CHAPTER 8
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

8.1 Summary:

Primary data was collected by door to door field survey by implying sample data collection method. Extensive field survey was conducted to collect Primary data from 118 villages and 13 urban settlements of fifteen tahsils in Jalgaon District. Total 2105 households, including 12734 population of Muslim were surveyed. The Maniyaar, Khatik, Qureshi, Bagwan, Tadvi, Chhaperband, Pinjari, Beldar, Patwe, Mujavar, Momin, Sikalgar, and Open category were the Muslim castes found in the field survey of Jalgaon District. The Open category considers Shaikh, Khan, Sayyed, Patel, Deshmukh, Deshpande, Mirza, Qazi, Peerzade, Farooqui etc. Muslim Communities were contacted in field survey. In the sample data collected from field survey, Open category population constituted 24.78%, Maniyaar 14.32%, Khatik 8.43%, Qureshi 7.97%, Bagwan 8.15%, Tadvi 7.25%, Chhaperband 7.33%, Pinjari 7.18%, Beldar 4.07%, Patwe 3.62%, Mujavar 2.89%, Momin 2.52% and Sikalgar constituted 1.50% to the total sample data collected from the study region. The Sex ratio for Muslims in Jalgaon District was 919 as per field data, which is much lower than 2001 census i.e. 933. Out of the total population surveyed 38.81% population was Juvenile, 56.27% was Adult and 4.92% population was Senile. The Dependency Ratio of Jalgaon District was 777 per 1000 persons. Out of total population, 55.40% were Unmarried, 41.36% were Married, 2.70% were Widowed and 0.54% was Divorced / Separated. Out of total households surveyed 57.34% households had Large Families and 42.66% households had Small Families. Out of total households surveyed, 67.36% families were Nuclear Type and 32.64% families were Joint Type.

According to Census 2001, Jalgaon District had 75.40% literacy. This constituted 85.90% male and 64.30% female literacy. As per field data collected Muslim literacy rate of Jalgaon District was 74.61%, this constituted 76.64% male and 72.41% female literacy. Out of total Muslim population
surveyed in the District, 21.63% population had primary education, 19.69% had middle level education, 21.74% had secondary education, 6.86% had higher secondary education, 2.44% had higher education and only 0.35% had professional education. As per the educational data collected from the study region, different levels of education were found among Muslim groups viz. Maniyaar, Khatik, Qureshi, Bagwan, Tadvi, Chhaperband, Pinjari, Beldar, Patwe, Mujavar, Momin, Sikalgar, and Open category.

The highest percentage of primary education was found among Patwe community (25.16%), which explains their higher enrolment in secondary education. The lowest percentage of primary education was found among Beldar community (18.34%). The rest of the communities had primary education in range between 19.69% (Maniyaar) and 23.94% (Qureshi). The highest percentage of middle level education was 23.74% found among Qureshi community, which explains their higher enrolment in secondary education. And the lowest percentage of middle level education was 15.26% found among Momin community. The rest of the communities had middle level education in a range between 16.41% (Beldar) to 22.29% (Chhaperband).

While the highest percentage of secondary education was 28.04% found among the Momin community, which explains their higher enrolment in secondary education. The lowest percentage of secondary education was found among the Chhaperband community. It was 17.47%. The rest of the communities had secondary education in range between 18.66% (Patwe) and 25.29% (Maniyaar). Until secondary level education enrolment of students in school is fairly good, but due to various reasons like failure in Board exam, poor economic condition and distant location of educational institutions, many students were unable to continue their further higher education. The highest percentage of higher secondary education found among Bagwan community (9.06%), while the lowest percentage of higher secondary education was 5.22% found among Qureshi community. The rest of the communities had higher secondary education in range between 5.63% (Tadvi) and 9.03% (Momin).
The highest percentage of higher education was 4.67% found among Momin community, while the lowest percentage of higher education was 1.38% found among Qureshi community. The rest of the communities had higher education in the range between 1.86% (Pinjari) and 3.47% (Patwe). The highest percentage of professionally educated persons was 3.47 among Beldar community, the lowest percentage of professional education was 1.28% found among Qureshi community. The rest of the communities had professional education in the range between 1.30% (Tadvi) and 3.06% (Pinjari).

