respectively.

Table 7.10
Category wise Number and Percentage of Female having Secondary Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Female Secondary Education</th>
<th>% of Female Secondary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>17.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>18.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>20.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013
7.3.4 Higher Secondary Education:

The table 7.11 shows the category wise number and percentage of Higher Secondary education among Muslims in Jalgaon District. In the case study of fifteen villages, out of total Muslim population surveyed 6.38% had Higher Secondary education. In the villages which are near to the urban areas (High category) of the District, had 7.42% Muslim having Higher Secondary education. In moderate category of villages, it had 6.85% Higher Secondary educated Muslims. While in low category of villages which are located quite away from urban areas 3.83% Muslim population had Higher Secondary education.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Higher Secondary Education</th>
<th>% of Higher Secondary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>7.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>6.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.12 illustrated, out of total male Muslim population in the selected villages for the case study, 8.23% male Muslim population had Higher Secondary education. In the high category of case study villages 8.31% male Muslim population had Higher Secondary education, while in moderate category it had 8.86% and in low category it had 7.22% male Muslim having Higher Secondary education.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Male Population</th>
<th>Male Higher Secondary Education</th>
<th>% of Male Higher Secondary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.13 exhibits out of total female Muslim population in selected villages 4.22% had Higher Secondary education. In the high category of villages 6.35% female Muslim had Higher Secondary education and in
Fig. 7.4
moderate category of villages 4.58% female Muslim had Higher Secondary education. And not a single female had higher secondary education in low category villages.

Table 7.13
Category wise Number and Percentage of Female having Higher Secondary Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Female Higher Secondary Education</th>
<th>% of Female Higher Secondary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.3.5 Higher Education:

The table 7.14 shows the category wise number and percentage of Higher education among Muslims in Jalgaon District. In the case study of fifteen villages, out of total Muslim population surveyed 2.34% had Higher education. In the villages which are near to the urban areas (High category) of the District, had 4.09% Muslim having Higher education. In moderate category of villages, it had 1.76% higher educated Muslims. And not a single person had Higher education in low category villages.

Table 7.14
Category wise Number and Percentage of Higher Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Higher Education</th>
<th>% of Higher Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.15 illustrated, out of total male Muslim population in the selected villages for the case study, 3.15% male Muslim population had Higher education.

Table 7.15
Category wise Number and Percentage of Female having Higher Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Female Higher Education</th>
<th>% of Female Higher Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013
Fig. 7.5

CATEGORY WISE HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG MUSLIM IN THE
CASE STUDY VILLAGES OF JALGAON DISTRICT- 2013
In the high category of case study villages 6.09% male Muslim population had Higher education, while in moderate category it had 1.48%, and not a single male had Higher education in low category villages.

Table 7.16 exhibits out of total female Muslim population in selected villages 1.41% had Higher education. In the high category of villages 1.67% female Muslim had Higher education and in moderate category of villages 2.08% female Muslim had Higher education. And not a single female had Higher education in low category villages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Female Higher Education</th>
<th>% of Female Higher Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

**7.3.6 Professional Education:**

The table 7.17 shows the category wise number and percentage of Professional education among Muslims in Jalgaon District. In the case study of fifteen villages, out of total Muslim population surveyed 2.54% had Professional education. In the villages which are near to the urban areas (High category) of the District, had 2.58% Muslim having Professional education. In moderate category of villages, it had 3.91% Professional educated Muslims. While in low category of villages which are located quite away from urban areas had 0.55% Muslim population Professional education.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Professional Education</th>
<th>% of Professional Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.18 illustrated, out of total male Muslim population in the selected villages for the case study, 3.87% Muslim male population had Professional education. In the high category of case study villages 4.16% Muslim male
population had Professional education, while in moderate category it had 5.54% and in low category it had 1.03% male Muslim having Professional education.

Table 7.18
Category wise Number and Percentage of Male having Professional Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Male Population</th>
<th>Male Professional Education</th>
<th>% of Male Professional Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.19 exhibits out of total female Muslim population in selected villages 0.98% had Professional education. In the high category of villages 0.67% Muslim female had Professional education and in moderate category of villages 2.08% Muslim female had Professional education. And not a single female had Professional education in low category villages.