In the field survey, out of total Muslim households surveyed in the District, 95.34% were working households. Out of total Muslim population surveyed, 29.12% Muslim population participated in economic activities. Out of total Muslim working households, 21.52% households had ‘agriculture labour’ as the main occupation. Out of total Muslim working population 21.74% Muslim persons engaged in agriculture labour work. The 6.93% households were engaged in cultivation. 7.39% of Muslim population were Muslim cultivators. 23.97% households were engaged in ‘other working’ activities, which had 27.10% of ‘other working’ population. Total 6.13% households were engaged in service, which had 4.23% Muslim population in Services. Total 29.30% households were engaged in business, and 26.86% Muslim population had engaged in Business.

Out of total households surveyed, 12.16% households were engaged in Private services, 35.82% households were engaged in Primary Economic Activity, 32.45% households in Secondary Economic Activity, 23.18% households in Tertiary Economic Activity and 3.90% households were engaged in Quaternary Economic Activity. The 9.07% Muslim households of Jalgaon District were engaged full time in agriculture. Out of total agricultural households, 53.96% households were beneficiaries of agricultural loan. Out of total working households, 12.61% household had work for 1 to 3 months, 23.02% households for 4 to 6 months, 32.64% households for 7 to 9 months and 31.74% households had round the year employment opportunity.
Out of total Muslim households surveyed in the Jalgaon District, 25.94% Muslim households came under Below Poverty Line (BPL). Out of total households 47.46% Muslim households belonged to lower income group, 16.34% households to lower middle income group, 4.85% households to middle income group, 4.28% households to higher middle income group and 1.14% households belonged to higher Income Group.

Muslim minorities, is one of the most undeveloped and backward sections of the Indian society. Due to socio-politico-economic and historical reasons, Muslims did not get level playing field for their overall development. They have no access to the basic amenities viz. potable water, medical facilities, hygienic conditions, food, cloths, housing facility in recent times.

In terms of education, the villages geographically located away from urban areas have low level of education among Muslim population and their percentage of literacy was also low as compared to the villages, which are located near the urban areas.

During primary data collection, research scholar had collected data regarding the discrimination in educational institution with Muslim students. Data were also collected on their social discrimination and social participation at village function and gathering. There was no discrimination found in this regard in Jalgaon District. Data collected regarding the “Invitation from upper caste and non-Muslim community in their programmes like Marriage, Social Events, Religious Programmes and Social Discrimination at village functions etc.”, illustrated that there was no discrimination found in this regard in Jalgaon District.

To assess the levels of socio-economic development of Muslim population in Jalgaon district, case study method was used in 7th chapter. In the case study method, the researcher has taken 15 villages from each 15 tahsils of Jalgaon District. While selecting the 15 villages, research scholar has considered the geographical location and distance of the village from the nearby urban area or city. The villages that are included in case study are as, Nasirabad (Jalgaon), Varangaon (Bhusawal), Shirsale Bk. (Amalner),
Mehunbare (Chalisgaon), Adwad (Chopda), Marul (Yawal), Bambarud Pr. Bornar (Pachora), Pal (Raver), Deogaon (Parola), Kandari Bk. (Dharangaon), Belaswadi (Muktainagar), Yevati (Bodvad), Girad (Bhadgaon), Tondapur (Jamner) and Utran (Erandol).

In terms of Primary education 19.19% population of case study villages was educated. The 20.82% Muslim population of case study villages had Middle level education. While 21.93% population of case study villages had Secondary education. In Higher Secondary education 6.38% population of case study villages was educated. The 2.34% Muslim population of case study villages had Higher education. While 2.54% population of case study villages had Professional education.

In the case study villages 74.33% Muslim own households, out of total households 96.55% were working households having 29.93% working Muslim population. In terms of households engaged in Economic Activities in case study villages, 41.38% households were engaged in Primary Economic Activity, 30.65% households were engaged in Secondary Economic Activity, 19.92% households were engaged in Tertiary Economic Activity and 4.60% households were engaged in Quaternary Economic Activity. In terms of work availability in a year for Muslim household, 12.70% households get job for 1 to 3 months job, 25.40% households get job for 4 to 6 months, 31.35% households get job for 7 to 9 months and only 30.56% households get employment for whole year.