Table 7.19
Category wise Number and Percentage of Female having Professional Education Among Muslims in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Female Professional Education</th>
<th>% of Female Professional Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source: Field Survey 2013

7.4 Spatial Analysis of Discrimination at Educational Institution with Muslim Students in Jalgaon District:

At the time of Primary Data collection, Research Scholar had collected data regarding the Discrimination in Educational Institution with Muslim students. Data were collected on children’s separate seating arrangement, their social discrimination, separate drinking water facility, opportunity for children to participate in cultural gatherings and programmes in school, physical and mental harassment by teachers, officials and fellow students. There was no discrimination found in this regard in Jalgaon District.
7.5 Spatial Analysis of Level of Social Participation of Muslims in Jalgaon District:

At the time of Primary Data collection, Research Scholar had collected data regarding the Levels of Social Participation of Muslims in the respective villages of Jalgaon District. Data was collected like an invitation from upper caste community in their programmes like Marriage, Social Events, Religious Programmes and social discrimination at village functions etc. There was no discrimination found in this regard in Jalgaon District.

7.6 Muslim Owns Households in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.20 indicates that category wise percentage of Muslim Households ownership among fifteen villages selected for case study, out of total Muslim Households 74.33% had ownership. In the villages of High category, in the District, 73.21% Households had ownership. In moderate category of villages, 75.29% Households had ownership. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 75% Households had ownership.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Owns Households</th>
<th>% of Owns Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>73.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>75.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>261</strong></td>
<td><strong>194</strong></td>
<td><strong>74.33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.7 Spatial Analysis of Muslims Working Population in the Tahsils of Jalgaon District:

The occupation of an individual refers to his trade or profession or type of work. The occupational structure of a community is the product of various socio-spatial and economic factors (Ramotra K.C., 2008). Occupation of any social group indicates its economic and social structure in the society, changes in occupation may mean change in acceptable standard of living.
values, ideology and circumstances in which livelihood is to be earned. It is an indicator of growing society \(^{10}\) (Pant R., 1992). An analysis of a population economic composition unfolds the diverse economic demographic and cultural attributes of an area which form the basis for the region’s social and economic development \(^{11}\) (Chandana, 1996).

### 7.8 Person and Muslims Working Households in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

The table 7.21 shows the category wise number and percentage of Muslim working Households among fifteen villages selected for case study, out of total Muslim Households surveyed for case study 96.55% were working Muslim Households. In the villages which are near to the urban areas (High category) of the District 97.32% had working Muslim Households. In moderate category of villages, 96.47% were working Muslim Households. While in the low category of villages, which are located away from urban areas had 95.31% working Muslim Households.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Households</th>
<th>Working Muslim Households</th>
<th>% of Working Muslim Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>97.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>96.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>95.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>96.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

The table 7.22 shows the category wise number and percentage of working Muslim population among fifteen Villages selected for case study, out of total Muslim population surveyed 29.93% working population. In the villages which are near to the urban area (High category) of the District had 29.24% working Muslim population. In moderate category of villages, it had 30.14% working Muslim population. While in low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 30.87% working Muslim population.
Table 7.22
Percentage of Working Muslim Population in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Population</th>
<th>Working Muslim Population</th>
<th>% of Working Muslim Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>29.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>30.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>30.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>29.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.23 illustrated that, out of total working male Muslim population in the selected villages for the case study, 49.03% was working male Muslim population. In the high category of case study villages 47.65% was working male Muslim population, while in moderate category it had 49.82% and in low category it had 50.52% working male Muslim population.

Table 7.23
Percentage of Working Muslim Male Population in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Male Population</th>
<th>Working Male</th>
<th>% of Working Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>47.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>49.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>50.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>49.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.24 exhibits total working female Muslim population in selected villages 7.74% were working female Muslim population. In the high category of villages 7.02% working female Muslim was population, while in moderate and low category of villages 7.92% and 8.72% were female working Muslim population respectively.

Table 7.24
Percentage of Working Muslim Female Population in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Working Female</th>
<th>% of Working Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.9 Percentage of Muslim Households Engaged in Economic activity in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

For the convenience of analysis, occupations have been categorized into, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary Occupation.
7.9.1 Primary Economic Activity:

The table 7.25 shows the category wise percentage of Muslim Households Engaged in Primary Economic occupation among fifteen villages selected for case study of out of total Muslim Households surveyed for case study 41.38% had Muslim Households Engaged in Primary Economic occupation. In the villages which are near to the urban area (High category) of the District had 33.93% Muslim Households Engaged in Primary Economic occupation. In moderate category of villages, it had 50.59% Muslim Households Engaged in Primary Economic occupation. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 42.19% Muslim Households Engaged in Primary Economic occupation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Households</th>
<th>Muslim Households Engaged in Primary Economic Occupation</th>
<th>% of Muslim Households Engaged in Primary Economic Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>41.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.9.2 Secondary Economic Activity:

The table 7.26 shows the category wise percentage of Muslim Households Engaged in Secondary Economic occupation among fifteen villages selected for case study, out of total Muslim Households surveyed for case study 30.65% Muslim were Households Engaged in Secondary Economic occupation. In the villages which are near to the urban area (High category) of the District 31.25% Muslim Households were engaged in Secondary Economic occupation. In moderate category of villages, 28.24% Muslim Households were Engaged in Secondary Economic occupation. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 32.81% Muslim Households were engaged in Secondary Economic occupation.
Fig. 7.7
Table 7.26
Percentage of Muslim Households Engaged in Secondary Economic Occupation in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Households</th>
<th>Muslim Households Engaged in Secondary Economic Occupation</th>
<th>% of Muslim Households Engaged in Secondary Economic Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Fig. 7.8

7.9.3 Tertiary Economic Activity:

The table 7.27 shows the category wise percentage of Muslim Households Engaged in Tertiary Economic occupation among fifteen villages selected for case study, out of total Muslim Households surveyed for case study 19.92% Muslim Households were engaged in Tertiary Economic occupation. In the villages which are near to the urban area (High category) of the District 25.89% Muslim Households were engaged in Tertiary Economic occupation. In moderate category of villages, 15.29% Muslim Households were engaged in Tertiary Economic occupation. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 15.63% Muslim Households were engaged in Tertiary Economic occupation.

Table 7.27
Percentage of Muslim Households Engaged in Tertiary Economic Occupation in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Households</th>
<th>Muslim Households Engaged in Tertiary Economic Occupation</th>
<th>% of Muslim Households Engaged in Tertiary Economic Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>19.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013
7.9.4 Quaternary Economic Activity:

The table 7.28 shows the category wise percentage of Muslim Households Engaged in Quaternary Economic occupation among fifteen villages selected for case study, out of total Muslim Households surveyed for case study 4.60% Muslim Households were engaged in Quaternary Economic occupation. In the villages which are near to the urban area (High category) of the District 6.25% Muslim Households were engaged in Quaternary Economic occupation. In moderate category of villages, 2.35% Muslim Households were engaged in Quaternary Economic occupation. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 4.69% Muslim Households were engaged in Quaternary Economic occupation.

Table 7.28
Percentage of Muslim Households Engaged in Quaternary Economic Occupation in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Households</th>
<th>Muslim Households Engaged in Quaternary Economic Occupation</th>
<th>% of Muslim Households Engaged in Quaternary Economic Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013
7.10 Duration of Working Households in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.29 further reveals that category wise duration and percentage of Muslim Households Engaged in Economic activity among fifteen villages selected for the case study, out of total Muslim Households surveyed for case study, average 12.70% households got 1 to 3 months of work duration in a year. 25.40% had 4 to 6 months of work duration, 31.35% had 7 to 9 months of work duration and 30.56% Muslim households got 10 to 12 months of work duration in a year.
Table 7.29
Duration of Muslim Households in Economic Activity in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Working Households</th>
<th>1 to 3 Months</th>
<th>% of 1 to 3 Months</th>
<th>4 to 6 Months</th>
<th>% of 4 to 6 Months</th>
<th>7 to 9 Months</th>
<th>% of 7 to 9 Months</th>
<th>10 to 12 Months</th>
<th>% of 10 to 12 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.09</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26.61</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29.36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.41</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26.83</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31.71</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.39</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34.43</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12.70</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>25.40</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>31.35</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>30.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.11 Muslim Households Elected as Head in the Local Self Governing Body Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

While collecting Primary data of selected Villages for Case Study the Muslim Households elected as Head in the Local Self Governing Body (LSGB) in Jalgaon District, not a single Muslim Household had represented as Head in various Local Self Governing Body (LSGB) Viz. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Prishad.