In Jalgaon District not a single Muslim person is elected as head in Local Self Governing Bodies viz. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad. Out of total Muslim households surveyed in the case study villages only 3.83% households had their membership at various Local Self Governing Bodies in Jalgaon District. The 92.72% Muslim households in the case study villages felt secured in their respective villages. The 24.90% households belonged to Below Poverty Line, which contain 25.50% Muslim population. In these villages 10.73% households owned Agriculture Land, constituting 3.45% population. Out of total agriculture households 31 households owned less than
5 Acres of Agriculture land, 9 households had 5 to 10 Acres and 5 households had more than 10 Acres of Agriculture Land. While of these only 44.44% households had Irrigation facilities to their farms. 13.33% households owned tractor, 24.44% households owned pair of Bullocks, 86.67% households used Hybrid seeds, 88.89% households had used chemical fertilizers and 40% households cultivated Double crops.

The 78.16% Muslim households of the selected case study villages owned Ration Cards, of it 81.37% households receiving ration regularly, and also 90.20% households receiving ration according to Government Quota. In case study villages 2.67% persons were sick and 37.55% households had their own Pucca latrines. With the help of above study, it reveals that how the objectives stated at the beginning are fulfilled. The hypotheses are formulated, tested and proved by the present investigation.

**Conclusion:**

The Muslim minority group is one of the significant social groups in Jalgaon District. The Muslim population of Jalgaon District is virtually socio-economically, lagging behind in developmental process as compared to the other religious groups. The level of socio-economic development of Muslims is not homogeneous throughout the district. This group is suffering from low level socio-economic development. The majority of Muslim population is living in sub-standard quality of life having high incidence of poverty, low level of education, low employment opportunity, kaccha households, BPL etc. The level of socio-economic development among Muslim is low in the areas of Muslim minority population. The vicious circle of under development starts from low level of education. No education leads to no job, no job leads to poverty and due to poverty and the situation of low socio-economic development of Muslim population occurred. Due to low level of education, no jobs are available at government and private sector. The level of socio-economic development of Muslim population living near the urban areas of Jalgaon district is high than those living away from it.
Educationally they are not well developed, because in the rural areas, they have up to primary and secondary level schools and Muslim parents send their children to the Urdu medium schools. From middle level school onward they don’t have Urdu medium schools in the villages; also they are not comfortable in study with other languages. The mother tongue (language) of children play important role in the linguistic and overall mental development of children. Muslim students left education after the 7th and 10th standard, because they don’t have Urdu medium Jr. Colleges and Sr. Colleges in Urdu language, more than 50% Muslim students left education despite having strong enthusiasm for education. Still majority of parents do not encourage their girls to send them in far away schools of villages and towns. That is way dropout rate of Muslim students is much higher after middle level and secondary education in Jalgaon district. As these trends are still continued, it leads to less percentage of Muslims in higher education viz. only 2% and at professional level education, they have less than 0.03% educated in Jalgaon District. Education is the key factor in the development of Muslim community. It is a strong need to teach other languages to Muslim students at par with Urdu. The villages geographically located far away from urban areas, have low level of education among Muslim population as compared to the villages, which are located near to the urban areas. Right to Education Act is also not properly implemented in Jalgaon District. There should be special provisions for female education. There should be government aided English medium school for Muslim populated village in Jalgaon District. There should be easy and fast connectivity of roads, railways etc. between villages and educationally important centres.

The quality of life of Muslims in rural area of Jalgaon District is not good. They live in kaccha houses made up with mud and stones. 25.94% households live in Below Poverty Line in Jalgaon District. There is almost no latrine constructed at the homes of Muslims, they have very low agricultural land. Banks also not willing to provide credits, loan for agriculture. There are
lot of government schemes but its poor implementation and lack of awareness among Muslims lead to low socio-economic development.

Government should give free of cost agricultural land to land less Muslim agriculture labours. And there should be Agriculture credit facilities to purchase land & agriculture implements at less interests. There should be active participates from Muslim in MNREGA works. There should be proper implementations and propaganda of Muslim related policies in villages. There must be at least one model Muslim village at each tahsil of Jalgaon District. Government should publish census data related to Muslims for better developmental and research related activities.

The sincere attempts have to do for overall socio-economic development of Muslims in Jalgaon District, the role of government, NGO and general public is most important. There should be reservation in government jobs and at educational institution for socially and economically backward Muslims. There should be infusion of Self-Help Groups of Muslim women in Jalgaon District to boost saving and investment among them. Government should organise conferences and workshops for Ulmas and Moulvis to propagate government schemes. Muslims should be part of policy preparation & implementation of Muslim related programmes & schemes.