7.12 Muslim Households Elected as Member in the Local Self Governing Body Selected at Villages for the Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.30 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households Member in Local Self Governing Body among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim households 3.83% had membership in Local Self Governing Body (LSGB). In the villages of High category of the District 4.46% Muslim Households had membership in Local Self Governing Body (LSGB). In moderate category of villages, 4.71% Muslim Households had membership. While in the low category of villages which are located quite away from urban areas 1.56% Muslim Households had membership in Local Self Governing Body (LSGB).
### Table 7.30

Category wise Percentage of Muslim Households Having Member in the Case Study Villages of LSGB in Jalgaon District - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Households</th>
<th>Households Member in LSGB</th>
<th>% of Households Member in LSGB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

### Table 7.31

Category wise Percentage of Muslim Households Feeling Security in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Households</th>
<th>Households Attained Security</th>
<th>% of Households Attained Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>90.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>94.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>95.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>92.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

---

**Fig. 7.12**

7.13 Feeling of Security in the Muslim Households Selected at Villages for the Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.31 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households Feeling secure among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Households 92.72% felt secured. In the villages of High category of the District 90.18% Muslim Households felt secured. In moderate category of villages, 94.12% Muslim Households felt secured. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 95.31% Muslim Households felt secured.
7.14 Spatial Analysis of Below Poverty Line Muslim Households in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

The Below Poverty Line (BPL) is an economic benchmark and poverty threshold used by the Government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individuals and households in need of government assistance and aid. It is determined using various parameters which vary from state to state and within states. The present criteria are based on a survey conducted in 2002\textsuperscript{12} (Wikipedia, 2013).

7.14.1 B.P.L. Household and B.P.L. Population in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.32 indicates the category wise percentage of B.P.L. Muslim Households among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Households 24.90\% were B.P.L. Households. In the villages of High category of the District 21.43\% were B.P.L. Muslim Households. In moderate category of villages, 28.24\% were B.P.L. Muslim Households. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 26.56\% were B.P.L. Muslim Households.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
Category & Total Households & BPL Households & \% of BPL Households \\
\hline
High & 112 & 24 & 21.43 \\
Moderate & 85 & 24 & 28.24 \\
Low & 64 & 17 & 26.56 \\
Total & 261 & 65 & 24.90 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Category wise Percentage of BPL Muslim Households in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013}
\end{table}

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.33 indicates the category wise percentage of B.P.L. Muslim population among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim population 25.50\% were B.P.L. Muslim population. In the villages of High category of the District were 21.97\% B.P.L. Muslim population. In moderate category of villages, 29.16\% were B.P.L. Muslim population. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 26.78\% B.P.L. Muslim population.
Fig. 7.14

CATEGORY WISE MUSLIM BPL POPULATION IN THE CASE STUDY VILLAGES OF JALGAON DISTRICT – 2013

INDEX

% of Muslim BPL Population

Below 25
25 to 30
Above 30

Scale

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Table 7.33
Category wise Percentage of Muslim BPL Population in the
Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>BPL Population</th>
<th>% of BPL Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>21.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>29.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>26.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>25.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.34 indicates the category wise percentage of B.P.L. male Muslim population among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim male population 24.82% were B.P.L. In the villages of High category of the District, 21.88% were B.P.L. Muslim male population. In moderate category of villages, it had 27.68% B.P.L. Muslim male population. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 26.29% were B.P.L. Muslim male population.

Table 7.34
Category wise Percentage of BPL Muslim Male Population in the
Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Male Population</th>
<th>BPL Male Population</th>
<th>% of BPL Male Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>21.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>27.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>26.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>24.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.35 indicates the category wise percentage of B.P.L. Muslim female population among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim female population 26.30% were B.P.L. Muslim female. In the villages of High category of the District, had 22.07% B.P.L. Muslim female. In moderate category of villages, it had 30.83% B.P.L. Muslim female population. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 27.33% B.P.L. Muslim female population.

Table 7.35
Category wise Percentage of BPL Muslim Female Population in the
Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>BPL Female Population</th>
<th>% of BPL Female Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>22.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>30.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>27.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>26.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013
7.15 Person and Muslim Households Owned Agricultural Land in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.36 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households owned Agriculture land among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Households 10.73% owned Agriculture land. In the villages of High category of the District 8.04% Households owned Agriculture land. In moderate category of villages, 15.29% Households owned Agriculture land. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 9.38% Households owned Agriculture land.

Table 7.36
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Households Owned Agriculture Land in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Households Owns Agriculture Land</th>
<th>% of Households Owns Agriculture Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.37 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Agriculture population among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim population 3.45% were busy in Agriculture. In the villages of High category of the District, 2.88% were Agriculture Muslim population. In moderate category of villages, it had 5.48% Agriculture Muslim population. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 1.64% Agriculture Muslim population.

Table 7.37
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Agriculture Population in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Population</th>
<th>Agriculture Population</th>
<th>% of Agriculture Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013
Fig. 7.15

CATEGORY WISE MUSLIM HOUSEHOLDS OWNED AGRICULTURE LAND IN THE CASE STUDY VILLAGES OF JALGAON DISTRICT - 2013

INDEX
% of Muslim Households Owned Agriculture Land

Below 09
09 to 12
Above 15

Scale

[Map showing distribution of Muslim households owned agriculture land across different areas]
Fig. 7.16
Table 7.38 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Male Agriculture population among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Male population 5.08% had Agriculture as their main occupation. In the villages of High category of the District, 3.88% were Agriculture Muslim male population. In moderate category of villages, it had 8.49% Agriculture Male Muslim population. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 2.58% Agriculture Muslim Male population.

Table 7.38
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Male Agriculture Population in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Male Population</th>
<th>Male Agriculture Population</th>
<th>% of Male Agriculture Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.39 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim female Agriculture population among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim female population 1.55% were busy in Agriculture. In the villages of High category of the District had 1.67% Muslim female Agriculture population. In moderate category of villages, it had 2.08% Muslim female Agriculture population. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 0.58% Muslim female Agriculture population.

Table 7.39
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Female Agriculture Population in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Female Agriculture Population</th>
<th>% of Female Agriculture Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.16 Muslim Households Agricultural Land in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.40 illustrates the Agriculture land among Muslim Households in the selected villages for case study in Jalgaon District. Out of
total Agriculture Muslim Households 31 Households had <5 Acres Agriculture land, 9 Households had between 5 to 10 Acres Agriculture land and 5 Households had >10 Acres Agriculture land. In the High category of villages among 19 Agriculture Muslim Households, 10 Households had <5 Acres of Agriculture land, 5 Households had between 5 to 10 Acres of Agriculture land and 4 Households had >10 Acres of Agriculture land.

In the Moderate category of villages among 20 Agriculture Muslim Households, 16 Households had <5 Acres of Agriculture land, 3 Households had between 5 to 10 Acres of Agriculture land and 1 Household had >10 Acres of Agriculture land. And In the Low category of villages among 6 Agriculture Muslim Households, 5 Households had <5 Acres of Agriculture land, 1 Household had between 5 to 10 Acres of Agriculture land and not a single Households had >10 Acres of Agriculture land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Agriculture Land ( in Acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

![Diagram](image-url)
7.17 Muslim Households Ownership of Irrigated Land in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.41 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households owns irrigated land among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Agriculture Households 44.44% owns irrigated land. In the villages of High category of the District, 57.89% Households owned irrigated land. In moderate category of villages, it had 40% Households owned irrigated land. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 16.67% Households owned irrigated land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Owns Agriculture Land</th>
<th>Households Having Irrigated Land</th>
<th>% of Households Having Irrigated Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>57.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.18 Muslim Households Ownership of Tractor in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.42 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households ownership of Tractor among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Households 13.33% owns Tractor. In the villages of High category of the District 21.05% Households owns Tractor. In moderate category of villages, 5% Households owns Tractor. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 16.67% Households owns Tractor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Owns Agriculture Land</th>
<th>Households Owned Tractor</th>
<th>% of Households Owned Tractor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013
CATEGORY WISE MUSLIM AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IRRIGATED LAND IN THE CASE STUDY VILLAGES OF JALGAON DISTRICT - 2013

INDEX
% of Agricultural Households Having Irrigated Land
- Below 25
- 25 to 45
- Above 45

Scale
0 10 20 40 60 80 Km
7.19 Muslim Households Owned Pair of Bullocks in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.43 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households owns Pair of Bullock among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Households, 24.44% owns Pair of Bullock. In the villages of High category of the District, 10.53% Households owns Pair of Bullock. In moderate category of villages, it had 40% Households owns Pair of Bullock. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 16.67% Households owns Pair of Bullock.
Table 7.43
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Agricultural Households Having Pair of Bullock
in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Owns Agriculture Land</th>
<th>Households Pair of Bullock</th>
<th>% of Households Pair of Bullock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.20 Muslim Households Using Hybrid Seeds in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.44 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households using Hybrid Seeds among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Agriculture Households 86.67% uses Hybrid Seeds. In the villages of High category of the District, 84.21% Households uses Hybrid Seeds. In moderate category of villages, it had 90% Households uses Hybrid Seeds. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 83.33% Households uses Hybrid Seeds.

Table 7.44
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Agricultural Households Using Hybrid Seeds
in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Owns Agriculture Land</th>
<th>Households Using Hybrid Seeds</th>
<th>% of Households Using Hybrid Seeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>84.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>86.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Fig. 7.21
7.21 Muslim Households Using Chemical Fertilizers in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.45 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households using Chemical fertilizers among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Households 88.89% uses Chemical fertilizers. In the villages of High category of the District 89.47% Households uses Chemical fertilizers. In moderate category of villages, it had 90% Households uses Chemical fertilizers. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 83.33% Households uses Chemical fertilizers.

Table 7.45
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Agricultural Households Using Chemical Fertilizers in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Owns Agriculture Land</th>
<th>Households Using Chemical Fertilizers</th>
<th>% of Households Using Chemical Fertilizers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>89.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>88.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Fig. 7.22

7.22 Muslim Households Cultivates Double Crops in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.46 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households cultivates Double Crops among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Agriculture Households 40% cultivates Double
Crops. In the villages of High category of the District 52.63% Households cultivates Double Crops. In moderate category of villages, it had 35% Households cultivates Double Crops. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 16.67% Households cultivates Double Crops.

Table 7.46
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Agricultural Households Cultivates Double Crops in Year in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Owns Agriculture Land</th>
<th>Households Cultivates Double Crop</th>
<th>% of Households Cultivates Double Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.23 Types of Crops Cultivated by Muslim Households in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.47 indicates that category wise percentage of crops cultivated by Muslim Households among fifteen villages selected for case study. There were 45 Muslim Agriculture Households and they cultivated total 84 crops, it constituted 40.48% Cotton, 21.43% other (Chana, Soyabeans, Tur, Sugarcane, Mung, Udad, Chawli etc.), 13.10% Jawar, 10.71% Wheat, 5.95% Banana, 4.76% Bajra and 3.57% Corn.

In the High category of Villages, 19 Households cultivated 39 crops of which, 35.90% was Cotton, Other was 23.08%, 15.38% was Wheat, 10.26% was Jawar, Corn was 7.69%, 7.69% was Bajra and Banana was 0%.

In the Moderate category of Villages, 20 Households cultivated 35 crops of which, 48.57% was Cotton, Other and Jawar was 17.14%, Banana was 14.29%, 2.86% was Wheat and 0% was Corn and Bajra.

In the Low category of Villages, 6 Households cultivated 10 crops of which, 30.00% was Cotton and Other, 20% was Wheat, Jawar was 10%, Bajra was 10% and Banana, Corn was 0%.
Fig. 7.23
Table 7.47
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Agricultural Households cultivates Crops in the
Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Owns Agriculture Land</th>
<th>Total Crops</th>
<th>% of Wheat</th>
<th>% of Jawar</th>
<th>% of Bajra</th>
<th>% of Bajra</th>
<th>% of Cotton</th>
<th>% of Banana</th>
<th>% of Corn</th>
<th>% of Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>19 39 6</td>
<td>15.38</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35.90</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20 35 1</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17.14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>48.57</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6 10 2</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45 84 9</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40.48</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Fig. 7.24

7.24 Muslim Households Own Ration Card in the Selected Villages for
Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.48 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households Own Ration Card among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Households 78.16% owns ration card. In the villages of High category of the District had 69.64% Households Own Ration Card. In moderate category of villages, it had 82.35% Households Own Ration Card. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 87.50% Households Own Ration Card.
Table 7.48
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Households Own Ration Card in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Households</th>
<th>Households Owns Ration Card</th>
<th>% of Households Owns Ration Card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>69.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>82.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>87.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>78.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Fig. 7.25

7.25 Muslim Households Receiving Ration Regularly in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.49 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households receiving ration regularly among fifteen villages selected for case study out of total Muslim Households 81.37% were receiving ration regularly. In the villages of High category 91.03% Households were receiving ration regularly. In moderate category of villages, it had 70% Households receiving ration regularly. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas 82.14% Households were receiving ration regularly.

Table 7.49
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Households Receiving Ration Regularly in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Owns Ration Card</th>
<th>Households Receiving Ration Regularly</th>
<th>% of Households Receiving Ration Regularly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>91.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>82.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>81.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013
Fig. 7.26

CATEGORY WISE MUSLIM HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING RATION REGULARLY IN THE CASE STUDY VILLAGES OF JALGAON DISTRICT - 2013

INDEX
% of Muslim Households Receiving Ration Regularly

Below 75
75 to 85
Above 85

Scale
0 10 20 40 60 80 Km
7.26 Muslim Households Receiving Ration According to Govt. Quota in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.50 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Households receiving ration According to Govt. Quota among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim Households 90.20% were receiving ration According to were Govt. Quota. In the villages of High category of the District 97.44% Households receiving ration According to Govt. Quota. In moderate category of villages, it had 87.14% Households receiving ration According to Govt. Quota. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 83.93% Households receiving ration According to Govt. Quota.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Owns Ration Card</th>
<th>Households Receiving Ration According Govt. Quota</th>
<th>% of Households Receiving Ration According Govt. Quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>97.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>87.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>83.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>90.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Fig. 7.27

7.27 Person and Percentage of Sick Muslim Population in the Selected Villages for Case Study in Jalgaon District:

Table 7.51 indicates the category wise percentage of Muslim Sick population among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total Muslim
population 2.67% were Sick. In the villages of High category in the District it had 3.18% Sick Muslim population. In moderate category of villages, it had 1.57% Sick Muslim population. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 3.28% Sick Muslim population.

Table 7.51
Category wise Percentage of Sick Muslim Population in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Muslim Population</th>
<th>Total Sick Persons</th>
<th>% of Total Sick Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.52 indicates the category wise percentage of sick male Muslim population among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total male Muslim population 2.66% were sick. In the villages of High category in the District had 3.05% Sick male Muslims. In moderate category of villages, it had 1.85% Sick male Muslims. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 3.09% Sick male Muslims.

Table 7.52
Category wise Percentage of Sick Male Muslim Population in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Male Population</th>
<th>Male Sick Persons</th>
<th>% of Male Sick Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 7.53 indicates the category wise percentage of Sick female Muslim population among fifteen villages selected for case study. Out of total female population 2.67% were Sick. In the villages of High category of the District it had 3.34% Sick female Muslim population. In moderate category of villages, it had 1.25% Sick female Muslim population. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas had 3.49% Sick female Muslim population.
Table 7.53
Category wise Percentage of Sick Female Muslim Population in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Female Population</th>
<th>Female Sick Persons</th>
<th>% of Female Sick Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

7.28 Facility of Pucca Latrine in the Muslim Households for Selected Villages of Case Study in Jalgaon District:

The table 7.54 shows the category wise number and percentage of Muslim Households having pucca latrine facility among fifteen villages selected for case study.

Table 7.54
Category wise Percentage of Muslim Households having Latrine Facility in the Case Study Villages of Jalgaon District- 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Owns Latrine</th>
<th>% of Owns Latrine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>52.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>37.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2013

Out of total Muslim Households surveyed for case study village 37.55% Muslim Households had pucca latrine. In the villages, which are near to the urban area (High category) of the District had 52.68% pucca latrine. In moderate category of villages, it had 29.41% Muslim owns latrine. While in the low category of villages which are located away from urban areas, 21.88% Muslim Households having pucca latrine.

It was observed that all the hypotheses have been proved correctly.
CATEGORY WISE MUSLIM HOUSEHOLDS HAVING LATRINE FACILITY IN THE CASE STUDY VILLAGES OF JALGAON DISTRICT – 2013

INDEX
% of Muslim Households having Latrine Facility

Scale

km
References:


