

***Demographic, Socio - Economic, Educational and Health Status
of Muslim Community in the State of Maharashtra***



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Preface

To understand the situation of the Muslim community in the country the Government of India constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Justice Rajinder Sachar a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. The Sachar Committee Report is based on an extensive study of factual data from different sources and it contains several well-thought recommendations to safeguard the interest of the community and to enhance its socio-economic conditions.

The state of Maharashtra which has a sizeable population of Muslims, also felt the need to scientifically study the facts about the Muslim community in the state. The Government of Maharashtra which has always been pro-active to see welfare of every religious community and especially the minorities, set up a separate Minority Commission to protect the interest of the minority communities. Towards this end, the MSMC sponsored a study of which this is a report.

I am grateful to the Maharashtra State Minority Commission for having provided me an opportunity and financial support to undertake this study. It is a moderate effort to compile and analyze and present some demographic, social, economic and health related information about the Muslim community in the state. The support and encouragement received from the Commission's secretary Mr. S. E. A. Hashmi was overwhelming and I express my gratitude to him and his colleagues. He did everything to help me to finish this report in spite of my delaying the report because of my other professional engagements. I also thank my colleagues Prof. Ranu Jain and Dr. Abdul Shaban for their help and encouragement in completing this report. Prof S. Parasuraman, Director and other administrative official of Tata Institute of Social Sciences have, as always, been supportive of my academic endeavours.

Last but not the least, I am thankful to Ms. Kalpana Singh, Mr. Rakesh Kumar Yadav and Mr. Dharmendra Dubey for their technical assistance. A special thanks is due to Mrs. Princy Yesudian for editing the entire work and providing technical support. Any shortcoming in terms of analysis or error in this research or data, I alone take responsibility.

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September 2011

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Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Hinduism is the major religion of India followed by Islam, Christianity, Sikhism and many other religious groups. The Muslims entered India in eighth century. In the beginning as traders, later as rulers the Indian Muslims have contributed to the socio cultural development of the nation. However, in recent times in many parts of India, the Muslim community continues to lag behind in socio-economic conditions. The situation of the community is appalling with regard to income, employment, educational attainment, access to health care and other infrastructures. There is urgent need to understand the issues both at micro and macro levels, so as to recognize and address policy gaps and initiate need-based programmes to uplift the community. This study is an effort in that direction.

1.2 Maharashtra- an over view

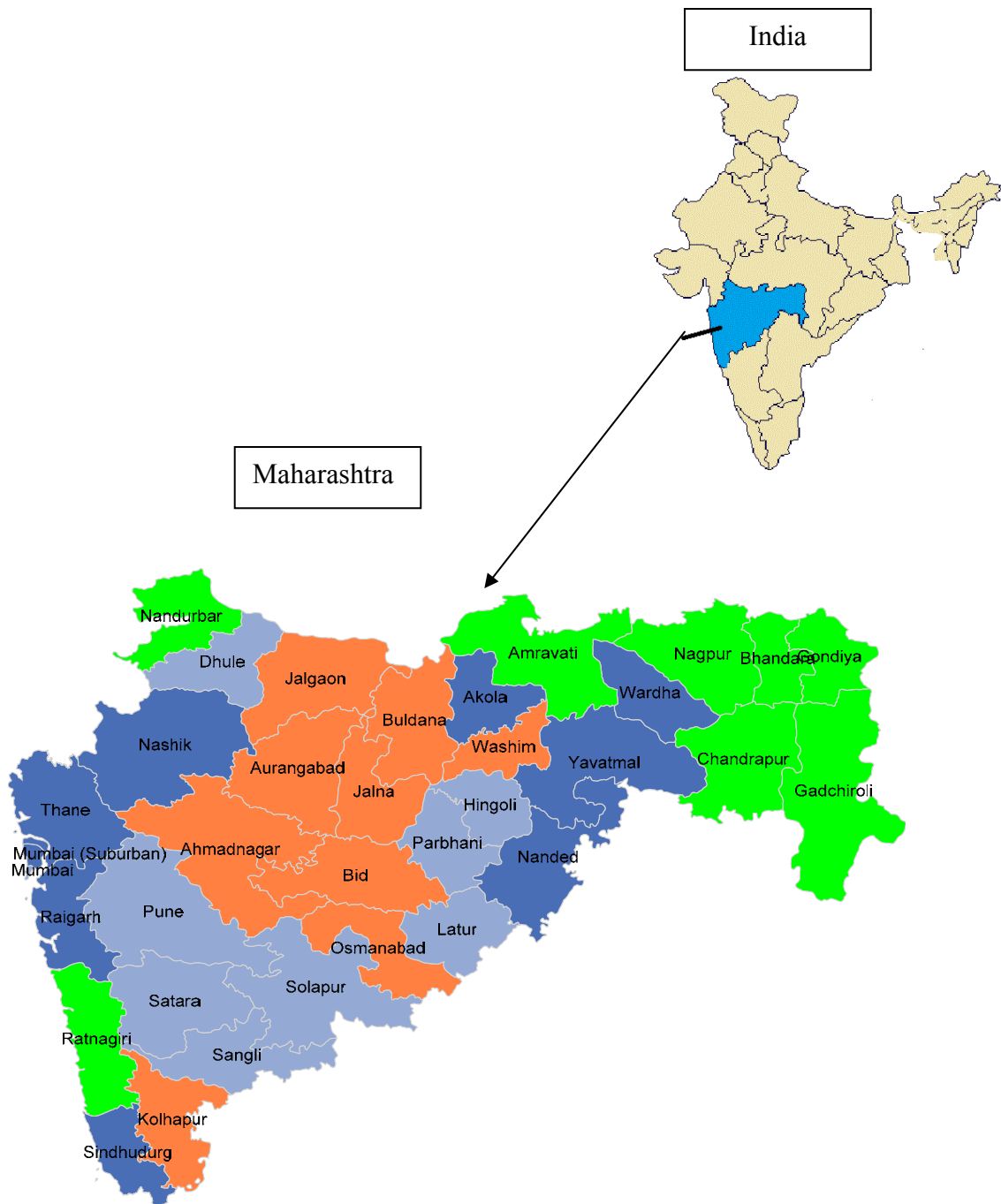
Among the 27 major states of India, Maharashtra is the second largest state in terms of population and geographical area. The state of Maharashtra came into existence on May 1st 1960 as a consequence of bifurcation of the bilingual state of Bombay presidency into unilingual states, Maharashtra (Marathi speaking people) and Gujarat (Gujarati speaking people).

The level of urbanization is continuously increasing in Maharashtra from the census years 1961 to 2011.

1.2.1 Geographic profile of Maharashtra

Maharashtra is located in the western part of India. It is bordered by the Arabian sea in the west, Gujarat to the northwest, Madhya Pradesh to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the east, Karnataka to the south, Andhra Pradesh to the southeast and Goa to the southwest.

Map 1.1 Maharashtra and its administrative boundaries



The state of Maharashtra is divided into divisions and districts for administrative purpose. The number of districts remained 26 till 1981 which increased to 30 in 1991 and in 2011 there are 35 districts. State is divided into six divisions - Konkan (6 districts), Nashik (5 districts), Pune (5

districts), Aurangabad (9 districts), Amravarti (4 districts) and Nagpur (6 districts). Each district are further divided into Talukas (Tehsils), total number of Talukas in 2001 were 430 (list of Tehsils is given in Appendix 1.1).

The state has powerful bodies for planning at the district/local level. For local self-governance in rural areas, there are 33 Ziila Parishads, 351 panchayat samities and 27,935 Gram Panchayats. The urban Maharashtra is governed through Municipal Corporations, 222 Municipal Councils, 3 Nagar Panchayat and 7 Contonment Boards (GOI, 20111).

Maharashtra is highly urbanized. In Maharashtra 42 per cent of the state's population were living in cities and town, making it the second most urbanized state after Tamil Nadu.

1.2.2 Demographic Profile of Maharashtra

According to the census 2001, the population of Maharashtra was 9.69 crore. And as per the recently released provisional totals of census 2011, it has increased to 11.2 crore, an addition of 1.5 crore during the decade 2001-11. The state recorded 15.99 per cent growth rate against 17.64 national level between census 2001 and 2011. The rate of growth was 15.8 percent among males and 16.2 percent among females (Census, 2011). The population of the state is the second in the country after Uttar Pradesh and ranks 12 in the mostly populated states of the word. The state has predominant Hindu population (80.2%). The other religions in the state are Muslims (10.6%), Buddhists (6%), Jains (1.3%) and Christians (1%). In 2001, 10.3 million persons reported to follow Islam accounting 10.6 per cent of state population and second largest religious group in the state and third in the country. Maharashtra has the biggest Jain, Zoroastrian and Jewish populations in India. The religious composition of population in the state is Hindu 80.2 percent, Muslims 10.6 percent and remaining

Age specific distribution of population according to census 2001 shows that a majority of the population were in 15-60 age group and the proportion of 0-15 age group were around 32 percent highlighting present and future workforce of the state.

1.2.3 Socio economic profile of Maharashtra

Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra, is the largest and financial capital of India. The gross state domestic product (GSDP) at the prices for 2009-10 is INR 901,330 crore and contributes around 14.7 percent of the GDP. Maharashtra has a vibrant industrial sector and a rapidly growing service sector, both contributing to about 89.8 percent of the state's domestic product (Government of Maharashtra, 2011).

The state has given importance to premier education, which is reflected in the consistent improvement in literacy rate. The literacy rate of the city is 76.9 per cent as against 65 percent at national level. The state has excellent higher educational institutions in the fields of engineering, medical and management. The literacy rate has been increasing in the state for both males and females, with greater increase in female literacy rate in the last few years, which reflects the increased focus towards education women.

Maharashtra is one of the leading states of India in adopting policies for promoting industrialization and encouraging development of industrially backward areas. The state's economic policies also focused on industrialization. The service sector is rapidly growing in recent times.

1.3 History of Muslims in Maharashtra

The entry of Muslims in India dates back to 711 AD. Their entry into various parts of coastal India set the stage for trading. As the coastal trade and shipping of India came to be controlled increasingly by Muslims, their Islamic culture started to filter into some regions as Gujarat and various parts of south India.

Muslims entered Maharashtra in the eighth century. Muslims in Maharashtra speak Urdu, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, English, Kannad, Tamil, Telugu etc. However, Urdu is a predominant language of Muslim community in Maharashtra.

Most Muslims in Maharashtra are poor artisans or landless labourers. Many customs among Muslims in Maharashtra are similar to Hindu customs. Marathi is the official language in Maharashtra with 69 percent speaking it. This is followed by Hindi (11%), Urdu (7%), Gujarati (3%), and some other regional languages.

The literacy rate of the state is 76.9 percent. In literacy rate Maharashtra is the second highest in India after the state Kerala. The sex ratio (Females per 1000 males) is 922 in Maharashtra, where as it is 933 for India (GOI, 2011).

The present study is proposed to compile and analyze information available from various published sources. Study aims to provide information at the state level to district level. Population distribution and characteristics of community in relation to other communities is collected from various census reports. Gender specific information is also compiled to study the condition of women in the Muslim community vis-a-vis Men. Attempt is also made to study the trend in various development indicators over time.

1.4 Need for the study

The state of Maharashtra which has a sizeable population of Muslims, also felt the need to scientifically study the facts about the Muslim community in the state. The Government of Maharashtra which has always been pro-active to see welfare of every religious community and especially the minorities, set up a separate Minority Commission to protect the interest of the minority communities. Towards this end, the MSMC sponsored a study of which this is a report.

1.5 Objectives

The objectives chosen for this study are,

1. To analyze the geographic distribution of Muslim community in the state of Maharashtra
2. To study the social and economic status and changes among Muslim community vis-à-vis other communities, and

3. To measure the health condition and utilization of medical services among Muslim community

1.6 Source of Data

The study has used data from aggregate to individual level from the following sources:

- Demographic aspects: Census of India, 1961 to 2001
- Economic and Educational data from National Sample Survey of 64th round conducted during 2007-08 and previous round data for comparison purpose
- Health Aspects: National Family and Health Survey 1998-99 and 2005-06

1.8 Organization of Study

The present study is divided into seven chapters. Chapter one gives introduction and need for the study, including objectives, sources of data and the methodology. Second chapter discusses population distribution and characteristics of Muslim population in the state of Maharashtra and providing district-wise information. Chapter 3 provides information on educational level and other related information about Muslim community in comparison with other religious groups. Chapter 4 gives details with the economic situation of Muslim population. The fifth chapter discusses the fertility, mortality and migration level among Muslim in the state. Selected health conditions of Muslim are presented in chapter six. The final seventh chapter summarizes the vital issue faced by the Muslim community and provides suggestion to improve condition of Muslim in the state.

The Population Size, Spatial Distribution and other Characteristics of Muslims in Maharashtra

2.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the size, growth, proportional distribution and the spatial distribution of Muslims in Maharashtra with that of other religious groups. With that some selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of Muslims are also discussed.

2.2 Magnitude of Muslim Population

According to the 2001 census, Maharashtra had 10.3 million Muslims out of a total population of 96.8 million, accounting to a 10.6 per cent share of the total population in Maharashtra. However, the percentage of Muslim population in Maharashtra was lesser than that of Muslims at national level (13.4%) at that time. Muslims forms the second largest religious group in Maharashtra next to that of Hindu population (80.2%).

The distribution of population in Maharashtra by number, percentage and religion are presented in Table 2.1. It can be observed from the table that over the last five decades - since the formation of Maharashtra state in 1956 - the Muslim population has increased by 3 percentage points while Hindu population has declined by 2 percentage points. The distribution of other minority groups has remained more or less unchanged. For example, Christians and Jains form a little over 1 per cent of total population of state. Sikhs remains at 0.2 per cent during last fifty years. Another interesting fact emerging from Table 2.1 is that the proportion of persons who did not state their religion, that is, nearly 1 lakh persons in 2001.

Table 2.1: Absolute Number and Percentage of Population in Maharashtra by their Religion, 1961 to 2001

Religion	2001	1991	1981	1971	1961
Hindus	77,859,385 (80.37)	64,033,213 (81.12)	51,108,289 (81.41)	41,307,287 (81.94)	32,530,901 (82.24)
Muslims	10,270,485 (10.60)	7,628,755 (9.66)	5,805,745 (9.25)	4,233,023 (8.40)	3,034,332 (7.67)
Buddhists	5,838,710 (6.03)	5,040,785 (6.39)	3,946,017 (6.29)	3,264,223 (6.48)	2,789,501 (7.05)
Jains	1,301,843 (1.34)	965,840 (1.22)	939,389 (1.50)	703,664 (1.40)	485,672 (1.23)
Christians	1,058,313 (1.09)	885,030 (1.12)	795,458 (1.27)	717,174 (1.42)	560,594 (1.42)
Sikhs	215,337 (0.22)	161,184 (0.20)	107,253 (0.17)	101,762 (0.20)	57,617 (0.15)
Other Religions	236,841 (0.24)	99,768 (0.13)	74,384 (0.12)	80,023 (0.16)	94,095 (0.24)
Religion not Stated	97,713 (0.10)	106,560 (0.13)	6,283 (0.01)	5,079 (0.01)	1,006 (0.0)
Total Maharashtra	96,878,627	78,937,187	62,782,818	50,412,235	39,553,718

Note: In 1991, 16,052 persons in Dhule district were not enumerated in Akkalkuwa tehsil.

Figure in parenthesis are percentage to the total population

2.3 Population Growth

The decadal growth of the population in percentage terms by religious groups is shown in Table 2.2. The growth rate of the Muslim population remained higher as compared to the Hindu population over the last five decades. During 1991-2001, the population growth of the Muslim and Jain had shown an increase over the previous decade of 1981-91 as compared to overall decline noted in the state population growth.

The Jain community reported a very high growth rate during 1991-2001 in Maharashtra state as well as elsewhere in the country. This might be attributable to the pre-2001 drive within the community to avoid stating themselves as being Hindu to the enumerators¹. Any hasty conclusion that the Muslim community is growing faster compared to the Hindu or other

¹ Personal observation of the author

community without considering other contributors to population growth such as fertility, mortality and migration has to be avoided.

Table 2.2: Percentage Decadal Growth Rate of different Religious groups in Maharashtra: 1951-2001

	Decadal Growth of different Religious community in Maharashtra				
Religious Communities	1991-2001	1981-91	1971-81	1961-71	1951-61
Hindu	21.59	25.29	23.73	26.98	13.58
Muslim	34.63	31.40	37.15	39.50	24.54
Buddhist	15.83	27.74	20.89	17.02	112063.29
Jain	34.79	2.82	33.50	44.88	43.87
Christian	19.58	11.26	10.92	27.93	29.38
Sikh	33.60	50.28	5.40	76.62	39.06
Other Religions including religion not stated	235.33	177.38	0.80	-9.56	-12.84
Total	22.73	25.73	24.54	27.45	23.59

Source: Census of India, 1961-2001

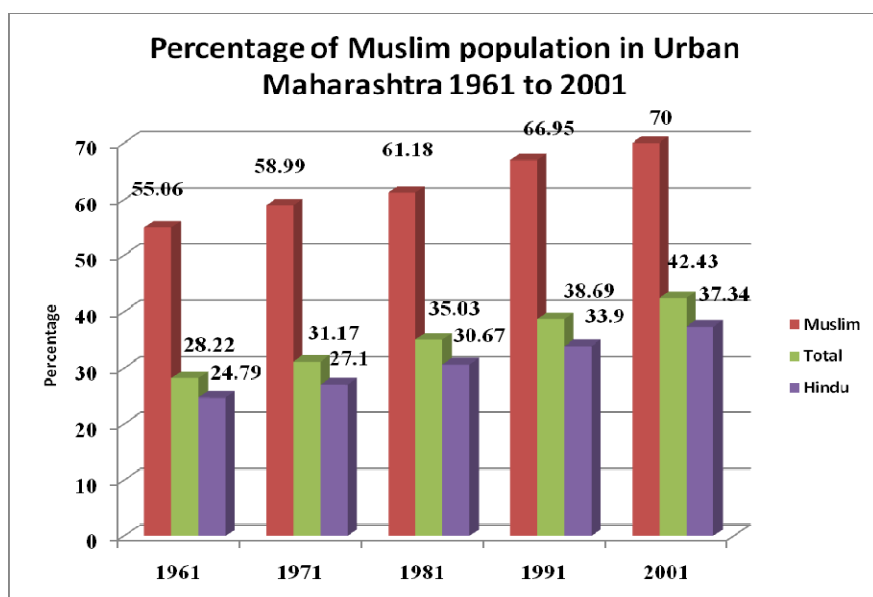
The growth of Muslims in the state appears to be higher than at All India level. According to the Sachar Committee report, at the all-India level, the Muslim community's growth was 25.8 percent (Sachar Committee Report; Appendix Table 3.1, p. 271).

2.4 Spatial Distribution of Muslims across Maharashtra

2.1. Rural-Urban distribution

The Muslim community is mainly concentrated in urban areas of Maharashtra, i.e., 70 per cent of all Muslims in the state were living in urban areas. Figure 2.1 shows clearly the changes observed in the distribution of Muslim population during last five decades. The Muslim population has clearly been shifting towards urban areas in this period. The increase in the urban Muslim population followed the similar trend as that of urban population. The percentage of Hindu community also increased in the urban areas however, it was predominantly higher in the rural areas.

Figure 2.1: Percentage of Muslim population in Urban Maharashtra 1961 to 2001



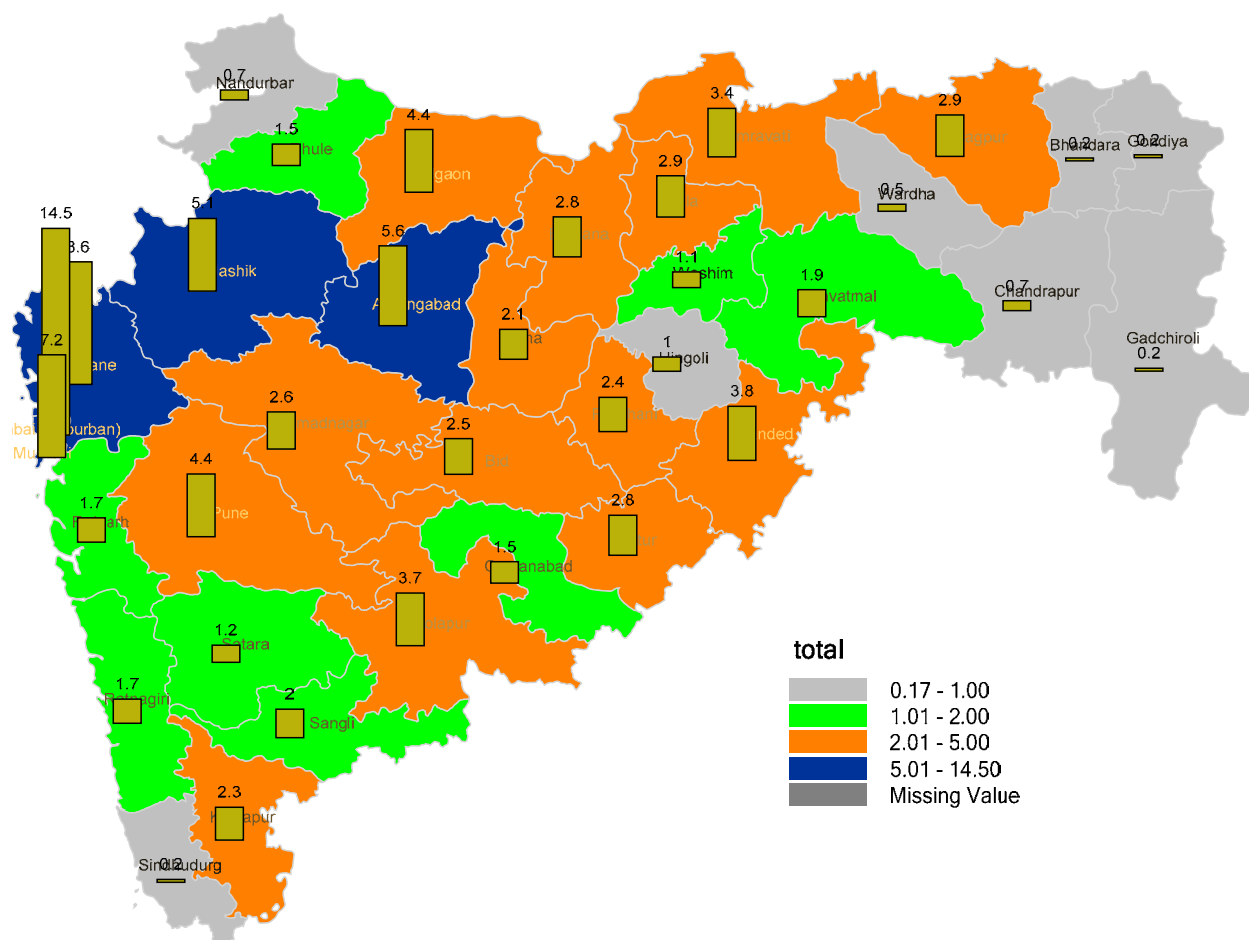
2.2. Percentage Distribution of Muslims in the Districts of Maharashtra

As observed above, the Muslim community is mainly concentrated in the urban areas in the state. Appendix 2.1 presents the spatial distribution of Muslim population in the districts of Maharashtra from 191-2001. According to the 2001 Census enumeration, more than one-fifth of the total Muslim population was enumerated in the two Greater Mumbai districts (21.6 %), the capital of Maharashtra state as well the country's financial capital. The next highest concentration of Muslim community was enumerated in Thane district (8.6 %) followed by Aurangabad (5.55 %), Nashik (5.1 %), Jalgaon (4.4 %), Pune (4.4 %), Nanded (3.8 %), Solapur (3.7 %), Amravati (3.4 %) Nagpur (2.9 %), Akola (2.9%), and Buldana (2.8 %). The remaining districts reported less than 2.75 percent of Muslims living there. Map 2.1, 2.1A and 2.1B indicate the concentration of the Muslim community district-wise in the districts and in rural and urban areas of district.

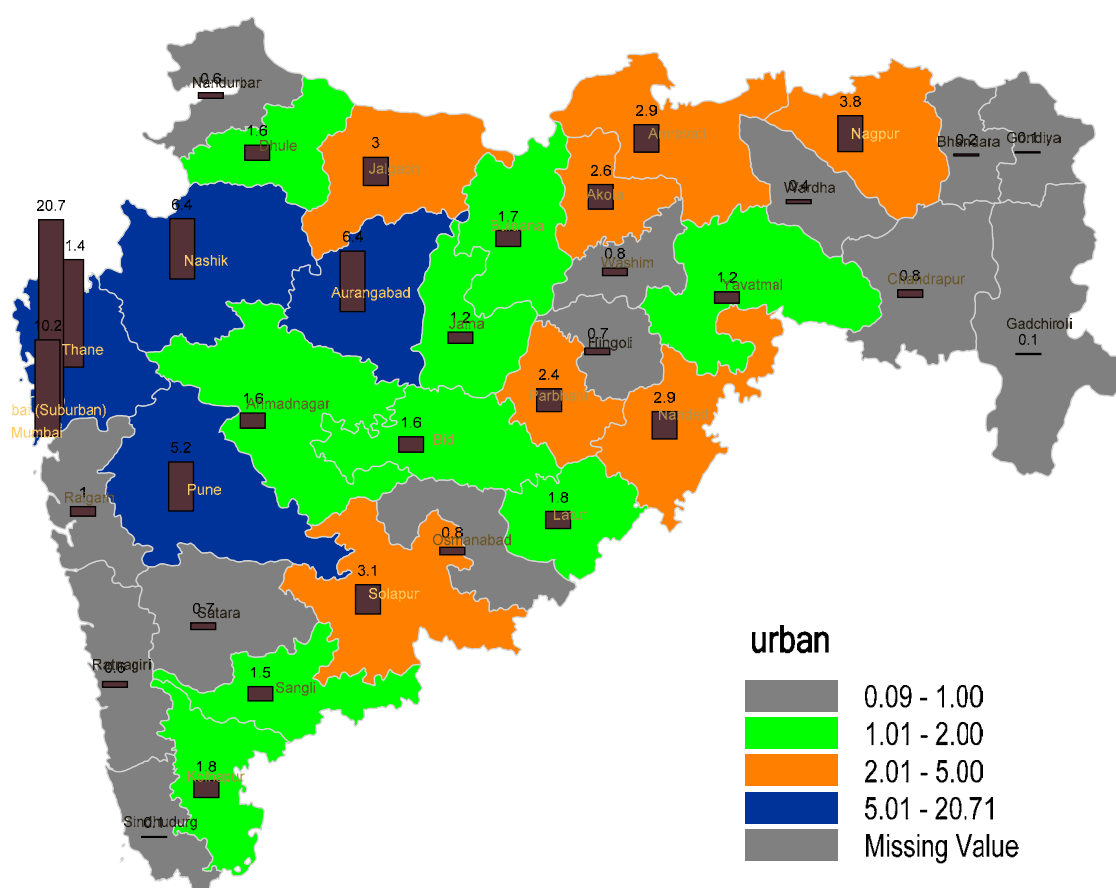
Table 2.3 Spatial Distribution of the Muslim Population in Maharashtra: 1951-2001

Districts	Spatial Distribution of the Muslim Population					
	2001	1991	1981	1971	1961	1951
Greater Bombay	14.50	21.89	21.01	19.92	17.74	17.20
Mumbai Suburb	7.15	-	-	-	-	-
Thane	8.58	6.19	4.83	3.40	2.78	2.30
Kulaba(Raigarh)	1.66	1.72	1.91	1.95	2.08	2.28
Ratnagiri	1.71	1.99	2.62	2.98	3.60	4.24
Sindhurg	0.23	0.27				
Nashik	5.12	5.14	4.98	4.94	4.60	3.67
Dhule	1.46	1.72	2.42	2.33	2.50	2.39
Nandurbar	0.69					
Jalgaon	4.43	4.60	4.89	5.09	5.63	6.21
Ahmednagar	2.57	2.81	2.99	2.96	3.08	3.17
Pune	4.40	4.20	4.30	3.77	3.61	3.72
Satara	1.22	1.31	1.49	1.48	1.59	1.52
Sangli	1.98	2.14	2.33	2.45	2.50	2.34
Solapur	3.68	4.06	4.26	4.97	5.58	5.72
Kolhapur	2.31	2.42	2.67	2.61	2.54	2.41
Aurangabad	5.55	5.35	6.69	6.86	6.99	6.86
Jalna	2.06	2.21				
Parbhani	2.38	3.51	3.73	4.05	4.14	4.57
Hingoli	1.00					
Beed	2.50	2.62	2.80	2.96	3.02	3.18
Nanded	3.75	3.73	3.59	3.83	3.88	4.44
Osmanabad	1.47	1.60	4.27	4.75	4.92	4.73
Latur	2.85	2.88				
Buldhana	2.78	2.89	2.86	3.18	3.30	3.32
Akola	2.88	4.16	4.13	4.41	4.52	4.09
Washim	1.09					
Amravati	3.38	3.55	3.50	3.85	3.95	4.04
Yeotmal	1.92	2.04	2.25	2.21	2.29	2.36
Wardha	0.46	0.53	0.65	0.68	0.74	0.80
Nagpur	2.89	3.00	3.04	2.83	2.90	2.74
Bhandara	0.23	0.52	0.76	0.70	0.73	0.92
Gondiya	0.21					
Chandrapur	0.17	0.77	1.03	0.84	0.79	0.77
Gadchiroli	0.74	0.18				
Maharashtra	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The percentages of Muslims in the districts of Maharashtra and in their rural and urban areas, as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses are given in Appendix 2.1. And the same for the Censuses 1961, 1971 and 1981 are presented in Appendix 2.2 to 2.3. The percent distribution of Muslims in different districts of Maharashtra during 1991 and 2001 is presented in Appendix 2.4; and the same according to censuses, 1961, 1971 and 1981 for all the districts of Maharashtra as well as for the rural and urban areas are given in Appendix 2.5 and 2.6.



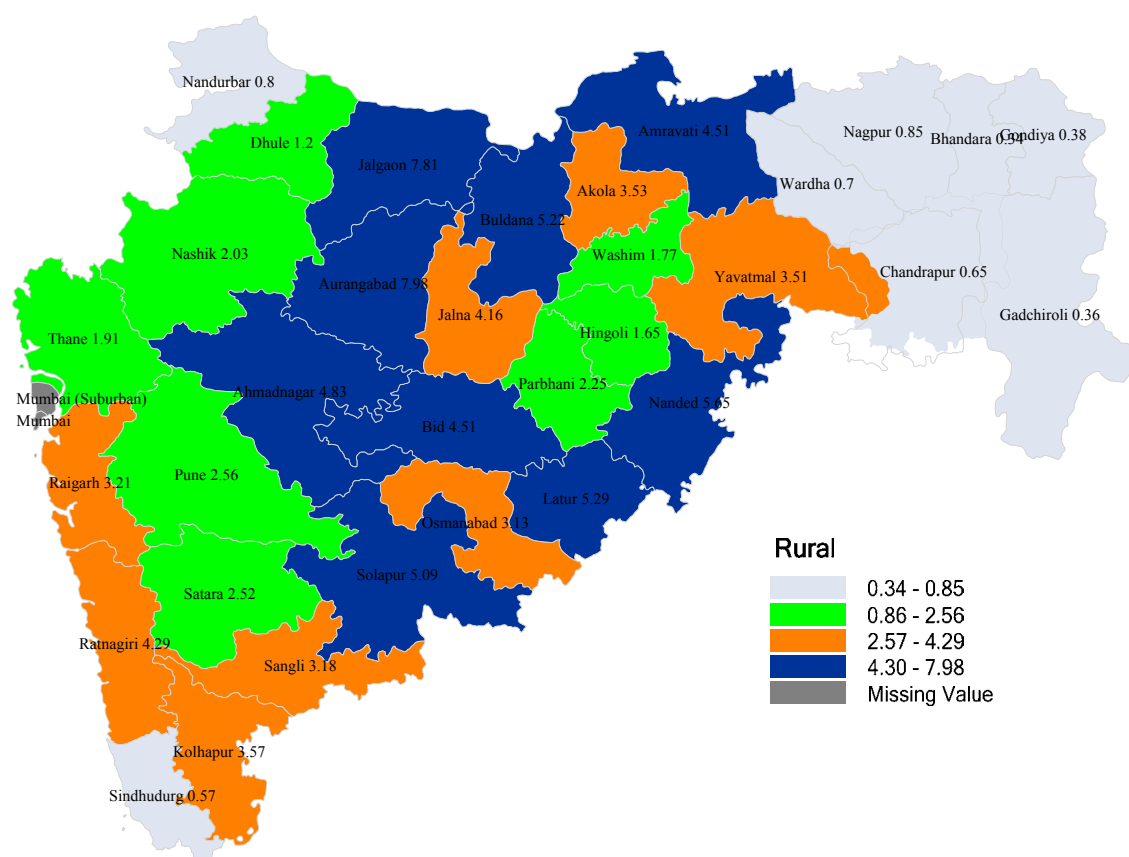
Map 2.1A: District wise Concentration of Muslim Population in Urban Areas of Maharashtra, 2001



2.3 Distribution in the Tehsils of Maharashtra

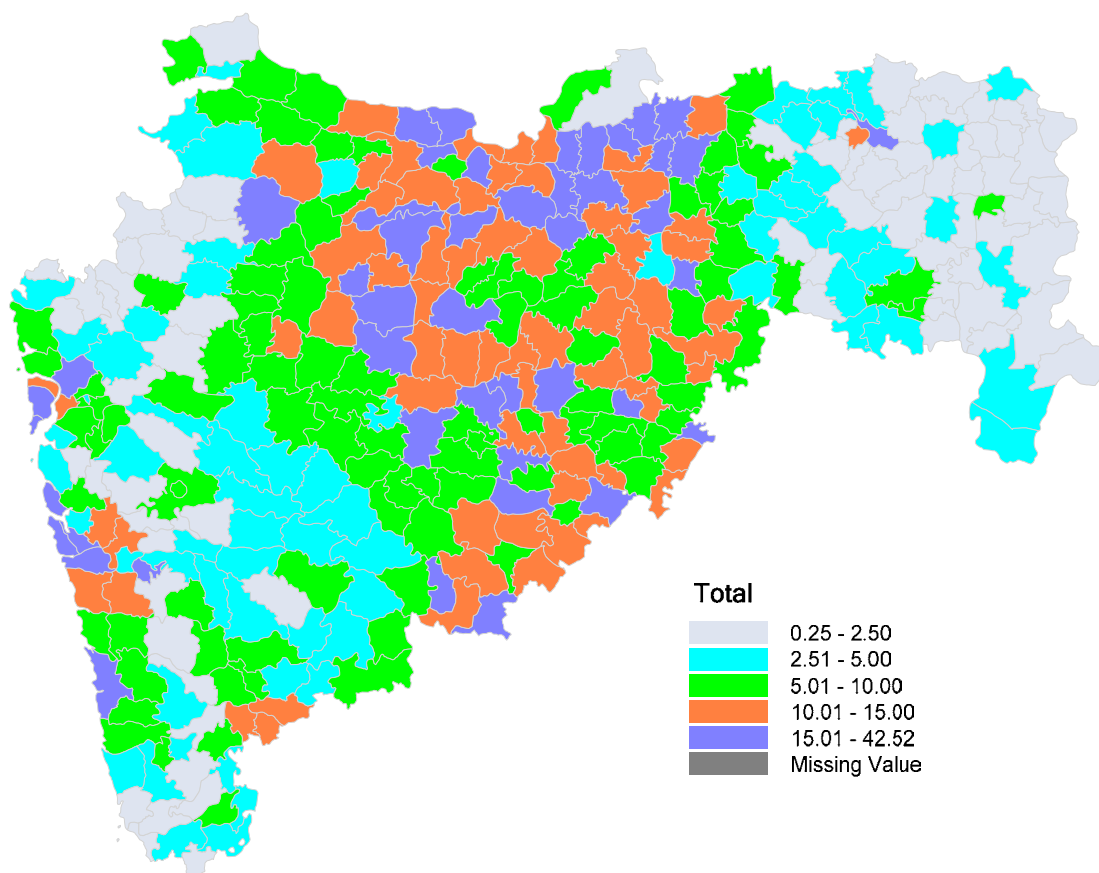
Maharashtra state is divided into 35 administrative districts which are further divided into 355 Tehsils/Blocks as shown in Map 2.2. The population concentrations of the Muslim community are uneven. In Malegaon block of Nashik district, highest percentage of Muslim community is to be found (42.5 %) as a proportion to the total population followed by Bhiwandi in Thane (35.8 %), Nanded (26.5 %), Aurangabad (25.5 %) and Parbhani (25.1 %). The lowest percentage of Muslim community to total block population is found in Mulechera (0.25 %) in Gadchiroli district and Sawali (0.25 %) in Chandrapur district. In Malegaon of Nashik district Muslims are mainly concentrated in the urban area (70.96%) as compared to rural areas of Malegaon (3.6%).

Map 2.1B: District wise Concentration of Muslim Population in Rural Areas of Maharashtra, 2001



Out of 355 tehsils, in urban areas of 115 tehsils, no Muslim community was reported. The percentage of Muslims community varied between 0.94 to less than 10 per cent in 71 tehsils, and between 10 to 19.96 per cent in 65 tehsils. In 99 tehsils the percentages vary between 20 to 48.92 per cent and in 5 tehsils more than 50 per cent are Muslim. In the tehsils, highest percentage of Muslim community is found in Shrivardhan tehsil of Raigarh district (20.26%), and nearly similar in percentages in both the rural and urban areas.

Map 2.2: Tehsil-wise Concentration of Muslim Population in Maharashtra, 2001 census



In Appendix 2.7 proportion of Muslims concentrated in Maharashtra according to 2001 Census is shown in Appendix 2.7.

2. 4 Distribution in the Urban Agglomeration/Cities of Maharashtra

Table 2.4 presents religion-wise population share in Urban Agglomeration/Cities with 1,00,000 and above population. The largest share of Muslim population was found in Malegaon (75.4%) and Bhiwandi- UA (51.3%). Mumbai UA which includes Mumbai city, Mumbai suburbs and Thane district shows 16.1 per cent of Muslim population. In UA/cities of Parbhani (38%), Bid (37%), Achlapur (36%), and Nanded-Waghala (33%) are other major urban places showing larger share of Muslim population. In Pune UA, Nashik UA and Nagpur UA the share of Muslim was less than 10 percent.

Table 2.4: Population by Religious Community in Urban Agglomeration/Cities of Maharashtra, 2001

Urban Agglomerations / Cities	Total Population	Sex Ratio	Hindu	Muslim	Chris.	Budd.	Jain	Sikh	Oth.	RNS
Greater Mumbai UA (Distts 21,22 & 23)	16434386	822	70.54	16.10	3.54	5.26	3.53	0.59	0.38	0.04
Greater Mumbai (M Corp.)	11978450	809	67.40	18.56	3.73	5.22	3.99	0.58	0.48	0.04
Dhule (M CI)	341755	922	68.46	27.19	0.31	1.97	1.70	0.29	0.04	0.03
Bhusawal UA	187564	929	66.91	20.55	1.38	9.40	1.08	0.44	0.24	0.01
Jalgaon (M CI)	368618	905	77.43	16.91	0.17	3.24	1.96	0.17	0.09	0.03
Bhusawal (M CI)	172372	932	66.36	21.83	1.33	8.61	1.16	0.45	0.25	0.01
Akola (M CI)	400520	938	57.43	27.31	0.48	12.86	1.60	0.16	0.07	0.09
Amravati (M Corp.)	549510	933	64.97	20.79	0.43	12.51	1.01	0.22	0.02	0.05
Achalpur (M CI)	107316	927	58.09	36.18	0.36	4.45	0.67	0.09	0.07	0.09
Wardha (M CI)	111118	933	77.77	8.15	0.39	11.31	1.91	0.22	0.14	0.11
Kamptee UA	136491	915	53.69	26.59	0.83	18.01	0.23	0.63	0.01	0.02
Nagpur UA	2129500	932	71.08	10.08	1.23	15.70	0.92	0.77	0.17	0.07
Nagpur (M Corp.)	2052066	936	70.92	10.39	1.22	15.51	0.94	0.77	0.17	0.07
Gondiya (M CI)	120902	969	77.07	7.15	0.52	13.51	0.82	0.78	0.14	0.01
Chandrapur (M CI)	289450	914	71.31	9.06	0.95	15.20	0.60	0.50	2.29	0.08
Yavatmal UA	139835	945	71.79	13.00	0.73	12.42	1.64	0.19	0.21	0.03
Yavatmal (M CI)	120676	953	70.12	14.91	0.83	11.91	1.83	0.18	0.19	0.03
Nanded-Waghala (M Corp.)	430733	916	49.14	33.10	0.42	14.34	0.57	2.25	0.05	0.15
Parbhani (M CI)	259329	936	48.55	38.15	0.23	11.94	0.91	0.11	0.05	0.06
Jalna (M CI)	235795	934	62.71	24.75	3.21	6.89	1.93	0.25	0.09	0.18
Aurangabad UA	892483	902	51.95	28.94	1.23	15.56	1.79	0.37	0.10	0.06
Aurangabad (M Corp.)	873311	901	51.92	28.93	1.07	15.76	1.79	0.36	0.10	0.06
Nashik UA	1152326	870	85.33	8.12	1.33	3.31	1.21	0.52	0.14	0.03
Nashik (M Corp.)	1077236	871	85.34	8.15	1.24	3.41	1.25	0.46	0.12	0.03
Malegaon (M CI)	409403	960	20.97	75.38	0.25	2.13	1.06	0.11	0.07	0.03
Bhiwandi UA	621427	626	43.87	51.34	0.21	1.64	2.80	0.05	0.05	0.02
Vasai UA	174396	916	63.84	10.90	19.78	1.15	3.44	0.52	0.32	0.05
Ambarnath(M CI)	203804	899	78.26	9.45	5.14	5.76	0.80	0.34	0.18	0.07
Ulhasnagar (M Corp.)	473731	881	84.04	4.31	1.49	8.27	0.13	1.67	0.06	0.04
Kalyan-Dombivli (M Corp.)	1193512	884	82.54	5.32	2.43	6.47	2.92	0.18	0.11	0.04
Navi Mumbai (M Corp.)	704002	779	80.00	7.92	2.92	6.74	0.98	1.32	0.08	0.03
Thane (M Corp.)	1262551	870	76.26	15.26	2.21	4.00	1.67	0.37	0.18	0.04
Mira-Bhayandar (M CI)	520388	817	70.52	12.90	7.49	1.36	7.04	0.55	0.12	0.02
Cont...										

Ccont....										
Urban Agglomerations / Cities	Total Population	Sex Ratio	Hindu	Muslim	Chris.	Budd.	Jain	Sikh	Oth.	RNS
Bhiwandi (M CI)	598741	629	44.40	50.70	0.21	1.65	2.91	0.06	0.05	0.02
Navghar-Manikpur (M CI)	116723	890	70.65	7.63	14.90	1.01	4.68	0.74	0.37	0.02
Nalasopara (M CI)	184538	866	80.14	9.16	3.49	2.80	3.99	0.22	0.19	0.02
Virar (M CI)	118928	867	84.87	6.48	1.89	1.44	4.91	0.14	0.22	0.05
Panvel (M CI)	104058	893	80.64	12.33	1.53	3.39	1.42	0.55	0.10	0.04
Pune UA	3760636	899	79.73	8.68	2.75	5.90	2.07	0.53	0.26	0.08
Pimpri Chinchwad (M Corp.)	1012472	851	82.27	5.97	2.79	7.11	1.30	0.44	0.09	0.04
Pune (M Corp.)	2538473	921	79.87	9.32	2.32	5.28	2.38	0.44	0.30	0.09
Ahmadnagar UA	347549	881	77.22	13.63	3.14	1.12	4.17	0.57	0.10	0.05
Ahmadnagar (M CI)	307615	928	76.32	14.31	3.26	1.14	4.56	0.27	0.10	0.04
Bid (M CI)	138196	924	56.12	37.04	0.22	4.93	1.51	0.07	0.03	0.08
Latur (M CI)	299985	916	68.57	22.73	0.21	7.21	0.91	0.12	0.15	0.10
Solapur (M Corp.)	872478	962	76.11	19.32	0.83	2.33	1.04	0.11	0.10	0.17
Barshi (M CI)	104785	946	80.39	15.07	0.31	1.50	2.47	0.08	0.10	0.08
Satara (M CI)	108048	932	80.53	12.96	0.59	4.60	0.96	0.12	0.07	0.16
Kolhapur UA	505541	928	84.66	10.09	1.04	0.50	3.39	0.14	0.10	0.08
Ichalkaranji UA	285860	893	78.25	15.45	0.28	0.63	4.85	0.06	0.37	0.10
Kolhapur (M Corp.)	493167	928	84.37	10.28	1.05	0.52	3.47	0.15	0.10	0.08
Ichalkaranji (M CI)	257610	893	78.67	15.20	0.29	0.54	4.80	0.06	0.35	0.10
Sangli UA	447774	947	72.32	19.34	1.68	1.50	4.78	0.14	0.12	0.12
Sangli-Miraj Kupwad (M Corp.)	436781	947	72.10	19.62	1.71	1.51	4.67	0.15	0.12	0.12

Note: Budd. Buddhist, Oth. : Other Religion and RNS: Religion not stated

UA: Urban Agglomeration, MCI: Municipal Council, M Corp: Municipal Corporation

Source: Census of India, 2001, Table C-1 (A): Population by Religious Communities - Urban Agglomeration /Cities with 1,00,000 and above population

2.5 Age-Sex Structure

The distribution by age of a population represents the combined effect of fertility, mortality and migration. The enumerated Muslims population according to 2001 census is presented in Table 2.5 by age and sex for each of the 5-year age groups - from 0-4 through 70+ years separately for total, rural and urban Maharashtra. The percent distribution of Muslims in different 5 years age group is also shown in the later part of the same table.

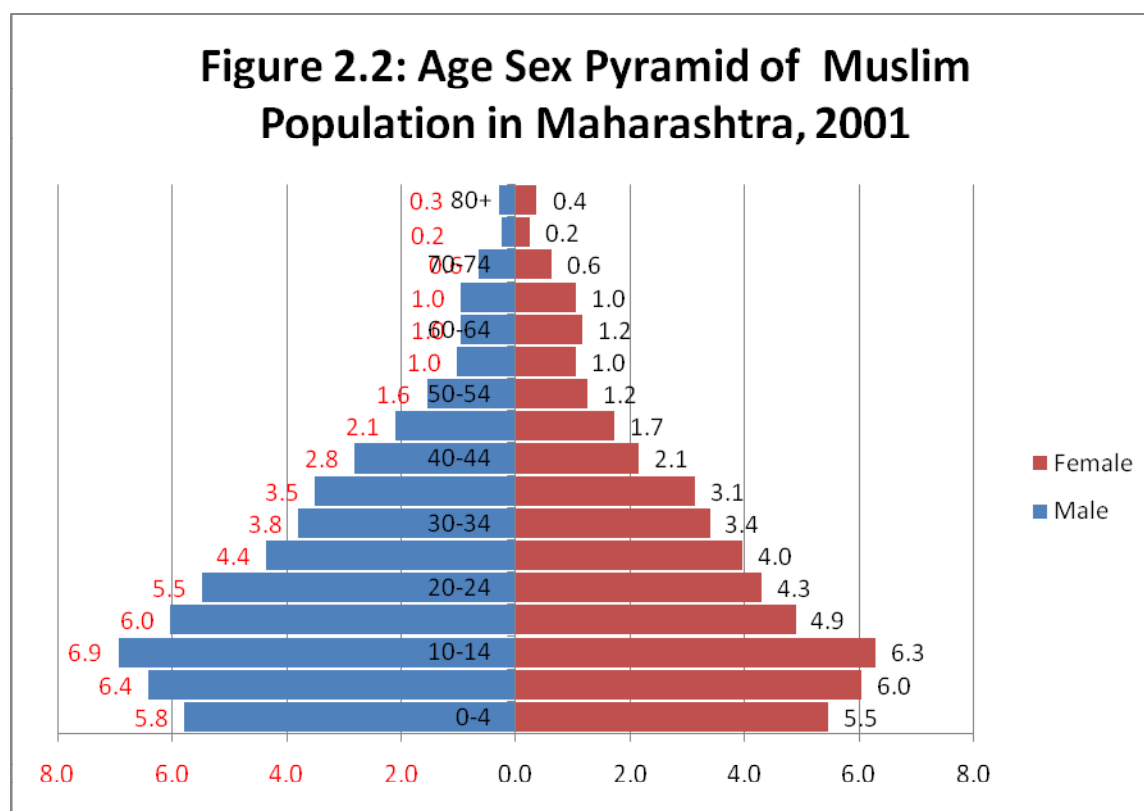
Table: 2.5 Age Sex distribution of Muslim Population in Maharashtra, 2001 census

Age Groups	All Population			Rural Population			Urban Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	10270485	5437926	4832559	3081552	1577482	1504070	7188933	3860444	3328489
0-4	1154328	593454	560874	366795	189062	177733	787533	404392	383141
5-9	1278089	657821	620268	402597	206776	195821	875492	451045	424447
10-14	1357237	712586	644651	432596	227853	204743	924641	484733	439908
15-19	1121097	619492	501605	315219	171118	144101	805878	448374	357504
20-24	1004133	563119	441014	255468	135166	120302	748665	427953	320712
25-29	854435	448013	406422	222691	107591	115100	631744	340422	291322
30-34	737166	389407	347759	204754	100634	104120	532412	288773	243639
35-39	680621	359988	320633	191271	96133	95138	489350	263855	225495
40-44	508918	289411	219507	146131	79069	67062	362787	210342	152445
45-49	391468	215356	176112	113775	59812	53963	277693	155544	122149
50-54	287533	159446	128087	85507	45276	40231	202026	114170	87856
55-59	211555	104708	106847	68867	31774	37093	142688	72934	69754
60-64	219014	99038	119976	81591	33482	48109	137423	65556	71867
65-69	206081	98607	107474	87166	41076	46090	118915	57531	61384
70-74	129329	66157	63172	53935	27856	26079	75394	38301	37093
75-79	50643	25138	25505	20828	10176	10652	29815	14962	14853
80+	67830	29967	37863	28499	12437	16062	39331	17530	21801
ANS	11008	6218	4790	3862	2191	1671	7146	4027	3119
	Percentage Distribution								
0-4	11.24	10.91	11.61	11.90	11.99	11.82	10.95	10.48	11.51
5-9	12.44	12.10	12.84	13.06	13.11	13.02	12.18	11.68	12.75
10-14	13.21	13.10	13.34	14.04	14.44	13.61	12.86	12.56	13.22
15-19	10.92	11.39	10.38	10.23	10.85	9.58	11.21	11.61	10.74
20-24	9.78	10.36	9.13	8.29	8.57	8.00	10.41	11.09	9.64
25-29	8.32	8.24	8.41	7.23	6.82	7.65	8.79	8.82	8.75
30-34	7.18	7.16	7.20	6.64	6.38	6.92	7.41	7.48	7.32
35-39	6.63	6.62	6.63	6.21	6.09	6.33	6.81	6.83	6.77
40-44	4.96	5.32	4.54	4.74	5.01	4.46	5.05	5.45	4.58
45-49	3.81	3.96	3.64	3.69	3.79	3.59	3.86	4.03	3.67
50-54	2.80	2.93	2.65	2.77	2.87	2.67	2.81	2.96	2.64
55-59	2.06	1.93	2.21	2.23	2.01	2.47	1.98	1.89	2.10
60-64	2.13	1.82	2.48	2.65	2.12	3.20	1.91	1.70	2.16
65-69	2.01	1.81	2.22	2.83	2.60	3.06	1.65	1.49	1.84
70-74	1.26	1.22	1.31	1.75	1.77	1.73	1.05	0.99	1.11
75-79	0.49	0.46	0.53	0.68	0.65	0.71	0.41	0.39	0.45
80+	0.66	0.55	0.78	0.92	0.79	1.07	0.55	0.45	0.65
ANS	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ANS = Age not stated

The Muslim population which generally has a higher fertility shows that nearly 37 per cent of population is below 15 years while the old age population, defined as 60 years and above is 6.6 per cent. In comparison to the total population of state, the younger Muslim population i.e., below 15 years, exceed by around 5 - 6 per cent points, while aged Muslim population is lesser by 1.5 to 2 per cent points. Similarly, the middle-aged Muslim population, defined as between 15 and 59 years is lesser by 3 per cent points as compared to total population in the state. This indicates that Muslim population is younger than the state's total population. The median age of Muslim population is three years younger than that of the total population in Maharashtra.

Figure 2.2 to 2.4 present the age-sex distribution of the Muslim population using a population pyramid which also shows previous status of fertility, mortality and migration.



Population pyramids of rural and urban Muslim population show clearly that fertility among Muslim has fallen. The rural Muslim population in the state is younger than urban population as nearly 39 per cent of Muslim rural population was below 15 years of age while it was 36 per cent in urban areas. The younger rural population of Muslim was much higher as compared to total rural young population (34 %). In urban areas, younger Muslim population was nearly 36 per cent as compared to young population of urban areas (29 %).

Gender-wise, female young Muslim population shows a slightly higher percentage as compared to the males in the same category. In rural areas, the percentage of male in the younger age group exceeded to that of young female population among Muslim as well as among the total population of state.

In old age groups of 60+ years, the percentage of Muslim population in rural areas was recorded in higher proportion in comparison to urban areas. While middle age Muslim rural population was little lower as compared to urban Muslim population (Figures 2.3 and 2.4).

Figure 2.3: Age Sex Pyramid of Rural Muslim Population in Maharashtra, 2001

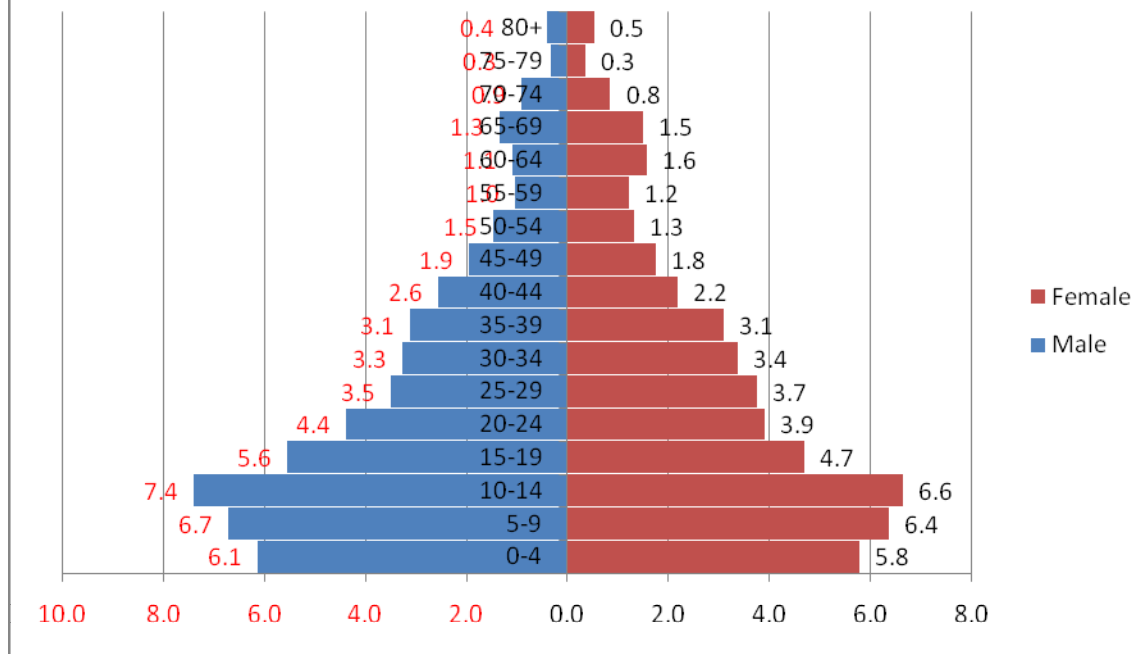
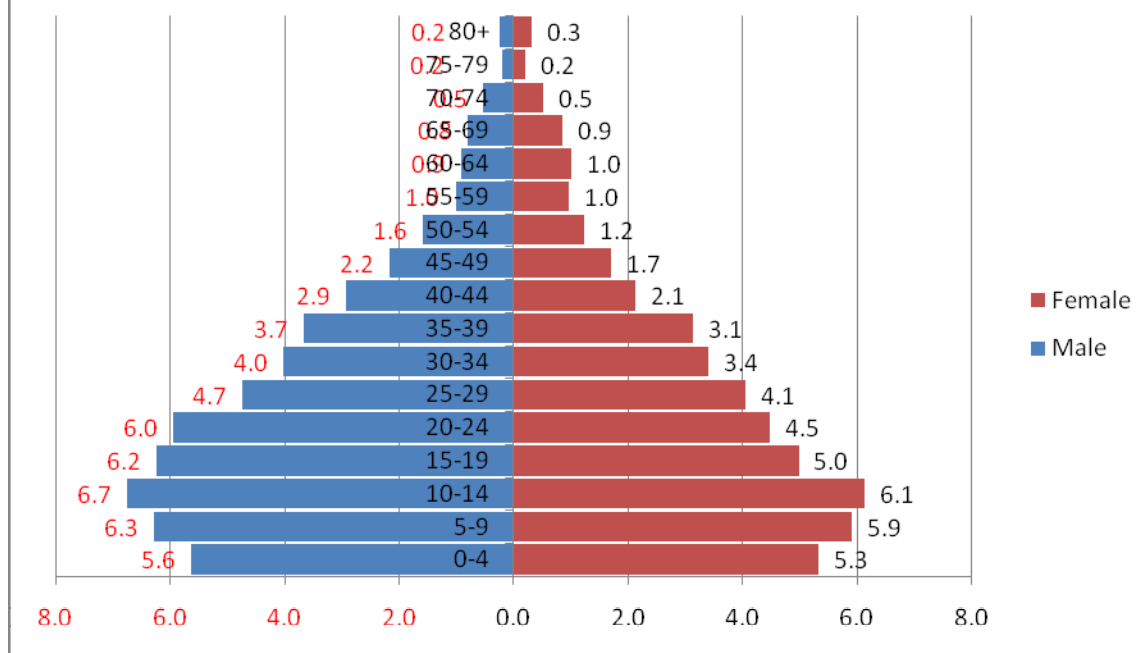


Figure 2.4: Age Sex Pyramid of Urban Muslim Population in Maharashtra, 2001



2.6 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males. The sex ratio indicates the deficit of female to male population. In 2001, the enumerated sex ratio of Muslim population was low at the state level. Muslim population in rural areas was recorded to have a higher ratio than it was seen in the urban areas but lower than the state's sex ratio. Except 1991 census, the sex ratio of Muslim population has always remained lower than the state's for the last five decennial censuses. The difference in sex ratio of Muslim and Hindu population is also wide as Hindu population recorded 923 female per 1000 males as compared to 889 among Muslim population. It is important to note that the difference in sex ratio of Muslims to that of general population has been declining over the decades, from 53 in 1961 to 33 in 2001.

Table 2.6: Religion wise Sex ratio in Maharashtra: 1961 to 2001

Census Year	Total	Muslims	Hindu	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2001	922	889	923	993	829	961	942
1991	934	930	925	994	888	952	946
1981	937	908	939	939	845	961	924
1971	930	885	933	909	725	972	898
1961	936	883	939	904	648	991	863
Rural							
2001	960	953	960	988	766	969	917
1991	972	930	925	994	888	952	946
1981	987	971	987	970	726	1000	1003
1971	985	974	985	973	702	1004	955
1961	995	983	994	985	589	1021	932
Urban							
2001	873	862	863	994	840	951	950
1991	875	905	887	1001	887	920	935
1981	850	871	837	931	856	889	887
1971	820	827	807	890	731	888	866
1961	801	808	788	877	652	886	820

Child Sex Ratio

The 2001 census for the first time provided information with regard to the 0-6 year child population by religion and gender (Table 2.7). The sex ratio for 0-6 year population shows clearly that Muslim population enjoys a better sex ratio as compared to the Hindu population as well as the Sikh and Jain communities. This indicates that the male child preference probably is less in the community and also might be due to better health condition of Muslim children. It will be further explored in detail in a later chapter while discussing the health aspects of the community. District wise sex ratio among the 0-6 year population is presented in Appendix 2.10. In districts such as Mumbai proper, Mumbai suburb, Thane, Nashik, Pune, Aurangabad and Nanded where sizeable Muslim population was enumerated show higher sex ratio among the child population as compared to the total Muslim population. In some districts in western Maharashtra such as Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, the child sex ratio was lower as compared to the total population. It may be remembered that child sex ratio was found much higher among Muslim community in comparison to the Hindu community in almost all the districts. The district of Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Solapur, Osmanabad recorded the lower sex ratio for Hindu, Muslim, Jain and Sikh community.

Table 2.7 Religion wise Sex ratio in 0-6 year population in Maharashtra, 2001

	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others	Religion not stated
Total	913	907	940	958	849	941	862	940	950
Rural	916	913	936	965	878	944	807	953	925
Urban	908	895	942	956	843	938	879	906	1026

Source: Census of India, 2001, Table 1: Total population, 0-6 population, Literates, Total workers by category of work and Non-workers by residence, religious communities, sex; India, States, Union territories and Districts - 2001

2.7 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is presented for child and old-age separately. Child dependency ratio is defined as population below 15 years to the total working population between the ages 16 to 59 years. The olds' dependency ratio is defined as population above 60 years to total population between

ages 16 to 59 years. Total dependency ratio is the sum of child and old dependency ratios. The dependency ratio of the Muslim population of Maharashtra is better than the Muslim population's dependency ratio at the country (Table 2.8). The dependency ratio among Muslim population in the state was recorded as 770 as against 887 for All -India. In rural areas dependency ratio was found much higher, 919 while in urban areas it was 713 per thousand working population. The child dependency was much higher among Muslim population in both rural and urban areas in the state as well as in the country. The old dependency ratio was recorded lower among Muslim population as compared to Hindu population as well as total population. The rural Muslim population shows higher child as well as old dependency ratio in the state as well as in the country as compared to urban population.

Table 2.8: Dependency ratio among Muslim, Hindu and total population of Maharashtra and India, 2001

Dependency Ratio	Maharashtra			India		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Muslim						
Child	654	750	617	778	857	541
Old	116	170	96	109	118	78
Total	770	919	713	887	975	619
Hindu						
Child	535	605	434	604	661	399
Old	151	184	105	133	143	93
Total	687	789	539	737	804	492
All						
Child	544	612	463	621	678	420
Old	148	184	105	131	141	92
Total	691	796	568	752	819	512

Source: Census of India, 2001, C-15 Religious Community by Age-Group and Sex

2.8 Marital Status

Muslim community reported a higher percentage of being unmarried as compared to all communities including the Hindus in Maharashtra. In rural as well as urban areas their marital status show similar distribution of unmarried, married, widowed and divorce persons. A higher percentage of women were divorced and widowed as compared to the male population in all community (Table 2.9). Higher percentage of unmarried person among Muslims could be a reflection of a higher percentage of younger population in the community. At national level the marital status among the Muslim community shows a lower percentage of unmarried (India Muslim – 56.2%, Male – 60.4%, Female-51.6%); higher percentage of Married (India Muslim - 40.3%, Male – 38.3%, Female - 42.4%), higher percentage of Widowed (India Muslim - 3.2%, Male – 1.1%, Female -5.5%) and Divorced (India Muslim 0.3%, Male – 0.1%, Female - 0.5%).

Table 2.9: Percentage distribution of Muslim, Hindu and total population of Maharashtra by their Marital status, 2001

	Total Population			Muslim			Hindu		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All									
Never married	48.07	53.04	42.69	54.07	57.99	49.66	47.26	52.32	41.77
Married	46.94	45.42	48.59	42.03	40.91	43.31	47.67	46.09	49.38
Widowed	4.55	1.36	8.02	3.46	0.94	6.29	4.64	1.40	8.15
Divorced/Separated	0.43	0.19	0.70	0.43	0.16	0.75	0.43	0.19	0.69
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rural									
Never married	47.63	53.09	41.93	53.15	58.10	47.96	47.23	52.72	41.52
Married	46.94	45.17	48.79	42.38	40.67	44.17	47.32	45.52	49.19
Widowed	4.94	1.53	8.48	3.95	1.06	6.97	4.96	1.55	8.52
Divorced/Separated	0.50	0.21	0.80	0.53	0.17	0.90	0.49	0.20	0.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Urban									
Never married	48.68	52.96	43.78	54.47	57.95	50.42	47.30	51.68	42.23
Married	46.94	45.75	48.30	41.89	41.00	42.92	48.27	47.00	49.74
Widowed	4.03	1.13	7.35	3.25	0.90	5.98	4.10	1.15	7.51
Divorced/Separated	0.35	0.16	0.56	0.40	0.15	0.68	0.33	0.16	0.53
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2001, C -3 Marital Status by Religious Community and Sex

2.9 Age at marriage and currently-married persons below age 18

Table 2.10 presents the age at marriage of Muslims in the state in 2001 in the rural and urban areas. The overall the age at marriage in Maharashtra was 22.4 years for male and 18.1 years for female.

Table 2.10: Religion wise age at marriage and percentage of currently married persons below age 18 years

Religion	ALL		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. Age at Marriage						
All Community	22.44	18.06	21.96	17.58	23.08	18.79
Hindu	22.41	18.01	21.94	17.56	23.16	18.82
Muslim	22.34	18.09	22.08	17.76	22.45	18.25
Christian	23.87	21.17	23.11	19.91	24.01	21.39
Sikh	23.55	19.62	22.27	17.94	23.77	19.87
Buddhist	22.42	17.66	21.95	17.45	23.02	17.95
Jain	23.83	19.75	23.55	18.42	23.90	20.13
Others	22.25	19.52	21.96	18.11	22.58	21.10
b. Percentage Currently Married who married before Age 18						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Community	4.99	38.78	5.32	42.97	4.56	32.60
Hindu	5.19	39.33	5.37	43.20	4.90	32.39
Muslim	4.18	37.84	4.26	40.57	4.15	36.55
Christian	1.72	14.58	2.84	20.98	1.51	13.43
Sikh	2.95	23.04	4.51	38.51	2.69	20.77
Buddhist	5.10	42.86	5.99	44.35	3.95	40.90
Jain	1.68	20.95	1.74	31.29	1.67	17.99
Others	3.30	24.82	4.34	34.18	2.13	14.50

Age at marriage in rural areas was little lower than urban areas among all community. It can be observed that there is little variation among Muslim and Hindu age at marriage in both rural and urban areas. A notable aspect is that in the rural component, the age at marriage among Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist communities of the female age was found to be less than 18 years, the legal age. Among Christian and Jain communities, the age at marriage was found higher than 18 years, in both rural and urban areas.

Among the currently married in the state about 5 per cent of male and 38.8 per cent of female reported as being married before age 18 years. Among the Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist communities, the percentage of early marriage was very high - around 4 to 5 per cent and 38 to 43 per cent respectively for males and females. It may be remembered that the legal age for marriage for male is 21 years and for females 18 years. If this is taken into account, nearly 57 per cent of male reported married thus in both Hindu and Muslim communities.

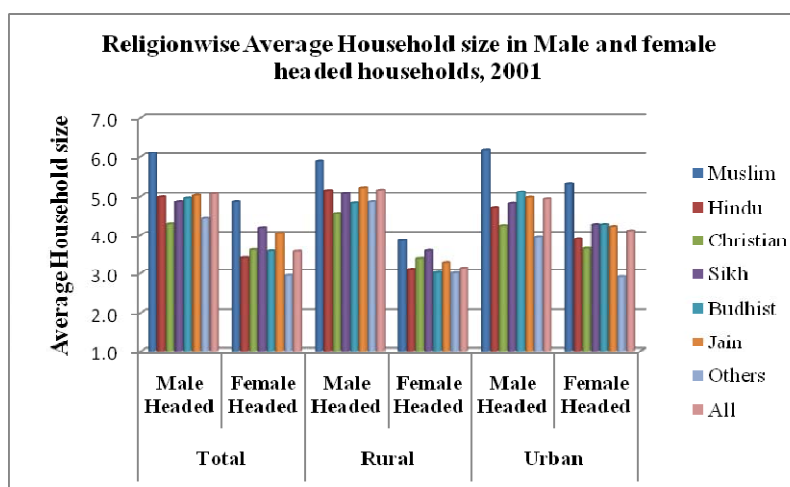
2.10 Household Size

Out of total households in Maharashtra in 2001, 8.8 per cent households were of Muslims. This implies that on an average household of size 6.1 persons in male-headed households and 4.9 persons in female-headed households. The average household size is found to be higher in the Muslim community than any other religious community (Table 2.11). A similar trend was observed in both rural and urban areas. The male-headed household reported a higher average number of persons than female-headed household.

Table 2.11: Household size in Rural, Urban and All areas by Religion wise in Maharashtra, 2001

Religion	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Muslim	6.1	4.9	5.9	3.8	6.2	5.3
Hindu	5.0	3.4	5.2	3.1	4.7	3.9
Christian	4.3	3.6	4.6	3.4	4.2	3.6
Sikh	4.9	4.2	5.1	3.6	4.8	4.3
Budhist	5.0	3.6	4.8	3.0	5.1	4.3
Jain	5.0	4.0	5.2	3.3	5.0	4.2
Others	4.4	2.9	4.9	3.0	3.9	2.9
All	5.1	3.6	5.2	3.1	4.9	4.1

Figure 2.5: Religion-wise Average household size in Male and female headed household, 2001



2.11 Levels of Literacy

In 2001, the overall literacy rate among Muslim community was found to be 65.4 per cent, very close to that of Hindu community, however, well below the Christian, Jain and Sikh communities (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: Literacy Rate among different religious groups in Maharashtra, 2001 census

Place of Residence/sex	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others	RNS
Maharashtra									
All persons	66.03	65.59	65.43	81.64	78.55	65.43	85.77	63.64	55.77
Male	73.78	73.70	71.18	84.68	81.85	74.37	87.95	70.63	64.72
Female	57.62	56.80	58.97	78.57	74.56	56.12	83.45	56.57	46.03
Rural									
All persons	59.73	59.50	60.41	69.88	63.09	60.74	80.99	47.85	53.89
Male	69.26	69.09	68.79	76.66	71.44	71.09	85.46	58.48	63.63
Female	49.79	49.50	51.63	63.03	52.18	50.07	76.13	37.02	43.52
Urban									
All persons	74.58	75.83	67.59	83.73	81.01	71.22	87.12	83.78	61.33
Male	79.63	81.06	72.16	86.11	83.58	78.40	88.67	86.24	67.81
Female	68.79	69.76	62.28	81.32	77.95	63.66	85.48	81.31	53.79

Note: RNS: Religion not stated

Source: Census of India, Table C9 Educational Level by Religious Community and Sex for Population age 7 and above

The gender gap in literacy rate was nearly 12 percentage points higher among male Muslims as compared to female Muslims. The gender gap was even wider in rural areas. Nearly 60 per cent of rural Muslims were literate as compared to nearly 68 per cent in urban areas. In comparison to all India Muslim population, Muslim community in Maharashtra has a higher literacy rate. Among Muslim in the country 59.1 per cent were literates. The literacy levels among different religious groups are explained in chapter 3.

2.12 Work Participation

Census defines a worker as main (those who are engaged in economically productive activity for more than 6 month in a year) and marginal workers as those who had worked for less than six months during the reference period. 'Work' included even part-time or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. A person who did not work at all during the reference period was treated as 'Non-Worker'.

Table 2.13: Religion wise Work Participation Rate (Main and Marginal workers) in Maharashtra, 2001 census

Total								
areas	Total	Muslim	Hindu	Neo Buddhist	Christian	Sikh	Jains	Other
All	42.50	32.42	44.17	40.45	38.87	35.76	34.50	45.27
Rural	48.88	38.12	49.61	48.45	46.44	46.93	42.67	53.08
Urban	33.85	29.97	35.04	30.56	37.53	33.98	32.19	35.30
Male								
All	53.28	49.97	53.96	49.26	52.36	55.63	57.02	53.17
Rural	53.93	48.99	54.33	52.09	55.40	58.62	58.00	55.62
Urban	52.43	50.37	53.37	45.79	51.82	55.13	56.74	50.02
Female								
All	30.81	12.67	33.56	31.29	25.29	11.81	10.60	37.27
Rural	43.61	26.71	44.70	44.69	37.37	31.66	25.95	50.49
Urban	12.57	6.32	13.80	14.55	23.15	8.80	6.35	20.55

Source: Census of India, 2001, Table 1: Total population, 0-6 population, Literates, Total workers by category of work and Non-workers by residence, religious communities, sex; India, States, Union territories and Districts - 2001

For the first time, the 2001 census provided information on work for major religious communities. Table 2.13 presents the religion-wise work participation rate (defined as number of main and marginal worker to total population of the group), separately gender-wise in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra state.

Nearly 32.4 per cent of Muslims reported as being a worker as compared to 42.5 per cent of total population in the state. Among Muslims the work participation rate was reported higher (49.97 %) as compared to female Muslim population (12.67 %). Muslims in rural Maharashtra reported nearly 38.12 per cent as worker as compared to 29.97 per cent in urban areas. Among male Muslims not much difference was observed in rural and urban areas as compared to female Muslim population (Table 2.13). Nearly one forth of female Muslims living in rural areas reported as workers, while it was only 6.3 per cent in urban areas. It can be observed that both male and female Muslim work participation is lowest in comparison to that of any other religious community in both rural and urban areas.

2.13 Summary

This chapter presented the magnitude, spatial distribution and few other important characteristics of Muslims in Maharashtra. Population distribution clearly indicates that in Maharashtra Muslim community is mostly reside in urban areas and concentrated in few blocks/tehsils. Another notable feature observed from the age-sex structure of Muslim community is the fall in their fertility level.

Educational Status of Muslims in Maharashtra

3.1 Introduction

The role of education in improving social and economic conditions is well known. At the time of adopting the constitution the Indian state had committed itself to provide elementary education under article 45 of the Directive Principles of state policy. Article 45 stated that "The state shall endeavor to provide within a period of ten years from commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education of all children until they complete the age of fourteen years" (Sachar committee report 2006, p 49).

In this chapter data from census of 2001 and the National Sample Survey data of 64th round conducted during 2007-08 on participation and expenditure in education are used. While analyzing educational aspiration of women aged 15-49 for their children male and female, dataset of National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2) collected during 1998-99 is used.

3.2 Literacy Rate

National Sample Survey has been consistently providing information regarding educational level of population in the country. Data from state of Maharashtra based on census and sample surveys are used in this chapter. The trend of literacy rate in Maharashtra since 1983 among Muslim, Hindu and all other religious groups are shown in Table 3.1. In NSS a person is termed as literate if he/she can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding. According to latest 64th round of NSS conducted during 2007-08, the literacy rate in state of Maharashtra was 72.0 per cent. In comparison to other religious groups, Muslim literacy rate is very close to overall literacy rate of the state, i.e., 73.6 per cent. However the literacy rate of both Muslims

and Hindus were much below other religions minority groups such as Jains, Christians and Zoroastrian but slightly better than followers of Buddhism mostly neo-Buddhist. Over the 20 years period of data presented in Table 3.1, one can observe that literacy rate has increased significantly for all religious groups in the state around more than 20 percent points from around 50 per cent as literate to 73.6 per cent in 2007-08.

For the first time Indian Census 2001 provided literacy rate among different religious groups. According to it the literacy rate of Muslims in Maharashtra was 65.4 per cent, whereas that of general population was 66 percent. It may be remembered census defined person's age 0 to 6 years as illiterate due to which little lower percentage of literacy rate² was recorded in census data as compared to NSS data.

Table 3.1: Literacy rate in Maharashtra among Muslim, Hindu and other Religion

NSS Years	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Other Religion	Total
1983	50.2	49.7	42.3	74.1	50.1
1987-88	54.6	53.5	43.8	77.4	53.7
1993-94	60.9	60.0	55.5	77.0	60.2
1999-2000	67.6	66.4	60.0	80.8	66.6
2001*	65.4	65.6	65.4	81.8	66.0
2004-05	72.3	69.6	66.5	89.8	70.1
2007-08	72.0	73.6	69.8	89.3	73.6

* Census 2001, Population in 0-6 year are considered as illiterate

3.3 Spatial Disparity in Literacy rate

3.3.1 Muslim Literacy Rate in Rural and Urban Areas

Table 3.2 presents the literacy rate trend in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra state. The educational institutions in urban areas are manifold. This is reflected in their literacy rate as urban literacy rate exceed about 14 per cent points higher than rural literacy rate in 2007-8. The gap between rural and urban has declined tremendously over the years as from 28 per cent points in 1983 to 13 per cent points in 2007-08. The difference between Muslim and Muslim literacy rate also reduced between above period. Though gap in literacy rate in rural areas remained very small between Hindu as well as total population during last 25 years, it remained much larger in

² N.B.: In NSS surveys, a person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered as *literate*. Other religion includes Christians, Jains, Bhuddists and Zoroastrians.

urban areas where Muslims' literacy rate remained much lower in spite of various governmental and other institutional support for improving their literacy rate. In urban areas even Buddhist population shows similar literacy rate as that of Muslim population.

Table 3.2: Literacy rate in Maharashtra among Muslim, Hindu and other Religion in Rural and Urban areas

Census/NSS years	Urban					Rural				
	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Other Religion	Total	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Other Religion	Total
1983	56.2	70.7	59.8	82.2	68.6	40.4	40.6	36.0	58.7	40.6
1987-88	58.7	72.5	61.1	86.8	70.7	49.1	45.4	36.7	57.3	45.3
1993-94	66.9	76.4	67.2	86.6	74.9	49.5	51.8	49.4	48.1	51.5
1999-2000	71.1	80.6	74.7	85.6	78.8	60.1	59.2	52.5	68.3	58.9
2001*	67.6	75.8	71.2	85.1	74.6	60.4	59.5	60.7	70.0	59.7
2004-05	75.8	80.4	74.0	91.6	79.8	64.6	63.5	62.2	83.5	63.6
2007-08	73.8	83.6	71.1	90.9	81.7	67.9	68.0	68.9	80.4	68.1

* Census 2001, Population in 0-6 year are considered as illiterate

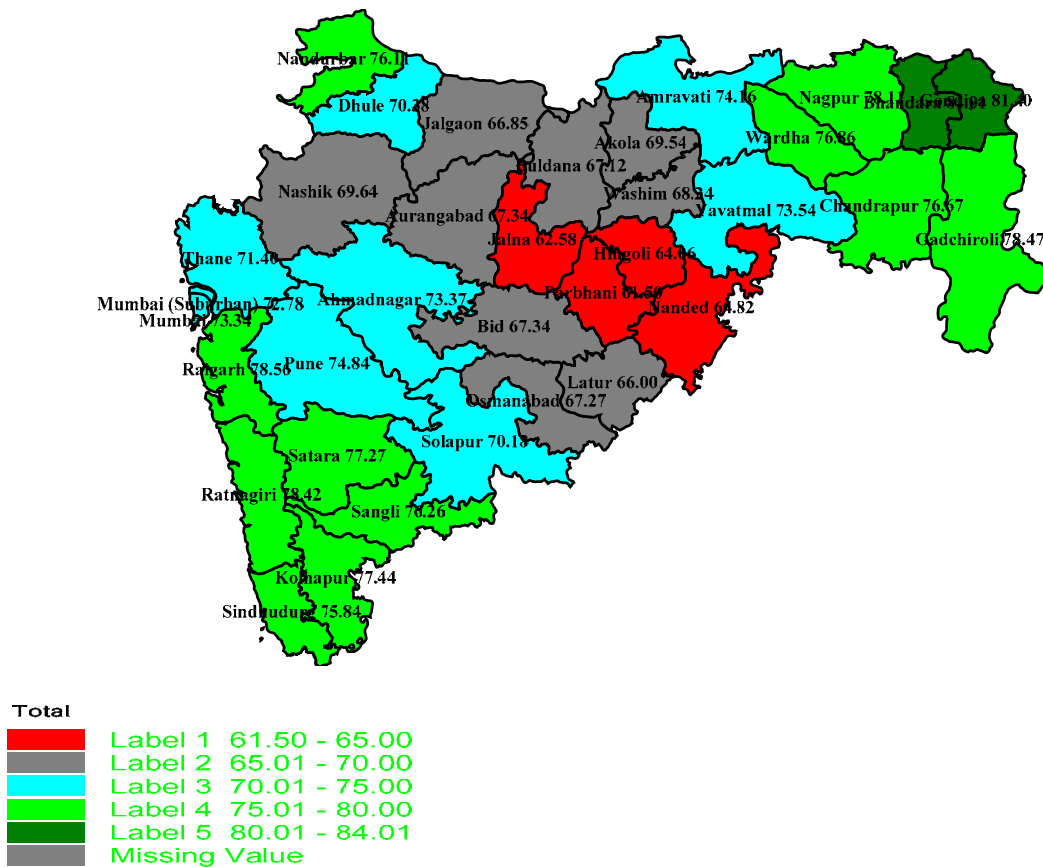
3.3.2 Muslim Literacy Rate in Different Districts of Maharashtra

As mentioned earlier, Census 2001 provided information on literacy level among different religious groups for the first time. Based on this, Appendix Tables 3.1 to 3.3 district-wise literacy rate is given by gender for total population in Maharashtra and separately for Muslim and Hindu religious groups.

Districts Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Nashik and Nagpur where a sizeable Muslim population live, the literacy rate was around 68 to 70 per cent among Muslims, while in many districts of Vidarbha region such as Bhandara, Gondhia and Wardha, above 70 per cent of Muslims were literates. In western Maharashtra, in districts Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg the literacy rate varied between 70 to 74 per cent. The urban Muslim literacy rate exceed in almost all districts in the state in comparison to rural literacy rate.

Gender specific literacy rate among male Muslim population shows that it is much higher as compared to female population. Across the districts of state the pattern was found similar in rural as well as urban female population though the gap in urban areas was lesser than rural areas.

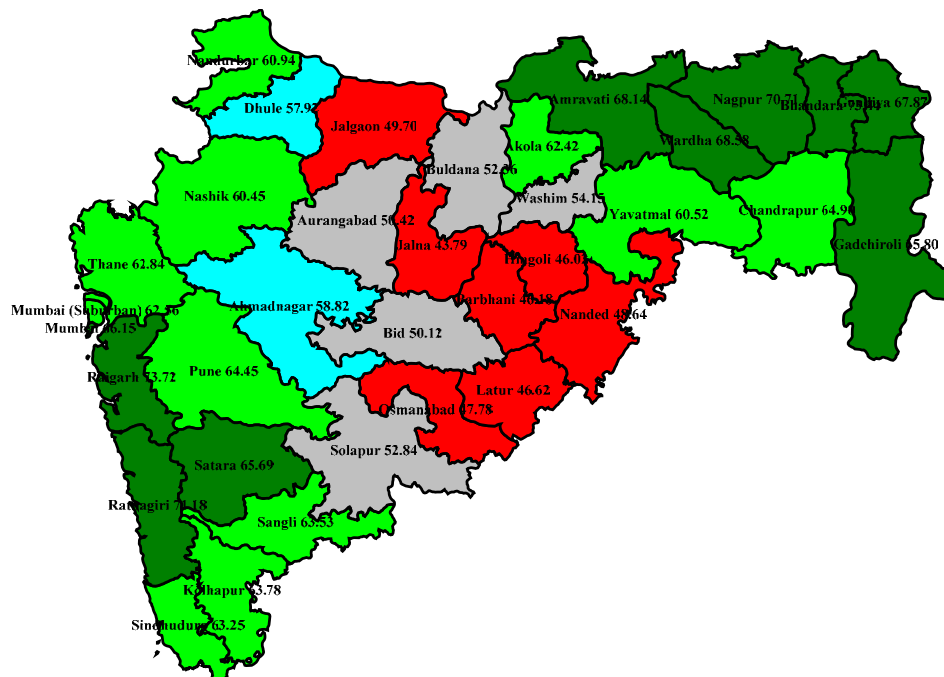
Map 3.1: Muslim Male Literacy rate, Maharashtra, 2001 census



Source: Census of India 2001

In comparison to Hindu population the Muslims literacy rate remained lower in almost all the districts except Nandurbar and Gadchiroli district where most of them were Scheduled Tribes and mostly they follow Hindu religion. Similarly a large gap was observed in male and female Muslim literacy rate in Latur and Osmanabad district but not in the difference among Muslim and Hindu literacy rate.

Map 3.2: Muslim Female Literacy rate, Maharashtra, 2001 census



3.4 Age specific Literacy Rate

Age specific literacy rate shows higher literacy rate for male in all age groups than female literacy rate (Table 3.4). The difference in male and female literacy rate is minimal for the age groups 7-9 years and 10-14 years but it starts to increase in later years, broadly reflecting dropouts and discontinuation education among females. The difference in literacy rate was lower in urban areas as compared to rural areas in all age groups. The low differences in literacy rate among younger age groups may be attributed to various government initiated educational programmes started for compulsory education among children as well adult literacy programmes.

It may be observed that the difference in literacy rate among Muslims and general population was minimal in age groups 7-9 and 10-14 years but it was little higher in rural than urban areas.

Is government's policy on compulsory primary education for all children been fulfilled in Maharashtra state? Primary education seems lagging behind among children in the age group 7-9 years, as nearly 10 to 15 per cent children of Muslim community as well general population were found illiterate.

Table 3.4: Literacy rate by age groups and gender among Muslim and total population in Rural and Urban areas, Maharashtra, 2001

	Age Groups										
		Total	7-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
Total Population											
Muslim	Persons	65.43	85.32	93.19	89.07	84.63	79.43	74.62	68.19	44.92	45.99
	Males	71.18	85.68	93.63	89.96	88.18	85.85	82.86	79.24	65.53	52.32
	Females	58.97	84.94	92.70	87.97	80.10	72.35	65.40	55.08	26.36	37.79
All Persons	Persons	66.03	86.62	94.71	91.83	87.01	81.74	75.97	67.41	40.73	51.90
	Males	73.78	87.61	95.81	94.08	92.65	89.95	86.43	81.15	61.44	58.80
	Females	57.62	85.57	93.50	89.07	80.41	73.21	64.91	52.29	22.72	43.26
Rural Population											
Muslim	Persons	60.41	85.07	93.25	87.59	81.72	74.82	67.95	59.98	36.16	44.30
	Males	68.79	85.91	94.82	91.76	89.94	86.60	81.49	75.68	58.14	51.57
	Females	51.63	84.20	91.50	82.63	72.50	63.81	54.86	43.28	17.46	34.77
All Persons	Persons	59.73	85.20	94.14	90.25	83.30	76.08	68.19	57.01	30.73	51.97
	Males	69.26	86.42	95.63	93.77	91.67	87.40	82.16	74.51	52.17	59.18
	Females	49.79	83.92	92.51	86.00	74.06	65.14	54.60	38.96	12.45	43.14
Urban Population											
Muslim	Persons	67.59	85.43	93.16	89.65	85.62	81.05	77.19	71.57	50.87	46.91
	Males	72.16	85.57	93.07	89.27	87.62	85.62	83.34	80.60	70.29	52.72
	Females	62.28	85.27	93.26	90.12	82.96	75.72	69.90	60.34	32.68	39.40
All Persons	Persons	74.58	88.78	95.59	93.84	90.98	87.77	84.88	80.45	61.52	51.77
	Males	79.63	89.39	96.10	94.48	93.63	92.48	90.91	88.91	80.09	58.01
	Females	68.79	88.12	95.03	93.05	87.66	82.49	77.86	70.34	44.69	43.51

Source: Census of India, 2001, C-9 Education level by religious community and sex for population age 7 and above, population in age group 0-6 year is considered as illiterate

Recent National Sample Survey data shows an increase in literacy rate by nearly 2.5 per cent points in Maharashtra state between 2004-05 and 2007-08 (Table 3.5). The improvement in rural areas was nearly 5 per cent points while in urban areas it increased by 2 per cent points. The gender specific difference in literacy rate shows a higher increase in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The increase in female literacy was 4 per cent points while male literacy increased by 3 per cent points.

Table 3.5: Gender specific Literacy rate in Rural and Urban areas of Maharashtra
for all ages, 2004-05 and 2007-08

Gender	2007-08			2004-05		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
All persons	68.1	81.7	73.6	63.6	79.8	71.1
Male	75.9	85.7	80.0	71.8	84.3	76.9
Female	60.0	77.3	66.9	55.1	74.8	62.9
Sample persons	18186	17123	35309	24276	22616	46892

Source: Computed from NSS 64th and 61st round raw data

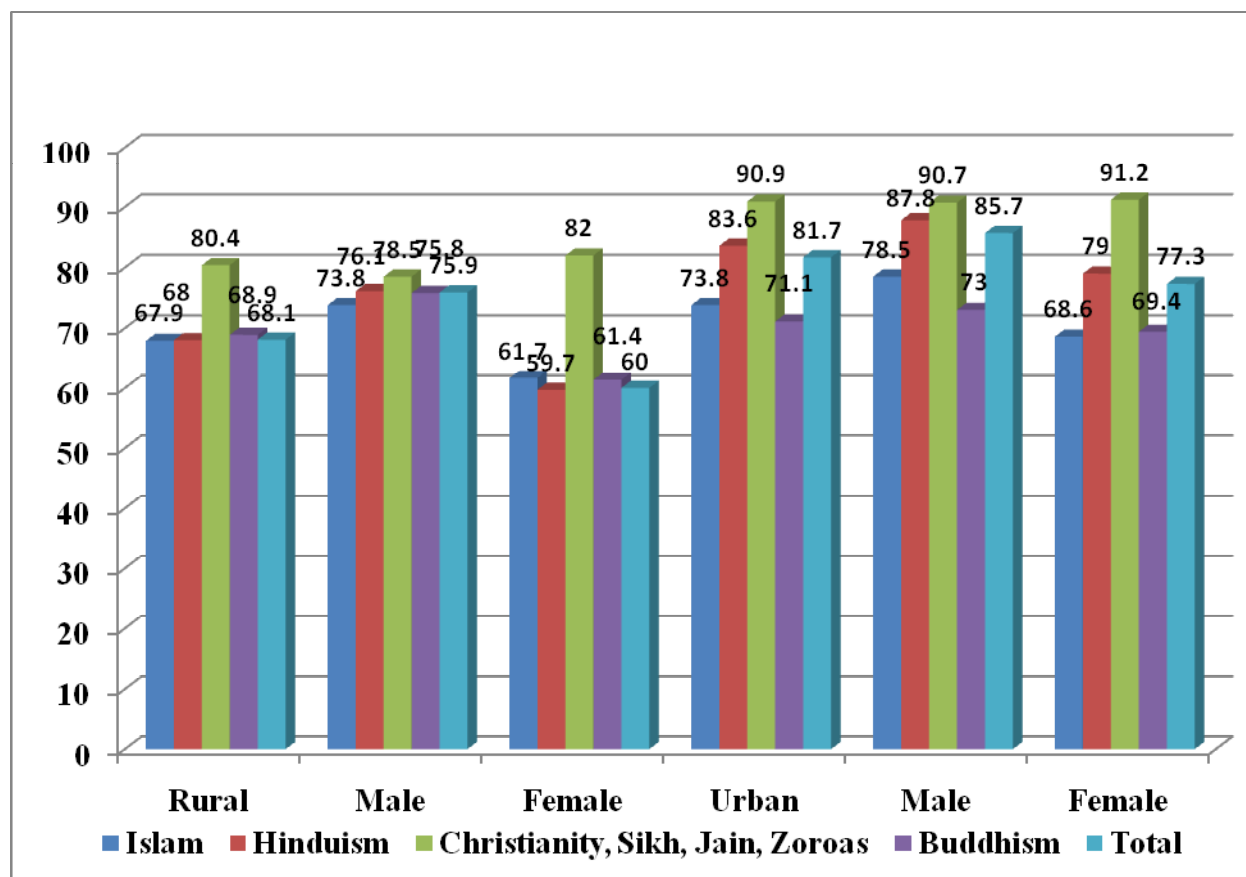
Table 3.6 shows religion-wise literacy rate in 2007-08. The literacy rate in rural areas was nearly same for Muslim and Hindu population while in urban areas Muslim literacy lag behind Hindu population by nearly 10 per cent. Female literacy in rural and urban areas for Muslim and Buddhist population was at same level while male Muslim rate was higher in urban but lower in rural areas. The literacy rate among other minority groups such as Christians, Sikh, Jain and Zoroastrians was much higher than Muslim and Hindu population in rural and urban areas as well as for male and female population.

Table 3.6: Religion-wise Literacy rate in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra by
Gender for all ages, 2007-08

Place of Residence/Gender	Muslims	Hindus	Christian, Sikh, Jain, Zoroas	Buddhists	Total
Rural					
Total	67.9	68.0	80.4	68.9	68.1
Male	73.8	76.1	78.5	75.8	75.9
Female	61.7	59.7	82.0	61.4	60.0
Sample Person	1053	16201	97	835	18186
Urban					
Total	73.8	83.6	90.9	71.1	81.7
Male	78.5	87.8	90.7	73.0	85.7
Female	68.6	79.0	91.2	69.4	77.3
Sample Person	3291	12325	775	732	17123

Source: Computed from NSS 64th round raw data

Figure 3.1 Religion wise literacy rate in rural urban areas of Maharashtra, 2007-08



3.5 Effective Literacy Rate

Effective literacy rate is the number of literate persons among the population aged 7 years and above. According to the recent census 2011, the effective literacy rate of India has increased to 74 per cent from 64.8 per cent in 2001. According to Census 2011 the effective literacy rate for Maharashtra is 82.9 percent.

Table 3.7 presents the effective literacy rate in rural and urban areas by gender in the state. Since census of 2001, overall literacy rate has increased significantly by nearly 14 per cent points. The increase in literacy was little higher for female as 16 per cent points while male literacy increased by nearly 14 per cent points. The improvement in literacy may be attributed to various governmental and non-governmental efforts. Maharashtra government runs various programmes

such as *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, mid day meal scheme, adult education, post metric scholarships for various groups such as OBC, SC, ST, Operation Blackboard scheme, etc.

Table 3.7: Gender-wise Literacy rate in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra for ages 7 years and above, 2007-08

Gender	2007-08			Census 2001		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
All persons	75.1	89.3	80.9	59.73	74.58	66.03
Male	84.2	93.6	88.2	69.26	79.63	73.78
Female	65.8	84.7	73.4	49.79	68.79	57.62

3.5.1 Religion-wise Effective Literacy Rate by Place of Residence and Gender

Religion-wise literacy rate among Muslims for 7 years and above is found to be little higher rate in rural areas as compared to Hindu and Buddhist population (Table 3.8). In urban areas, Muslim population literacy rate was much lower for male as well as female as compared to Hindu and other minority religious groups. Gender-wise gap in literacy rate was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Gender gap in literacy rate among rural Muslim population was less than Hindu population.

Table 3.8: Religion-wise Literacy rate in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra by gender for ages 7 years and above, 2007-08

Place of Residence/Gender	Islam	Hinduism	Christianity, Sikh, Jain, Zoroastrian	Buddhism	Total
Rural					
All persons	76.3	74.9	90.2	75.7	75.1
Male	83.9	84.2	93.4	85.3	84.2
Female	68.5	65.4	87.8	65.8	65.8
Urban					
All persons	83.6	90.8	95.9	79.3	89.3
Male	88.2	95.2	97.4	83.5	93.6
Female	78.3	86.1	94.4	75.4	84.7

3.6 Women's Educational Aspiration for their Children

Data available from National Family and Health Survey where the ever-married women were questioned about their opinion regarding how much education should be given to a girl and a boy. They were hypothetical questions which aimed to capture the gender preference attitude of the respondents. The responses to these questions provide an indication of the degree of son preference at the time of survey which was conducted during 1998-99 is presented in tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2. For providing education to girls, nearly one-fourth of Muslim women reported that it should be up to high school level in urban areas and one-third in rural areas. In urban areas, nearly eighteen per cent of Muslim women preferred to provide graduation and above and professional degree to their girls as compared to nearly 29 per cent among non-Muslim women. Regarding boys education the gender bias is clearly visible. Nearly 31 per cent in urban areas and 27 per cent in rural areas Muslim women preferred graduation professional degree level education for their boys and nearly 36 per cent in urban areas believe that a boy should be given as much education as he desires.

It is interesting to observe that nearly 8 per cent of women reported that girls should be given education only up to middle level in urban areas and 6 per cent in rural areas. For the boys the preference for the same is nearly 2 percent in urban areas and 4 percent in rural areas. For boys less than 3 per cent women feel they can be educated till middle level. In spite of small sample of Muslim women it clearly emerges that for boys educational aspiration is much higher in both rural and urban areas.

Table 3.9.1: Percent distribution of ever - married women by their opinion on how much education should be given to Girls according to residence and religion, Maharashtra, NFHS 1998-99

Level of Educational Aspiration	Urban			Rural		
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
No Education	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Less than Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Primary	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.2
Middle	6.0	2.4	3.1	5.4	7.0	7.0
High School	25.5	14.2	16.3	34.8	33.5	33.6
Higher Secondary	11.0	11.1	11.1	19.6	16.4	16.5
Graduate and above	13.4	16.0	15.5	8.0	8.7	8.6

Professional degree	8.1	12.9	12.0	2.7	5.3	5.2
As much as he/she desires	26.7	32.7	31.6	17.9	18.2	18.2
Depends	7.2	9.7	9.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
Don't know	0.2	0.4	0.4	5.4	2.7	2.8
Total	419	1809	2228	112	3050	3162

Source: NFHS 2, 1998-99

Table 3.9.2: Percent distribution of ever - married women by their opinion on how much education should be given to Boys according to residence and religion, Maharashtra, NFHS 1998-99

Level of Educational Aspiration	Urban			Rural		
	Muslim	Non Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non Muslim	Total
No Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Less than Primary	0.0	0.1	0.0	0	0	0
Primary	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Middle	1.4	0.4	0.6	2.7	1.7	1.7
High School	10.6	5.0	6.1	11.7	12.6	12.6
Higher Secondary	11.3	6.7	7.6	15.3	15.5	15.5
Graduate and above	16.8	14.5	15.0	16.2	16.7	16.6
Professional degree	14.1	19.3	18.3	10.8	12.3	12.2
As much as he/she desires	36.2	39.7	39.1	28.8	28.2	28.2
Depends	9.1	13.9	13.0	7.2	10.0	9.9
Don't know	0.2	0.3	0.3	6.3	2.5	2.7
Total	417	1810	2227	111	3051	3162

Source: NFHS 2

3.7 Educational Attainment

The distribution of religious group of population by level of education among 7 and above years from NSS 2007-08 is shown in Table 3.10.1, 3.10.2 and 3.10.3 separately for total population in rural and urban areas, male and female in rural areas and male and female in urban areas.

Figure 3.2: Higher educational attainment among different religious groups aged 7 years and above, Maharashtra 2007-08

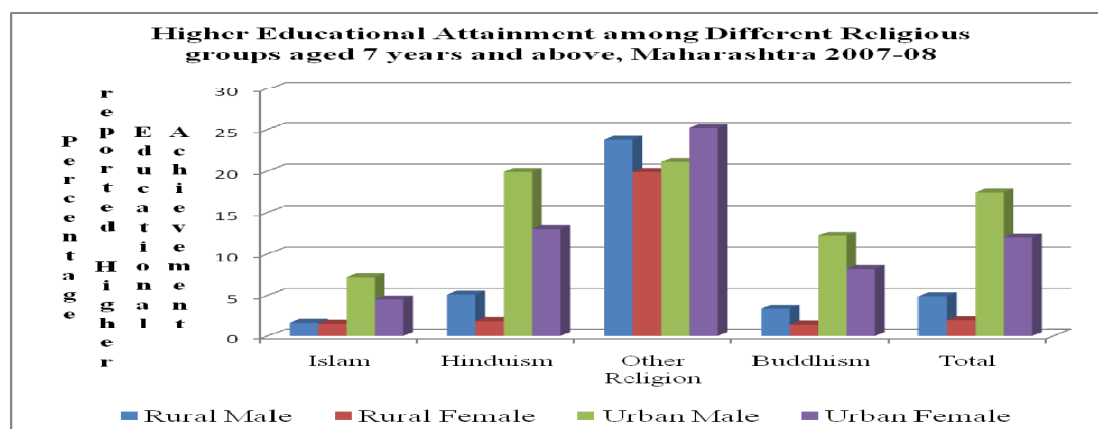


Table 3.10.1: Religion-wise Educational Attainment in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra for ages 7 years and above, 2007-08

Educational Attainment	Islam	Hinduism	Chr. Sikh, Jain, Zoroas	Buddhism	Total
Rural					
Not literate	23.7	25.1	9.8	24.3	24.9
Literate without any schooling	.3	.1		.2	.1
Literate without formal schooling: through NFEC/AIEP		.1			.1
Literate though TLC/ AEC		.1		.3	.1
Others	.3	.0			.1
Literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary	15.1	14.6	11.9	15.2	14.6
Primary	29.4	21.1	14.6	24.9	21.6
Upper primary/middle	15.2	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.9
Secondary	10.2	11.2	12.2	9.4	11.1
Higher secondary	4.1	5.1	10.9	4.7	5.1
Diploma/certificate course	.6	.6	8.2	.6	.7
Graduate	.8	2.3	11.9	1.5	2.2
Postgraduate and above	.2	.6	1.4	.4	.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample persons	886	14168	84	729	15867
Urban					
Not literate	16.4	9.2	4.1	20.7	10.7
Literate without any schooling	1.3	.6	.4	.2	.7
Literate without formal schooling: through NFEC/AIEP	.0	.0			.0
Literate though TLC/ AEC	.0	.0			.0

Others	.1	.1			.1
Literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary	16.2	10.0	10.9	9.3	11.1
Primary	24.4	15.6	12.9	18.7	17.1
Upper primary/middle	16.0	17.5	14.0	19.4	17.1
Secondary	14.2	18.4	21.3	13.0	17.6
Higher secondary	5.4	11.9	13.5	8.6	10.7
Diploma/certificate course	1.0	1.9	2.6	1.4	1.7
Graduate	4.1	11.1	16.8	6.6	10.0
Postgraduate and above	.7	3.6	3.6	2.2	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample persons	2794	11036	710	628	15168

In rural areas, illiterate and below primary level of Muslim and Hindu population are found at similar level around 39 per cent while percentage of Muslim population completed primary level exceed Hindu population by nearly 8 per cent. Among above primary level including middle, secondary, graduation and post graduation again Muslim population lag behind Hindu population by around eight per cent. In urban areas percentage of illiterate and below primary level are around 34 per cent among Muslim and about 20 per cent among Hindu population.

Table 3.10.2: Religion-wise Educational Attainment of Male and Female in rural areas of Maharashtra for ages 7 years and above, 2007-08

Educational Attainment	Islam	Hinduism	Chr., Sikh, Jain, Zoroas	Buddhism	Total
Male					
Not literate	16.1	15.8	6.6	14.7	15.8
Literate without any schooling	.2	.2			.1
Literate without formal schooling: through NFEC/AIEP		.1			.1
Literate though TLC/ AEC		.1		.5	.1
Others		.0			.0
Literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary	17.2	14.6	16.2	16.6	14.8
Primary	27.5	21.8	12.1	25.2	22.2
Upper primary/middle	19.2	21.6	17.4	21.6	21.4
Secondary	12.3	14.1	14.7	12.2	13.9
Higher secondary	5.8	6.7	9.2	5.9	6.6
Diploma/certificate course	.3	1.0	9.8	.5	.9
Graduate	1.2	3.2	10.6	2.5	3.1
Postgraduate and above	.2	.9	3.4	.4	.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample persons	448	7166	37	369	8020
Female					

Not literate	31.5	34.6	12.2	34.2	34.2
Literate without any schooling	.5	.1		.3	.1
Literate without formal schooling: through NFEC/AIEP		.0			.0
Literate though TLC/ AEC		.2			.1
Others	.5	.1			.1
Literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary	12.9	14.5	8.7	13.8	14.4
Primary	31.4	20.3	16.6	24.5	21.1
Upper primary/middle	11.1	16.5	20.2	15.6	16.2
Secondary	8.0	8.3	10.3	6.5	8.2
Higher secondary	2.4	3.5	12.2	3.6	3.5
Diploma/certificate course	1.0	.3	7.0	.7	.4
Graduate	.4	1.3	12.9	.4	1.3
Postgraduate and above	.2	.3		.4	.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample persons	438	7002	47	360	7847

Table 3.10.3: Religion-wise Educational Attainment of Male and Female in Urban Areas of Maharashtra for ages 7 years and above, 2007-08

Educational Attainment					
	Islam	Hinduism	Christianity, Sikh, Jain, Zoroas	Buddhism	Total
Male					
Not literate	11.8	4.8	2.6	16.5	6.4
Literate without any schooling	1.3	.6	.2	.2	.7
Literate without formal schooling: through NFEC/AIEP		.0			.0
Literate though TLC/ AEC		.0			.0
Others	.1	.1			.1
Literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary	16.9	9.3	12.0	12.0	10.8
Primary	23.6	14.3	13.6	17.7	16.0
Upper primary/middle	18.6	18.3	15.3	18.3	18.2
Secondary	14.9	19.4	19.0	14.7	18.4
Higher secondary	5.7	13.3	16.3	8.3	11.9
Diploma/certificate course	1.0	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.5
Graduate	5.1	12.8	13.9	8.3	11.3
Postgraduate and above	1.1	4.2	4.4	2.3	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample persons	1488	5716	354	304	7862
Female					
Not literate	21.7	13.9	5.6	24.6	15.3

Literate without any schooling	1.2	.7	.6	.1	.8
Literate without formal schooling: through NFEC/AIEP	.1	.0			.0
Literate though TLC/ AEC	.1	.1			.0
Others	.1	.1			.1
Literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary	15.5	10.9	9.8	6.8	11.4
Primary	25.2	17.1	12.2	19.6	18.3
Upper primary/middle	12.9	16.6	12.6	20.3	16.0
Secondary	13.5	17.3	23.6	11.5	16.7
Higher secondary	5.1	10.3	10.5	8.8	9.4
Diploma/certificate course	1.1	.7	2.4	1.1	.9
Graduate	3.1	9.3	19.9	5.0	8.6
Postgraduate and above	.3	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample persons	1306	5320	356	324	7306

In the same way, Muslim population who completed primary level education exceed by nearly six per cent while lags behind Hindu population by 20 per cent. This clearly indicates that Muslim population in both rural and urban areas fall much below other religious group population in the state in achieving secondary and higher education. Similar trend can be observed from Table 3.10.2 in rural areas and 3.10.3 from urban areas giving gender-wise educational attainment of religious groups. It may be interesting to compare higher educational achievement of various religious groups in terms of those who has acquired diploma, certificate, graduation and post graduation level in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the other religious minority groups such as Christian, Sikh, Jain and Zoroastrian who has achieved higher level of education are found nearly 24 per cent for male and 20 per cent for female, the Muslim minority group show dismal performance as less than 2 per cent of male and female reported to have higher education. In urban areas, performance in higher education was little better as compared to rural areas but gap still remains nearly 13 per cent for male and 8 per cent for female. Female of other minority religious groups shows much higher percentage attaining higher education as compared to males that is 25 per cent females as compared to 21 per cent males.

3.8 Current Attendance of persons aged 5-29 years

Current attendance status refers to whether a person is currently attending any educational institutions or not for persons aged 5-29 years.

Table 3.11: Percentage of population in the age-group 5-29 years and the proportion of persons currently attending in the age-group 5-29 years, Maharashtra 2007-08

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Percentage population in age-group 5-29 years	46.9	43.7	45.3	47.0	45.6	46.3	46.9	44.5	45.7
Percentage of persons currently attending any education in the age-group 5-29 years	53.5	48.4	51.1	51.6	52.1	51.8	52.7	49.9	51.4

In Maharashtra, about 45.7 per cent of entire population belongs to age group 5-29 years. Out of this nearly 51.4 per cent reported as currently attending educational institutions. In respect to rural and urban residence little difference is observed. However, gender specific differences are observed as nearly 49.9 per cent females and 52.7 per cent males reported to be currently attending educational institutions in the age group 5-29 years.

Table 3.12: Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current attendance status Maharashtra

Educational Attendance	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Muslim									
Never Attended	7.5	11.6	9.4	5.7	9.8	7.6	6.3	10.4	8.2
Ever attended but currently not attending	42.4	46.2	44.2	51.5	45.6	48.8	48.7	45.8	47.4
NFEC/AIEP, TLC/AEC, Other non-formal education	.2		.1		.2	.1	.0	.1	.1
Pre-primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc.)	1.0	.5	.8	.7	.6	.6	.8	.6	.7
Primary level (class I to IV/ V) and above including those in EGS	48.9	41.7	45.5	42.1	43.9	42.9	44.2	43.2	43.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu									
Never Attended	5.5	10.5	7.9	3.0	5.1	4.0	4.6	8.5	6.5
Ever attended but currently not attending	40.6	40.9	40.8	43.7	40.9	42.4	41.7	40.9	41.3
NFEC/AIEP, TLC/AEC, Other non-formal education	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
Pre-primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc.)	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	.7	.9	1.3	1.0	1.2
Primary level (class I to IV/ V) and above including those in EGS	52.3	47.2	49.9	52.2	53.3	52.7	52.3	49.4	50.9

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Persons									
Never Attended	5.6	10.4	7.9	4.1	6.2	5.1	5.0	8.7	6.7
Ever attended but currently not attending	40.9	41.1	41.0	44.2	41.7	43.0	42.3	41.4	41.9
NFEC/AIEP, TLC/AEC, Other non-formal education	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Pre-primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc.)	1.4	1.2	1.3	.9	.7	.8	1.2	1.0	1.1
Primary level (class I to IV/ V) and above including those in EGS	52.0	47.1	49.7	50.6	51.3	50.9	51.4	48.8	50.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.12 presents religion-wise information about person aged 5-29 who are currently attending into formal and non-formal education. Among Muslim students about 47 per cent attended educational institutions but currently not attending which nearly six per cent higher than Hindu students. The difference in currently not attending was found little higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Formal educational attendance is found lower among Muslim male and female students in both rural and urban areas. The gap in current attendance in primary and above level was observed much higher in urban areas than rural areas. Female Muslim shows larger difference in both rural and urban areas as compared to male Muslim students. The percentage of those who never attended among persons 5-29 year was found higher for female than of males in both rural and urban areas as well as across population of Muslim, Hindu and total in the state.

3.9 Current Attendance and Enrollment Status

Data on current attendance and enrolment is presented for rural and urban areas in the state in Table 3.13. It shows that nearly 47 per cent persons aged 5-29 years are not enrolled in any educational institution, including those who completed desired level of education.

Table 3.13: Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current enrolment and attendance status in educational institutions

	Rural	Urban	Total
Not Attending			
Not enrolled	47.1	47.2	47.1
Pre primary	.0	.0	.0
Primary	.3	.2	.2

Middle	.4	.2	.3
Secondary	.5	.2	.4
Higher Secondary	.5	.1	.3
Post Higher Secondary	.2	.3	.2
Attending in			
Non Formal	.1	.1	.1
Pre Primary	1.3	.8	1.1
Primary	19.3	17.6	18.6
Middle	14.7	13.0	14.0
Secondary	8.3	6.8	7.7
Higher Secondary	4.1	5.0	4.5
Post Higher Secondary	3.3	8.6	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage of persons attending primary, middle and secondary level is found nearly 46 per cent in rural and 42 per cent in urban areas. Current attendance in higher level of education is much higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

The religion-wise distribution shows that currently not attending and not enrolled was higher among Muslim community as compared to Hindu's (Table 3.14). Both male and female of Muslim community shows nearly 54 per cent are not enrolled. Those who are attending shows higher percentage of Hindu's in higher education level than among Muslim. Post higher secondary level percentage of Muslim person attending is nearly half of total persons as well as Hindu persons.

Table 3.14: Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current enrolment and attendance status in educational institutions for each religion

Religion	Muslim			Hindu			Total		
Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not attending									
Not enrolled	53.9	54.0	53.9	44.9	47.9	46.3	45.9	48.5	47.1
Pre primary	.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Primary		1.0	.5	.2	.3	.2	.1	.4	.2
Middle	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Secondary	.6	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Higher Secondary	.2		.1	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
Post Higher Secondary	.1	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
Attending in									
Non Formal	.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Pre Primary	.8	.6	.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Primary	19.4	20.0	19.7	18.2	18.8	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.6

Middle	12.3	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.4	14.0	13.8	14.2	14.0
Secondary	6.1	3.7	5.0	8.9	7.2	8.1	8.4	6.9	7.7
Higher Secondary	2.9	3.9	3.3	5.0	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.5
Post Higher Secondary	3.4	2.9	3.2	6.4	4.9	5.7	6.0	4.9	5.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.10 Current Attendance of Primary and above level aged 5 to 29 years

3.10.1 Type of Institution

Table 3.15 presents information on type of institution attended by persons aged 5-29 years by religious groups. Nearly 45 per cent of educated Muslims attended government run institution in rural and 32 per cent in urban areas. Private aided institution attended by nearly 23 per cent in rural and 38 per cent in urban areas. Attendance in rural private aided institutions was much lower among Muslim community than Hindu community.

Table 3.15: Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current enrolment and attendance status in educational institutions

Type of Institution	Rural	Urban	Total
Muslim			
Government	44.9	32.2	36.3
Local body	30.7	14.7	19.8
Private aided	23.1	38.3	33.5
Private un-aided	.9	14.3	10.1
Not known	.4	.4	.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu			
Government	34.5	24.3	30.7
Local body	29.2	11.2	22.4
Private aided	32.4	36.9	34.1
Private un-aided	3.8	26.8	12.4
Not known	.1	.9	.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Persons			
Government	35.3	26.4	31.6
Local body	29.0	11.3	21.6
Private aided	31.9	37.1	34.1
Private un-aided	3.7	24.4	12.3
Not known	.2	.8	.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.10.2 Medium of Instruction

Medium of instruction by religious groups are shown in Table 3.16 which indicates that among Muslims, nearly 33 per cent in rural and 49 per cent in urban areas is learning in Urdu language while nearly two third in rural areas get instruction in Marathi language. Attendance in English language was much less among Muslim community in both rural and urban areas.

Table 3.16: Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by medium of instruction and religion by place of residence

Medium of Instruction	Muslim			Hindu			All Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Hindi	1.3	7.7	5.7	.4	6.4	2.6	.4	6.2	2.9
English	2.9	24.1	17.3	5.7	41.0	19.0	5.7	38.8	19.6
Bodo		.1	.1		.0	.0		.1	.0
Gujarati		.1	.1	.2	1.0	.5	.2	1.0	.6
Kannada				.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Kashmiri				.0		.0	.0		.0
Konkani				.0		.0	.0		.0
Maithili				.8	.1	.5	.7	.1	.5
Marathi	63.1	19.2	33.2	92.5	49.7	76.4	90.8	44.3	71.3
Sindhi					.0	.0		.0	.0
Tamil					.4	.1		.3	.1
Telugu					.2	.1		.2	.1
Urdu	32.7	48.7	43.6	.0	.2	.1	1.9	8.4	4.6
others					.7	.3		.5	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.10.3 Type of Current Education

Table 3.17 presents distribution of type of current education which shows that nearly 97 per cent are enrolled for general course while professional and technical education are pursued by around 4 per cent. In urban areas nearly twice of rural areas percentage are pursuing professional and technical education. Vocational education was found as low as less than 0.3 per cent. Among Muslim and Hindu religious groups, the current education was reported more or less at the same level.

Table 3.17: Distribution type of current education by religious gorups

Type of Current Education	Muslim			Hindu			All Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
General	100.0	96.9	97.9	97.3	92.8	95.6	97.5	93.7	95.9
Professi /Techni		3.0	2.0	2.5	6.7	4.1	2.3	6.0	3.8
Vocational		.2	.1	.2	.4	.3	.2	.4	.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.11 Educational Incentives Received by Students

Information was collected for each ‘student’ aged 5-29 years who currently attending primary level and above education on various educational incentives received by them, for example, free education or tuition fee waiver, scholarship or stipend, subsidized books or stationery, mid-day meal, students’ concession in public transport etc. In terms of free education, nearly 85 per cent rural Muslim students reported of receiving free education a little higher than the state level, while nearly two third in urban areas. Regarding waiver of tuition fees among those who reported not receiving free education nearly 90 per cent reported that it was not waived. Maharashtra state government provides number educational support for minority institutions which maybe the probable reason for explaining higher level of free education among urban Muslim population. In the later part of chapter state government educational incentives and support are analyzed.

Table 3.18: Percentage of currently attending students aged 5-29 years getting free education or exemption from tuition fees For Muslim and Hindu in rural and Urban area, Maharashtra, 2007-08

Free Education	Muslim			Hindu			All Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Yes	84.8	62.9	69.9	80.1	38.3	64.4	80.7	43.1	64.9
No	15.2	37.1	30.1	19.9	61.7	35.6	19.3	56.9	35.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
If No free education whether Tution fee waived									
Yes: fully	11.0	2.1	3.5	21.6	5.4	11.1	21.9	5.3	10.6
Partly		2.8	2.3	2.4	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.5
No	89.0	95.1	94.1	76.0	93.6	87.4	75.8	93.6	87.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.11.1 Other Educational Incentives

Many students receive scholarships and stipend preferably on merit or economic status of households, especially among students from below poverty. Data suggests that just half per cent of Muslim students reported to have received scholarship or stipend while it was nearly 4 per cent among Hindu students.

Nearly 55 per cent Rural Muslim students received all or few free text books while it was 46 per cent in urban areas. In comparison to Hindu students as well as total students receiving reading materials, it was higher among urban Muslim students.

Regarding provision of mid day meals/tiffin/nutrition provided in both rural and urban areas, it was found better among Muslim students as compared to Hindu students. Rural students benefitted from mid day meal facility in higher percentage than urban students.

Table 3.19: Percentage receiving different types of incentives among students of age 5-29 years

Type of Incentives	Muslim			Hindu			All Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Received scholarship/ stipend									
Yes	.4	.5	.5	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.0
No	99.6	99.5	99.5	95.8	96.3	96.0	95.7	96.3	96.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Received Textbook									
All free	45.7	39.3	41.3	50.5	21.2	39.5	50.2	24.3	39.3
Some free	9.3	6.5	7.4	7.5	6.0	6.9	7.7	6.4	7.2
All subsidized				.0	.1	.1	.0	.2	.1
Some subsidized		.2	.2		.1	.0		.1	.0
Some free and some subsidized		.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
No	45.0	53.6	50.9	41.9	72.5	53.4	41.9	69.0	53.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Is mid-day meal/ tiffin/ nutrition provided									
Yes	50.3	35.9	40.5	44.1	19.7	34.9	43.9	22.7	35.0
No	49.7	64.1	59.5	55.9	80.3	65.1	56.1	77.3	65.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.12 Enrolment Level

Among persons aged 5-29 years who are currently not attending were first asked whether they had ever been enrolled in any institution. Persons who reported as 'yes' were asked about the level of last enrolment. Table 3.20 gives their last enrolment level. Nearly 23 per cent Male Muslim and 20 per cent female Muslim reported to enroll in primary level which is higher compared to their Hindu counter-part. The Muslim enrolment level was found lower than Hindu in Higher level.

Table 3.20: Gender-wise Percentage Distribution of persons aged 5-29 years who currently not attending their last level of enrolment among Hindu and Muslim in Rural and Urban, Maharashtra, 2007-08

Level of Enrolment	Muslim			Hindu		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male						
Formal inc EGS below primary		.1	.1	.3	.3	.3
Primary	19.0	23.7	22.5	12.1	7.4	10.3
Upper primary-Middle	30.3	30.5	30.5	19.6	16.7	18.5
Secondary	33.8	29.9	30.9	36.6	30.6	34.4
Higher Secondary	13.7	9.4	10.5	20.7	18.4	19.8
Diploma-Certificate	.5	1.0	.8	1.7	5.1	3.0
Graduate	1.7	3.1	2.8	7.5	17.3	11.2
Post Graduate above	.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	4.2	2.5
Total						
Female						
Formal inc EGS below primary	1.3		.4	.6	.2	.5
Primary	15.1	22.3	20.0	14.6	11.9	13.6
Upper primary-Middle	41.5	29.5	33.3	25.5	15.8	22.0
Secondary	25.8	30.3	28.9	36.7	31.4	34.8
Higher Secondary	11.6	9.2	10.0	16.0	17.0	16.3
Diploma-Certificate	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.4
Graduate	2.5	6.7	5.4	4.8	16.4	8.9
Post Graduate above		.7	.5	.7	5.5	2.4
Total						

3.13 Completion of Grade/Class

Table 3.21 presents percentage of persons aged 5-29 reporting the completion of grade/class before dropping or discontinuing and Muslim and Hindu community by gender. In rural areas, percentage of Muslim is found higher in I to V grade known as primary schooling as higher compared to Hindu's and general population. Among female Muslim it is found that though completion grade was similar to Hindu's but percentage completing grade was better than Hindu in rural areas. The completion rate of IX-X standard was lower among Muslim than Hindu's.

Table 3.21: Percentage reported to have completed Grade/Class among those who reported to enrolled among currently not attending persons aged 5-29 years

Grade /Class completed before Dropping/discontinuance	Muslim			Hindu			All Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male									
I-V	32.3	30.3	30.8	21.2	15.5	19.3	22.1	20.9	21.6
VI-VIII	27.6	31.7	30.7	23.6	25.8	24.3	23.9	27.5	25.3
IX-X	40.1	38.0	38.5	55.2	58.7	56.3	54.0	51.6	53.1
Female									
I-V	22.0	29.0	26.7	23.1	21.9	22.8	23.5	23.5	23.5
VI-VIII	48.2	35.5	39.7	28.2	22.6	26.5	29.5	27.3	28.7
IX-X	29.8	35.5	33.6	48.7	55.5	50.7	47.1	49.2	47.8

3.14 Non-enrolment and Discontinuance of Education

This section provides information on persons currently not attending educational institutions aged 5-29 years. There was similar percentage of persons found in both community who never enrolled in rural areas but little higher percentage among Muslim in Urban areas (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Percentage distribution of those who currently not attending

Ever Enrolled	Muslim			Hindu			All Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Yes	82.4	86.1	85.0	84.0	91.7	86.7	84.2	89.5	86.4
No	17.6	13.9	15.0	16.0	8.3	13.3	15.8	10.5	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

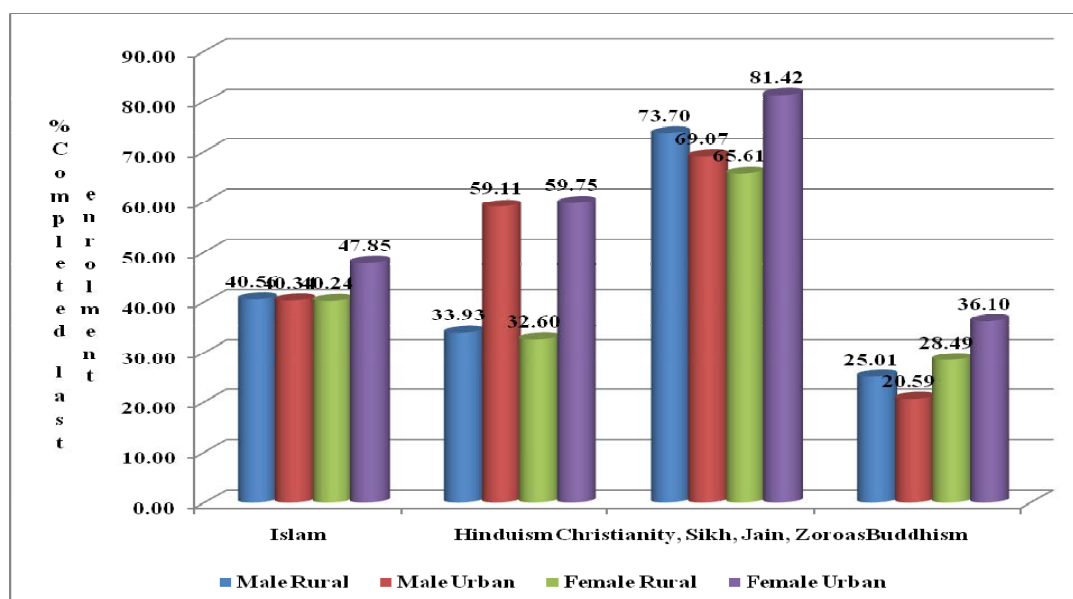
The enrolment percentage was found better among male as compared to female in both rural and urban areas. The enrolment rate is found little lower among Muslims as compared to Hindu and general population.

Among persons who ever enrolled but currently not attending was asked whether they completed successfully or not. The completion of level last enrolled among those persons who are currently not attending is found much higher among Christian, Sikh and Jain community. It may be observed that about 40 per cent among Muslims and 33 per cent of Hindu reported that they completed the level they last enrolled. The proportion of students who completed the level in urban areas is better than rural areas. The completion of level was found very low among follower of Buddhism mostly Neo-Buddhist in the state

Table 3.23: Percentage reported to have ever enrolled and completed among those who reported to enrolled among currently not attending persons aged 5-29 years

Ever Enrolled	Muslim			Hindu			All Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Ever enrolled									
Male	84.9	90.0	88.6	87.9	93.7	90.0	88.0	71.9	89.6
Female	79.9	81.3	80.9	80.1	89.4	83.2	80.3	87.0	83.0
Total	82.4	86.1	85.0	84.0	91.7	86.7	84.2	89.5	86.4
Whether completed									
Male	40.6	40.3	40.4	33.9	59.1	43.5	34.1	53.5	42.6
Female	40.2	47.9	45.4	32.6	59.8	42.4	33.2	56.6	42.9
Total	40.4	43.6	42.7	33.3	59.4	43.0	33.7	55.0	42.7

Figure 3.3 Gender wise Percentage completed last enrolment by religious groups in rural and urban areas, Maharashtra 2007-08



3.15 Average age of Enrolment, Discontinuation and Completion

The average age of first enrolment was very similar for male and female and in both rural and urban areas around 5.5 years. However the age of discontinuation was lower among Muslim than Hindu's in both rural and urban areas indicating higher rate of discontinuation in the community for both male and female and also in rural as well urban areas. Among Muslim community it was around 14 years while among other minority groups such Jain, Christian and Sikh it was 17

years. It indicates that other minority group continues nearly 3 more years of education than Muslim community. Even Hindu community is found to go for education till age of 15 years among both male and female.

The completion of grade was found lower among Muslim children by about 1 grade/class among male. The female children show less difference in completed grade as compared to Hindu's female children. Though one should be aware of limitation of small samples but data indicate that male Muslim children are likely to losing early interest than their counterpart.

Table 3.24: Average age of first enrollment, average age when discontinued/dropped and Average grade/class completed before dropping

Grade /Class completed before Dropping/discontinuance	Muslim			Hindu			All Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male									
Age at first enrolment	5.82	5.74	5.76	5.75	5.44	5.63	5.74	5.76	5.52
Age when discontinued/dropped	14.20	14.06	14.1	15.25	16.75	15.82	14.95	15.21	16.03
Grade/ class completed before dropping	7.04	6.97	6.99	7.73	8.09	7.85	7.29	7.67	7.69
Female									
Age at first enrolment	5.77	5.63	5.67	5.74	5.49	5.65	5.74	5.52	5.65
Age when discontinued/dropped	14.41	14.26	14.06	14.56	16.24	15.16	14.51	15.86	15.07
Grade/ class completed before dropping	7.22	7.04	7.10	7.46	7.79	7.56	7.43	7.57	7.48

Source: Computed from NSS 64th round raw data

3.16 Reason for Never attending/discontinuing/dropping out

Table 3.25 presents the reasons for not attending/discontinuing/dropping out of school among persons of age 5-29 years who had ever been enrolled but currently not attending. Nearly 30 per cent in rural and 25 per cent in urban areas reported that either child or parent is not interested among Muslim community. Similarly about 30 per cent rural and 25 per cent in urban areas Muslim reported financial and economic reasons for not attendance/discontinuance. School related reasons such as school is far, inadequate teacher, unfamiliar language or medium used,

unable to cop up or failure in studies reported by nearly 9 per cent Muslim children in both rural and urban areas.

Table 3.25: Reason for Never Enrolling/Discontinuing/Dropping out among Muslim and Hindu in Maharashtra 2007-08

	Muslim			Hindu			All Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Parent not interested	18.9	11.2	13.5	11.5	5.8	9.5	11.7	7.2	9.8
School related reason	9.0	9.2	9.1	17.1	10.9	14.1	16.7	10.8	14.3
To work for Wage-salary	5.4	8.6	7.6	4.2	10.8	6.5	4.4	9.9	6.7
For participating in other economic activity	8.2	4.4	5.5	5.3	4.2	4.9	5.8	5.0	5.5
To look after younger siblings	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7
To attend domestic chores	6.0	2.6	3.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	3.8	4.4
Financial constraint	18.7	28.5	25.6	17.1	18.4	17.6	17.5	20.8	18.9
For helping in HH enterprizes	3.8	1.7	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.7
No tradition in community	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Education not considered necessary	1.7	3.3	2.8	3.6	1.6	2.9	3.4	1.9	2.8
Child not interested	11.8	15.0	14.0	16.8	14.0	15.8	16.4	14.3	15.5
Completed desired level-class	8.1	6.5	7.0	8.3	18.3	11.8	8.2	15.2	11.1
Others	6.0	8.6	7.8	6.4	8.6	7.2	6.3	8.4	7.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Computed from NSS 64th round raw data

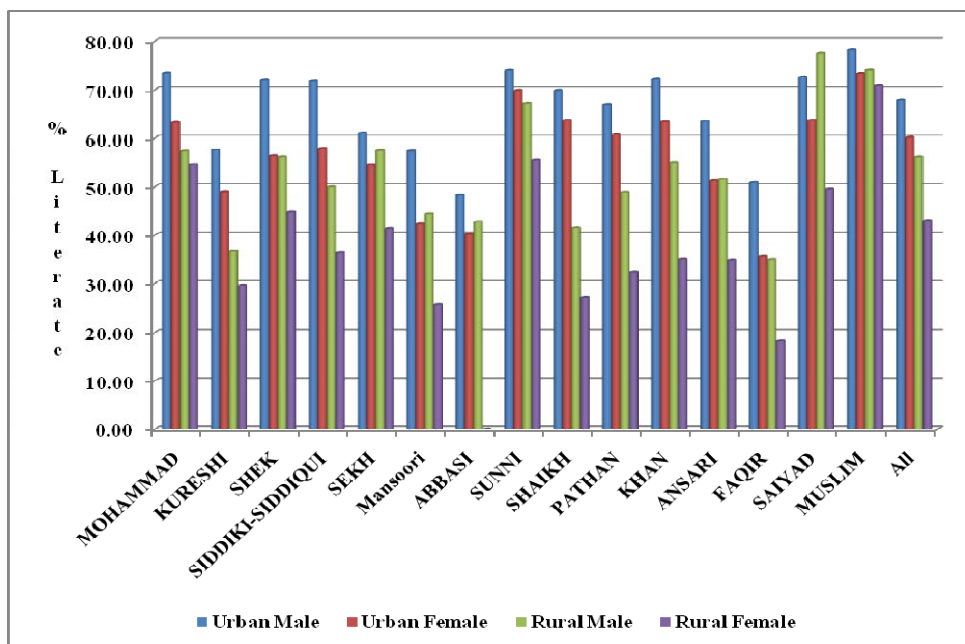
3.17 Caste-wise³ Literacy among Muslim

Below figure 3.4 presents the literacy rate for selected Muslim caste at all India level, based on NFHS 3 data. For the state of Maharashtra the grouping of caste based on their reported caste name was found for about less than 5000 persons thus it is not presented. It may be observed that

³ Caste name was collected in NFHS 2 and NFHS 3. It was based on verbatim and many places entered with small mistakes. Based on knowledge of author caste names were corrected and many cases where it was not clear were left. Number of respondent did not report their caste name and reported Muslim and Islam as caste name and are presented in category of Muslim. Presented data should be interpreted with this limitation and also keeping in mind sample size.

the caste among Muslim which are better off such as Saiyyad, Mohammad, Shaikh, Siddiki, Khan and Pathan reported higher level of literacy while Mansoori, Faqir and Ansari. Women literacy was much lower in rural and urban areas as compared to male literacy rate.

Figure 3.4: Caste wise Literacy rate among Muslim, Maharashtra 2005-06



3.18 Summary

Based on the analysis of educational situation among Muslim and other religious communities in Maharashtra, it may be concluded that although the literacy among Muslim seems better in as compared to educational situation of Muslim community in the country. In spite of highly subsidized education in country, a sizeable population not entering the educational system at all and also dropping out of system before attaining sufficient level. The economic reasons such as – financial constraints, or the need to join the labour force early – were stated for dropping out. To improve literacy level the financial compensations and other incentives like mid-day meals, free educational facility like books, scholarships, cloths etc. need to be increased to reduce the incidence of educational wastage measured in terms of the population withdrawn prematurely from the educational system. In comparison to Hindu community, Muslim community was found similar in educational achievement but lags behind other minority communities such as Jain, Sikhs, Christians and Zoroastrians.

Recent demand of reservation for Muslim community in higher educational institutions should be made for economically backward among Muslim community such as Ansari-Julaha, and other community who were surviving on traditional occupations. Many of them still engaged in traditional occupations such as weaving, hair cutting, meat selling, etc.

Economic Situation of Muslims in Maharashtra

4.1 Introduction

The present chapter explores the economic situation of Muslim community in Maharashtra vis a vis with other religious groups. Information on employment and other economic possessions based on Census, National Sample Survey (NSS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and Human Development Report are used so as to understand the economic situation of Muslim community in Maharashtra

4.2 Work participation

For the first time in 2001 census, detailed information was provided relating to working population by religion. Earlier Indian decennial censuses collected data on the economic aspect of population based on Work⁴. Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the number of workers per 100 persons. The work participation rate in India from 1901-2001 is shown in Table 4.1. Some fluctuation in the rate can be observed. This could be due to the different concepts used in different census (see Table 4.1). In the post independence period, the work participation rate among male remained stable, around 51 per cent while for female it varied between 22 to 27 per cent. During the last three censuses, female work participation rate had increased remarkably from 14 per cent to 25.6 per cent.

⁴ Indian Census defines work of a person as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity.

Reference period of determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration. Persons in the age-group 0-4 years have been treated as 'Non-workers'

Table 4.1: Work Participation Rates by Sex, India 1901-2001

Year	Male	Female	Term used for denoting worker
1901	61.11	31.70	Actual Workers
1911	61.90	33.73	Actual Workers
1921	60.52	32.67	Actual Workers
1931	58.27	27.63	“Earner”
1941*	NA	NA	NA
1951	54.05	23.30	“Self supporting” and “ Earning dependent”
1961	57.12	27.96	“Worker”
1971	52.61	12.06	“Main Activity worker” plus workers having secondary work
1981**	51.62	13.99	Main workers and Marginal workers
1991**	51.55	22.25	Main workers and Marginal workers
2001	51.68	25.63	Main workers and Marginal workers

• Data could not be tabulated on a full count basis due to second world war

** Excludes Assam in 1981 and Jammu Kashmir in 1991

The work participation rate in Maharashtra did not show any improvement between 1991 and 2001 censuses, that is, 42.97 per cent in 1991 and 42.5 per cent in 2001. It may be noticed that though male participation has increased by nearly 1 per cent from 52.2 per cent to 53.3 per cent in 2001, the female work participation rate has declined from 33.1 per cent to 30.8 per cent in 2001.

Work participation rate among different religious groups in the Maharashtra state based on total work concept (main and marginal work) is presented in Table 4.2, separately for male-female and rural-urban areas. Working population in Maharashtra state is higher than that of all India working population, that is, 1.6 per cent points higher among males and 5 per cent points higher among females. The Muslim population reported the lowest work participation than any other religious groups. In both rural and urban areas Muslim population’s work participation is the lowest, the female reported much lower work participation as compared to males. Roughly, among Muslim men one out of two male reported as a worker, where as among Muslim women one out of eight reported as a worker. The work participation among women in other progressive minority group such as Sikhs and Jains also found closure to such level. The work participation rate among Muslim women in urban areas was recorded as 6.3 per cent as compared to 26.7 per cent in rural areas.

Table 4.2: Religion Wise Work Participation in Maharashtra (Main and Marginal), 2001 census

Areas	Total	Muslim	Hindu	Neo Buddhist	Christian	Sikh	Jains	Other
All Persons								
Total	42.50	32.42	44.17	40.45	38.87	35.76	34.50	45.27
Rural	48.88	38.12	49.61	48.45	46.44	46.93	42.67	53.08
Urban	33.85	29.97	35.04	30.56	37.53	33.98	32.19	35.30
Male								
Total	53.28	49.97	53.96	49.26	52.36	55.63	57.02	53.17
Rural	53.93	48.99	54.33	52.09	55.40	58.62	58.00	55.62
Urban	52.43	50.37	53.37	45.79	51.82	55.13	56.74	50.02
Female								
Total	30.81	12.67	33.56	31.29	25.29	11.81	10.60	37.27
Rural	43.61	26.71	44.70	44.69	37.37	31.66	25.95	50.49
Urban	12.57	6.32	13.80	14.55	23.15	8.80	6.35	20.55

The gender specific work participation rate for all the districts of Maharashtra are given in Appendices tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

4.2.1 Category of Workers

Census divides workers into four categories - cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and others. According to 2001 Census, in Maharashtra, 28.7 per cent have reported as cultivators, 26.3 per cent agricultural labourers, 2.7 per cent as household industry workers and the remaining 42.4 per cent as others category of workers. The proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Among Muslims in Maharashtra, nearly 70.7 per cent engaged in other category of work activities, nearly 8 per cent as cultivators, 17.6 per cent as agricultural labourers and 3.6 per cent in household industry. The proportion of Muslim population involved in cultivation and agricultural activities is lesser than their counterparts in Hindu as well as total population in Maharashtra, however, Muslim's involvement in household industry and other category of activities is higher than them (Table 4.3). In rural areas a higher percentage of Muslim population has reported as agricultural laborers as compared to Hindu population, while the proportion of Hindu population reported as cultivators is more than double than the Muslim population. Nearly 44 per cent of Muslim female workers reported as agricultural labourers, and their proportion in rural areas is 61.6 per cent. Among Muslim population, the involvement in

other category of activities is higher among male as compared to female, both rural and urban areas. It should be noted that nearly 70 per cent of Muslim population is enumerated in urban areas where non-agricultural activities dominates.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Total Workers according their Category of work in Rural and Urban Areas, Maharashtra – 2001

		All			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Muslims	Hindus	Total	Muslims	Hindus	Total	Muslims	Hindus
Cultivators	Person	28.69	8.13	32.23	42.44	21.77	44.89	1.75	0.69	2.14
	Male	24.88	6.42	28.51	42.37	20.92	44.91	1.54	0.66	1.87
	Female	35.84	15.70	38.70	42.52	23.39	44.85	2.77	1.02	3.34
Agriculture Workers	Person	26.27	17.56	26.55	37.84	44.44	36.13	3.60	2.91	3.79
	Male	18.34	11.65	18.68	30.38	35.51	28.77	2.27	2.17	2.30
	Female	41.14	43.80	40.27	47.44	61.63	45.45	9.96	9.77	10.45
Household Industry	Person	2.65	3.58	2.57	2.27	3.18	2.18	3.38	3.80	3.47
	Male	2.11	2.57	2.10	2.12	2.63	2.08	2.10	2.55	2.13
	Female	3.65	8.05	3.38	2.48	4.22	2.31	9.45	15.35	9.50
Others	Person	42.40	70.73	38.66	17.45	30.62	16.80	91.27	92.60	90.60
	Male	54.67	79.35	50.71	25.13	40.94	24.24	94.09	94.62	93.70
	Female	19.38	32.46	17.65	7.56	10.77	7.38	77.82	73.86	76.72

Source: Census 2001

4.2.3 Type of Work participation

As reported earlier, census follows two kinds of criteria to define a person as worker based of his/her time spent in the activity-Main and Marginal workers⁵. The work participation rates of Muslim and Hindu community in the state is presented separately for rural and urban areas by gender in Table (4.4). Muslims as main workers lag behind other religious groups, that is, lesser than 7 and 8 percentage points respectively among Hindu and the total main workers of Maharashtra. The difference is much higher in rural areas than that of urban areas. Similarly, Muslim population reported as marginal workers is much lower in both rural as well as urban areas.

⁵ Main workers are those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more), marginal Workers are those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) and non-workers are person who did not work at all during the reference period. Non-workers includes persons students, persons engaged in daily household chores, dependents such as infants and old age persons, pensioners, beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, and other not falling in above categories such as rentiers, persons living on remittances, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, interest or dividend, etc.

Table 4.4: Main and Marginal Work Participation Rate in Maharashtra for Muslim and Hindu population, 2001 census

Type Workers	All			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Muslim	Hindu	Total	Muslim	Hindu	Total	Muslim	Hindu
Persons									
<i>Main Workers</i>	35.87	28.89	37.06	39.18	31.13	39.78	31.37	27.93	32.49
Marginal works	6.63	3.53	7.11	9.69	6.99	9.83	2.48	2.05	2.55
Male									
Main Workers	48.44	46.47	48.97	47.54	43.52	47.96	49.62	47.68	50.59
Marginal works	4.83	3.50	4.99	6.40	5.47	6.37	2.81	2.69	2.78
Female									
Main Workers	22.23	9.10	24.14	30.47	18.13	31.27	10.47	5.02	11.51
Marginal works	8.58	3.56	9.42	13.13	8.58	13.44	2.10	1.30	2.29

Source: Census of India, 2001, B-2 Main workers, Marginal workers, Non-workers and those marginal workers, non-workers seeking/available for work classified by age, sex and religion

Gender specific differences in work participation rate as main or marginal workers are more striking. Among Muslim male population, the work participation rate is relatively lesser as main workers in both rural and urban areas as compared to both Hindu and total population of Maharashtra state. Whereas, work participation among Muslim female population is much lesser and the differences between them and the Hindu and total female population in Maharashtra is very huge. The similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. Among Muslim workers, the differences in work participation rate as marginal workers are much higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Marginal work participation rate among female is much higher in rural areas than the urban areas. The work participation rate of female Muslim as marginal workers is much lesser than the Hindu women or the total female population in Maharashtra.

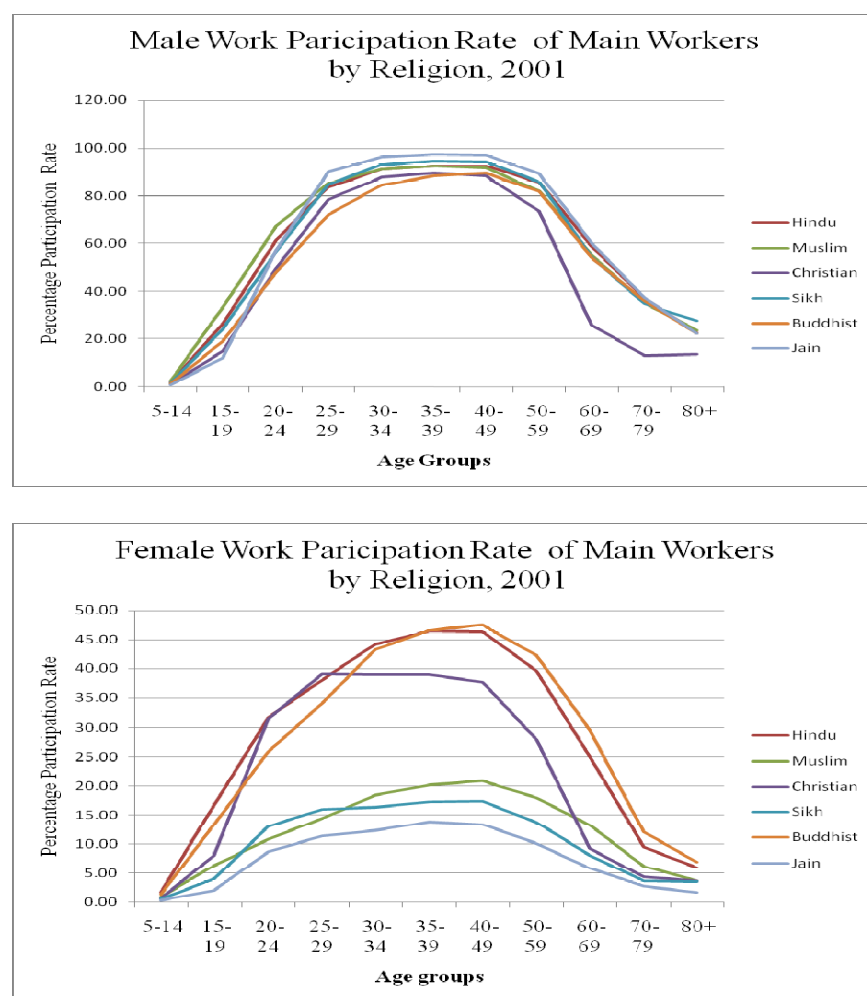
4.2.4 Age-Sex Work Participation Rate By Religion

Figure 4.1 presents age-sex variation in work participation rate of main workers among religion groups. As observed previously that WPR is lowest among Muslim population as compared to other religious group in the state. The early entry in labour force is observed among Muslim

community. Figure 4.1 shows that among male in age group 15-19 and 20-24 years, the WPR recorded nearly 33 per cent and 67 per cent among Muslim as compared to 26 and 61 per cent in the total population. The other minority religion such as Jain and Christian reported lesser WPR in adolescent ages. The differences in WPR of Muslim population and Hindu or total population in middle age group from 25 to 29 till 45-49 is very minimal. At later age groups, again WPR of male Muslim population was lower than other groups.

The female Muslim population shows much lower WPR in all age groups (Figure 4.1). Similarly, WPR among Sikh and Jain community was found closer to female Muslim population. The Hindu, Buddhist and Christian women shows much higher WPR in all age groups.

Figure 4.1: Age-Sex Work Participation Rate among Main Workers, Maharashtra, 2001



4.2.5 Age-Sex Work Participation Rate

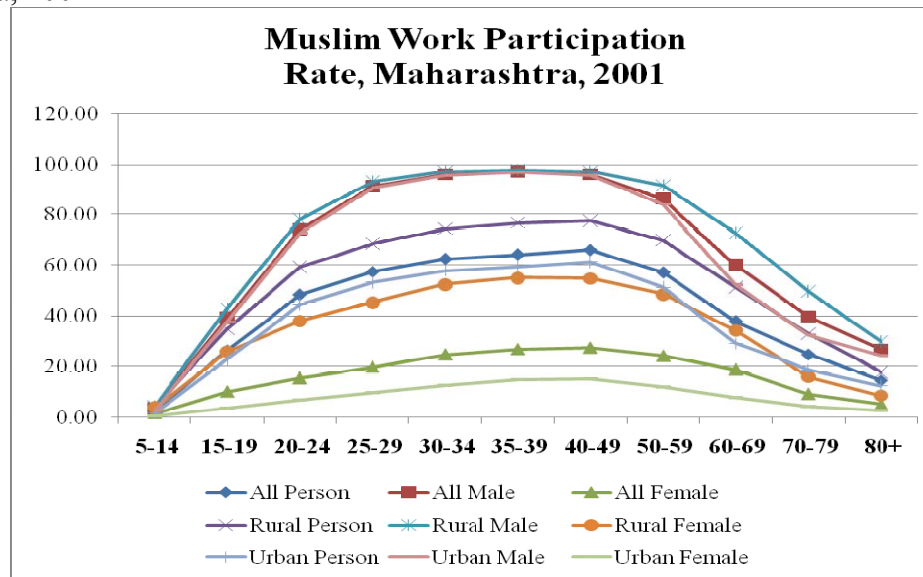
The age-sex wise variation in work participation rate of Muslim population in rural and urban areas is presented in Table 4.5 and Figure 4.2 based on both main and marginal workers. The WPR was observed much higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The WPR of male is recorded highest at ages between 25 to 49 years at around 93 to 95 per cent. In adolescent ages it was little higher as compared to other religious groups in both rural and urban areas. In old age groups, WPR of Muslim population was lower as compared to other religious groups

Table 4.5: Age-Sex specific Work Participation Rates of Muslim Workers (Main and Marginal) in Rural and Urban Areas, Maharashtra, 2001 census

Age Group	All			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	33.85	52.43	12.57	35.04	53.37	13.80	29.97	50.37	6.32
5-14	1.37	1.86	0.82	1.30	1.65	0.92	1.80	2.89	0.62
15-19	17.53	26.60	6.32	17.10	25.04	7.12	22.81	37.86	3.95
20-24	41.00	62.67	13.89	41.12	61.63	15.21	44.61	72.80	6.99
25-29	55.33	87.65	19.01	56.28	87.84	20.49	53.30	90.52	9.81
30-34	62.07	95.45	23.17	63.18	95.72	24.78	57.81	95.75	12.84
35-39	63.19	96.98	25.70	64.15	97.13	27.32	59.21	97.07	14.92
40-49	64.74	95.95	25.86	65.59	96.13	27.34	61.28	95.75	15.35
50-59	55.41	84.38	20.20	56.47	84.70	21.31	51.24	84.12	12.20
60-69	25.64	42.10	10.70	25.24	40.51	11.31	29.21	52.34	7.85
70-79	15.26	25.97	5.18	14.97	25.20	5.36	18.63	32.45	4.46
80+	11.18	20.60	3.60	11.24	20.33	3.81	12.41	24.16	2.96
A.N.S	27.30	38.97	11.84	28.18	39.60	12.63	24.66	37.75	7.76

A.N.S.: Age not stated

Figure 4.2: Muslim Work Participation Rate in Rural and Urban areas by Age and Sex, Maharashtra, 2001



4.2.6 Muslim Main and Marginal Worker Participation Rate by Age and Sex

The Main and Marginal WPR of Muslim population of state is presented in Table 4.6 and 4.7.

The WPR of female Muslim is observed much higher than urban female among both main and marginal workers.

Table 4.6: Age-Sex specific Work Participation Rates of Muslim Main Workers in Rural and Urban Areas, Maharashtra, 2001 census

Age	All			Rural			Urban		
Muslim	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	28.89	46.47	9.10	31.13	43.52	18.13	27.93	47.68	5.02
5-14	1.73	2.49	0.92	2.34	2.67	1.97	1.46	2.40	0.43
15-19	21.46	33.65	6.41	25.08	33.23	15.41	20.04	33.81	2.79
20-24	42.54	67.46	10.73	46.94	66.69	24.75	41.04	67.70	5.47
25-29	51.68	85.53	14.37	56.43	83.82	30.82	50.01	86.07	7.87
30-34	56.89	91.29	18.37	62.96	89.66	37.17	54.56	91.86	10.34
35-39	58.54	92.76	20.12	65.37	91.08	39.40	55.87	93.37	11.99
40-49	60.72	91.99	20.83	66.90	90.76	39.52	58.22	92.46	12.59
50-59	51.93	82.16	17.94	59.43	84.82	34.13	48.57	81.06	10.00
60-69	32.75	55.27	13.19	41.77	65.08	23.32	26.82	49.32	6.03
70-79	20.98	35.25	6.29	26.68	42.53	10.27	16.93	30.06	3.47
80+	12.59	23.80	3.72	14.31	25.50	5.64	11.34	22.58	2.30
A.N.S	24.12	34.77	10.29	26.07	32.77	17.30	23.06	35.86	6.54

Source: Same as Table 4.3

Table 4.7: Age-Sex specific Work Participation Rates of Muslim Marginal Workers in Rural and Urban Areas, Maharashtra, 2001 census

Age	All			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	3.53	3.50	3.56	6.99	5.47	8.58	2.05	2.69	1.30
5-14	0.79	0.85	0.73	1.76	1.63	1.89	0.35	0.49	0.19
15-19	4.82	5.63	3.81	10.05	9.78	10.37	2.77	4.05	1.16
20-24	5.80	6.62	4.76	12.34	11.41	13.39	3.57	5.11	1.52
25-29	5.56	5.59	5.52	11.97	9.18	14.58	3.29	4.45	1.94
30-34	5.52	4.81	6.32	11.43	7.47	15.25	3.25	3.89	2.50
35-39	5.56	4.54	6.70	11.21	6.83	15.63	3.35	3.70	2.94
40-49	5.23	4.17	6.58	10.56	6.47	15.26	3.06	3.29	2.76
50-59	5.10	4.09	6.23	10.53	6.59	14.45	2.67	3.06	2.20
60-69	5.25	4.74	5.69	9.59	7.60	11.17	2.39	3.01	1.82
70-79	3.70	4.40	2.97	6.51	7.20	5.79	1.70	2.40	0.99
80+	2.12	2.72	1.64	3.57	4.33	2.98	1.07	1.58	0.66
A.N.S	2.97	2.67	3.36	5.52	4.11	7.36	1.60	1.89	1.22

Source: Same as Table 4.3

4.2.7 Job Seekers among Muslim population

Census also collects data on person seeking or available for work among non workers. In 2001 census, those who reported as marginal worker were also asked about seeking or available for work. About 39.9 per cent marginal workers among Muslim community in rural areas reported as seeking/available for work. Among Muslim non-workers, nearly 6 percentage reported job seekers in rural areas. The age wise job seekers were highest in 20-24 years followed by 15-19 and 25-29 years.

In urban areas, Muslim job seekers among marginal and non-workers were little higher as compared to rural areas (Table 4.9). The Age specific rate of Job seekers among marginal workers was observed much higher level as compared to non-workers. Similarly, male were found higher job seekers/available for work than female.

Table 4.8: Percentage of marginal and non-Workers Seeking/Available for work in Rural Areas, Maharashtra, 2001

Age Groups	Marginal Workers			Non workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Muslim						
Total	39.87	51.91	22.89	6.29	9.13	4.50
5-14	20.46	24.47	15.11	0.89	0.98	0.78
15-19	41.66	47.08	28.46	11.75	14.90	8.56
20-24	52.20	61.07	30.40	23.06	39.46	13.68
25-29	48.21	60.66	27.15	16.59	55.88	9.78
30-34	43.44	60.07	24.17	9.28	57.01	6.08
35-39	39.23	57.39	23.00	6.45	48.35	4.60
40-49	33.50	47.89	19.40	4.63	30.91	2.88
50-59	23.27	30.97	15.17	2.61	7.45	1.44
60-69	15.00	17.07	12.96	1.21	1.64	0.95
70-79	12.58	13.09	11.76	0.73	0.87	0.63
80+	15.52	16.27	14.36	0.59	0.65	0.55
A.N.S	24.49	29.26	16.96	2.41	2.57	2.26
All Persons						
Total	27.85	44.78	18.14	4.86	6.47	3.64
5-14	11.06	12.58	9.78	0.76	0.81	0.70
15-19	33.24	43.52	23.66	12.06	14.96	8.85
20-24	41.91	63.48	24.27	23.80	39.96	13.75
25-29	37.22	62.79	22.84	17.12	55.07	10.14
30-34	32.62	58.68	21.32	9.54	51.99	6.43
35-39	29.75	54.96	20.10	6.77	41.48	5.01
40-49	23.90	43.98	15.96	4.80	25.36	3.27
50-59	15.25	26.56	10.94	2.68	6.65	1.81
60-69	9.42	12.43	7.94	1.42	1.63	1.33
70-79	6.99	7.79	6.11	0.86	0.88	0.85
80+	8.16	8.74	7.53	0.47	0.50	0.45
A.N.S	17.37	25.35	12.07	1.67	1.76	1.57

Source: Same as Table 4.3

Table 4.9: Percentage Marginal and Non-Workers Seeking/Available for work in Urban Areas, Maharashtra, 2001

Age Groups	Marginal Workers			Non workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Muslim						
Total	41.45	49.85	21.26	5.16	8.26	3.26
5-14	24.86	28.62	14.43	1.30	1.65	0.93
15-19	44.39	48.66	25.67	13.66	21.24	7.51
20-24	52.44	58.28	26.34	17.91	42.66	8.25
25-29	48.24	57.17	24.27	11.15	52.04	6.13
30-34	43.88	55.89	21.78	6.91	49.20	4.47
35-39	41.24	54.30	21.98	5.36	42.82	3.85
40-49	36.21	47.05	18.98	4.11	26.06	2.64
50-59	25.65	31.87	15.39	2.65	7.55	1.60
60-69	19.93	22.46	16.07	1.52	2.28	1.16
70-79	17.22	19.28	12.09	1.03	1.31	0.83
80+	11.88	14.08	7.64	0.73	0.97	0.58
A.N.S	33.33	42.11	15.79	2.49	2.67	2.33
All Persons						
Total	33.29	46.75	18.43	4.81	7.32	3.19
5-14	17.40	21.48	12.25	1.17	1.44	0.88
15-19	38.00	46.11	23.16	13.29	20.09	7.61
20-24	45.16	58.17	22.04	17.97	42.48	8.37
25-29	40.02	57.29	20.75	11.41	52.19	6.42
30-34	36.07	55.05	19.89	7.16	48.60	4.76
35-39	34.23	53.30	19.73	5.63	41.50	4.13
40-49	29.66	45.04	17.24	4.30	25.43	2.88
50-59	20.28	30.06	13.07	2.71	7.49	1.74
60-69	15.11	19.28	12.08	1.63	2.25	1.37
70-79	12.31	14.27	9.33	1.10	1.27	0.99
80+	10.99	12.01	9.65	0.63	0.80	0.52
A.N.S	24.16	30.12	18.01	2.14	2.16	2.13

Source: Same as Table 4.3

4.2.7 Unemployment Rate⁶

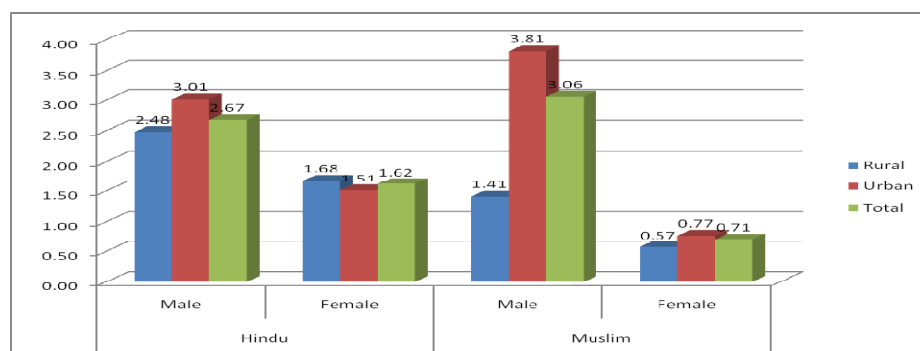
During 2004-05, the unemployment rate was at similar level among Hindu and Muslim community in Maharashtra. Though, rate was higher among male as compared to females in rural areas it was at same level in both community. Unemployment rate was found much higher in urban areas with wider difference by gender and community. Male Muslim reported nearly two times higher unemployment than Hindu community but it was lower among Muslim females. The unemployment rate was higher in urban areas for both males and females as compared to rural areas. Below figure presents rate of unemployed person who reported all 7 days as unemployed. The rate was much higher among Muslim Male in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.10: Unemployment Rate according to Usual and subsidiary statuses taken together for Muslim and Hindu in Maharashtra and India 2004-05

	Hinduism	Islam	All
Rural Male	14 (14)	14 (20)	16 (16)
Rural Female	4 (14)	4 (38)	4 (18)
Rural All	9 (15)	10 (23)	9 (16)
Urban Male	26 (36)	50 (37)	34 (39)
Urban Female	43 (70)	31 (55)	40 (67)
Urban All	29 (44)	47 (41)	35 (45)

Figure in bracket for All India

Figure 4.3: Reported all 7 days Unemployed in Maharashtra among Hindu and Muslims, 2004-05



⁶ Unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per thousand persons in the *labour force* (which includes both the employed and the unemployed)..

4.2. 8: Labour Force Participation⁷

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons. Labour force includes both the employed persons and the job seekers. The LFPR was found lower among Muslim community as compared to Hindu community in both rural and urban areas. It may be also noted that difference in male and female LFP was much higher among Muslim. The urban female LFP was much less among both community in the state.

Table 4.11: Proportion of person in labour force according to Usual Principal and subsidiary statuses taken together for Muslim and Hindu in Maharashtra and India 2004-05

	Hinduism	Islam	All
Rural Male	580 (561)	483 (505)	575 (555)
Rural Female	482 (350)	281 (185)	475 (333)
Rural Person	532 (457)	389 (348)	527 (446)
Urban Male	585 (576)	561 (546)	580 (570)
Urban Female	211 (186)	130 (128)	198 (178)
Urban Person	409 (390)	358 (345)	399 (382)

Figure in bracket for All India

4.2.9 Employment Rate

Table 4.12 presents the employment rate for Muslim and Hindu community in the state. It indicates that employment was lower among Muslim community in both rural and urban areas. Rate of employment was higher in rural than urban areas. In Maharashtra, rural employment rate among Muslim community was nearly two times higher than urban areas. It may be due to lower educational level among the community as well requirement of urban labour market is much higher than rural economy.

⁷ Labour force is defined as 'economically active' population, which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production. It includes 'employed' and 'unemployed' persons. The labour force Participation Rate (LFPR), which gives the number of persons belonging to the labour force per 1000 persons, has been obtained according to usual status taking into consideration both the usual principal status (ps) and the subsidiary status (ss).

Table 4.12: Proportion of person Employed according to Usual and subsidiary statuses taken together for Muslim and Hindu in Maharashtra and India 2004-05

	Hinduism	Islam	All
Rural Male	572 (553)	476 (495)	566 (546)
Rural Female	480 (344)	280 (178)	474 (327)
Rural All	527 (451)	385 (339)	521 (439)
Urban Male	570 (555)	533 (526)	560 (549)
Urban Female	202 (174)	126 (121)	190 (166)
Urban All	373 (773)	341 (331)	384 (365)

Figure in bracket for All India

4.2.10 Workers by National Industrial Classification

National Industrial Classification (NIC) highlights the type of employment the workers were involved in. In rural areas, Male Muslim workers reported higher percentage in wholesale-retail and construction activity while female was mostly engaged in agriculture activity. The urban areas, male workers shows nearly one-third were engaged in manufacturing and wholesale-retail activity, separately. The urban based employment such as administration, education, health and social work and other community activities, the percentage of Muslim male were less than Hindu males. Muslim female shows higher participation in manufacturing and other activities such education social and health.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Usual Principal Activity Workers in National Industrial Classification-2004 in Rural and Urban Areas, Maharashtra, 2007-08

NIC-2004	Male					Female				
	Muslim	Hindu	Ch-Si-Ja_Zo	Buddhist-Others	Total	Muslim	Hindu	Ch-Si-Ja_Zo	Buddhist-Others	Total
Rural										
Agric-hunting A	45.68	70.36	42.99	79.49	69.41	81.94	90.32	63.30	93.53	90.07
Fishing B	3.14	0.73			0.81		0.14			0.13
Mining C	0.52	0.21		0.28	0.23		0.05		0.20	0.06
Manufacturing D	7.68	7.52	37.92	4.17	7.47	4.49	3.95	15.03	0.73	3.83
Elect-gas-water supply E		0.29			0.25					
Construct F	8.10	4.27	7.74	4.91	4.52	2.46	0.68		0.02	0.70
Wholesale-retail G	17.66	5.44	0.77	3.62	5.98	6.70	1.45	0.26	1.46	1.63
Hotels-restaurent H	4.37	1.22	9.73	0.65	1.39	0.02	0.27			0.24
Transport-storage-communication I	7.92	3.04		1.71	3.22		0.01			0.01
Financial intermediation J	0.16	0.91	0.22		0.82		0.09			0.08
Real estate-business K		0.26			0.23		0.10			0.09
Pub adminis L	1.08	1.15		1.13	1.14		0.31	19.53	0.16	0.41
Education M	2.56	2.16		3.30	2.24	2.72	1.88	1.89	2.89	1.98
Health social work N	0.05	0.45		0.64	0.43	0.03	0.17		1.00	0.21
Other comm activities O	0.86	2.00	0.63	0.09	1.83	0.02	0.42			0.38
Pvt HH with employed persons P	0.22	0.02			0.03	1.60	0.14			0.18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban										
Agric-hunting A	1.68	4.14	1.47	3.18	3.53	13.30	10.31	0.24	23.44	10.63
Fishing B	0.71	0.02			0.15					
Mining C	0.03	0.35		0.16	0.27		0.21	0.55	0.63	0.23
Manufacturing D	29.55	22.28	16.59	22.09	23.37	26.06	17.03	5.48	14.09	17.11
Elect-gas-water supply E	0.03	0.63	1.30	0.27	0.54	0.26	0.25			0.22
Construct F	10.08	7.51	3.35	19.47	8.27	3.19	4.18	2.90	17.18	4.64
Wholesale-retail G	30.38	19.13	37.94	7.34	21.56	11.20	10.61	6.59	8.84	10.32
Hotels-restaurent H	3.91	3.56	4.42	0.05	3.53	5.44	4.27	5.15	3.93	4.44
Transport-storage-communication I	13.18	13.88	10.05	17.67	13.73	4.44	3.18	3.33	3.69	3.36
Financial intermediation J	0.52	4.00	4.27	3.87	3.36		6.42	2.73	2.14	5.24
Real estate-business K	2.93	6.00	11.96	8.40	5.78	1.89	5.74	5.56		5.01
Pub adminis L	2.37	7.71	1.68	11.59	6.61	3.68	3.52		4.22	3.33
Education M	1.34	3.56	1.84	1.94	3.01	4.53	10.85	20.64	1.66	10.34
Health social work N	2.19	1.10	1.83	0.17	1.30	11.51	5.65	27.99	3.66	7.69
Other comm activities O	0.84	4.50	2.31	3.80	3.70	3.85	7.66	3.31	3.29	6.72
Pvt HH with employed persons P	0.25	1.62	1.00		1.28	10.66	10.12	15.52	13.23	10.70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.2.11 Workers by Occupational Classification

In 2007-08, Muslim male workers were found higher in Elementary occupations and service workers while in urban areas they are in craft and related trade workers and elementary occupation. The Muslim male workers percentage was lower among professional and administrative category (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14: Distribution of Male Workers Usual Principal Activity in Rural and Urban Areas according to National Classification of Occupation of 2004, Maharashtra, 2007-08

National Classification of Occupation-2004	Islam	Hinduism	Chris- sikh- Jain- Zoras	Buddhism- Others	Total
Rural					
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	4.84	2.86	10.08	0.50	2.87
Professionals	4.75	3.12	10.90	1.12	3.13
Technical and Associate Professionals	1.46	1.82		2.89	1.85
Clerks	1.25	1.51	0.22	0.77	1.45
Service workers and Shop & Market Sales workers	8.45	4.74	9.73	2.24	4.82
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	18.97	40.74	42.85	17.91	38.35
Craft and related Trades workers	8.70	5.16	16.84	5.55	5.42
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5.59	3.41	1.31	1.84	3.44
Elementary Occupations	45.98	36.64	8.07	67.18	38.67
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Urban					
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	7.64	10.42	9.80	5.42	9.69
Professionals	11.90	17.62	29.40	2.37	16.47
Technical and Associate Professionals	4.26	5.54	7.94	12.30	5.67
Clerks	4.57	9.04	6.68	7.41	8.05
Service workers and Shop & Market Sales workers	14.97	17.42	23.77	7.92	16.87
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	1.34	2.50	1.39	3.18	2.26
Craft and related Trades workers	25.27	10.30	5.44	14.42	13.02
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10.82	12.26	7.55	13.51	11.84
Elementary Occupations	19.23	14.90	8.02	33.46	16.13
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Muslim female workers were found in higher percentage in elementary occupation in rural areas while higher percentage in craft and related trade work in urban areas as compared to Hindu.

Table 4.15: Distribution of Female Workers Usual Principal Activity in Rural and Urban Areas according to National Classification of Occupation of 2004, Maharashtra, 2007-08

National Classification of Occupation-2004	Islam	Hinduism	Christian-Jain-Zoras	Buddhism-Others	Total
Rural					
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	2.17	0.65	3.16		0.68
Professionals	2.52	1.04	11.52	0.74	1.13
Technical and Associate Professionals	1.30	0.87		3.18	1.03
Clerks		0.21	14.24		0.27
Service workers and Shop & Market Sales workers	2.34	1.66		1.55	1.67
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	19.59	42.08	50.17	12.40	39.48
Craft and related Trades workers	3.65	2.28	8.91	0.20	2.23
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers		0.22			0.20
Elementary Occupations	68.42	50.98	12.00	81.93	53.32
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Urban					
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	11.22	6.08	8.81	0.15	6.53
Professionals	17.86	20.51	33.36	1.33	20.10
Technical and Associate Professionals	3.16	8.96	26.29	3.81	9.22
Clerks	4.35	10.07	8.22	5.30	9.07
Service workers and Shop & Market Sales workers	10.08	13.18	8.00	4.75	12.06
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	0.79	3.35		12.12	3.29
Craft and related Trades workers	12.36	6.31	2.58	10.40	6.94
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.56	1.17			0.97
Elementary Occupations	39.63	30.36	12.74	62.15	31.82
Total	100	100	100	100	100

4.3 Economic condition

This section using few economic indicators tried to situation of Muslims in Maharashtra with respect to other religious groups in the state.

4.3.1 Land Possession

Ownership of land plays important role in rural areas and it also reflects economic status of a household. Table 4.16 presents religion-wise land possession during 2007-08 in rural and urban areas in the state and for India. About 41 per cent of Muslim household reported that they own less than 0.005 hectare of land in comparison to 25 per cent among Hindu household and 29 per cent among Christian household. In urban areas as limited land availability, nearly 72 per Muslim and 70 per cent Hindu own little land (< 0.005 hectare)

In previous NSS rounds information on land cultivated was collected and it is presented for comparison purpose. It may be seen that having no cultivable land percentage was much higher among Muslim household in Maharashtra as compared to their situation in India. From 1993-94 to 2004-05 the situation remained similar. In 2007-08 NSS round data was not collected on land cultivation. In 2007-08, land possession data shows that Muslim household possesses less land or no land in higher proportion than Hindu households. Similar situation was observed at all India level. In urban areas possession of land was much less among both community.

Table 4.16: Proportion of Households reporting Land cultivated up to 1.00 hectare by religious groups in Maharashtra and All India

Land Cultivated/Possessed	Muslim		Hindu		Christian	
	No Land	Up to 1.00 hectares	No Land	Up to 1.00 hectares	No Land	Up to 1.00 hectares
1993-94	740 (490)	79 (362)	398 (369)	253 (364)	712 (514)	123 (345)
1999-2000	671 (512)	193 (388)	438 (395)	280 (394)	638 (394)	356 (467)
2004-05	750 (512)	108 (383)	454 (415)	249 (366)	535 (401)	432 (455)
Land Possessed - Rural 2007-08	412 (164)	470 (753)	250 (163)	448 (641)	288 (115)	462 (707)
Urban	723 (507)	264 (477)	695 (484)	270 (486)	916 (442)	83 (540)

Figure in bracket for All India

4.3.2 Is Muslim Economically better off in Maharashtra?

From NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 an index of wealth⁸ was computed based on number of household possessed items. Based on total wealth score, five quintiles were made based on equal percentage at country level. Table 4.17 presents the percentage of persons in each quintiles. Among Muslim nearly 11.2 per cent population falls in lowest and second lowest quintiles (below 40%) while 73.8 per cent in higher and wealthiest group (above 60%). In comparison Hindu (54.3%) and Buddhist group (29%), Muslim seems much better and affluent. However, it should be noted that the population distribution of Muslim and Hindu community in rural and urban areas is completely different. Nearly two third Muslim were enumerated in urban areas as compared to one-third among Hindu in the state. As urban household generally has tendency of possessing more and more luxurious items it might have contributed significantly higher Muslim population in higher economic class. Two rounds of NFHS indicate that in 2005-06 the percentage of higher and highest class has declined in all community and middle wealth group has increased.

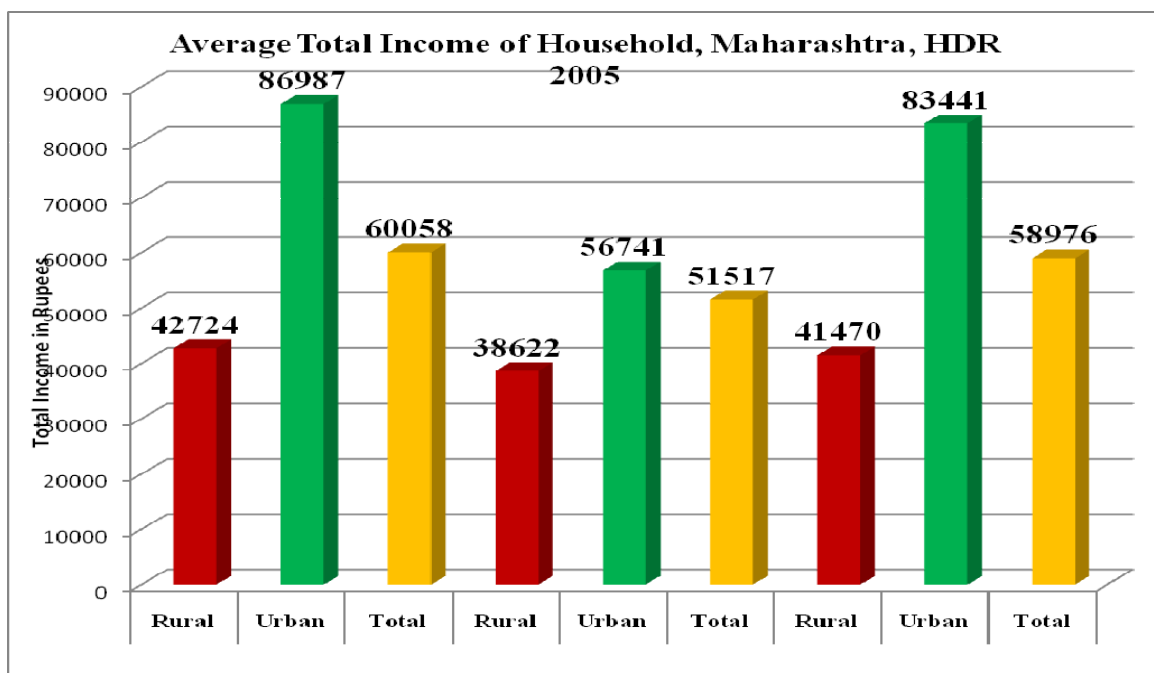
Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of the de jure population by wealth Index, according to religion, Maharashtra, 2005-06 and 1998-99

Religion of Household head	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	De jure population
NFHS 3 (2005-06)							
Hindu	11.8	15.7	18.2	23.7	30.6	100	30336
Muslim	2.2	9.0	15.0	33.5	40.3	100	4959
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.1	1.2	3.7	6.8	22.2	100	2932
Other	0.2	1.2	3.7	6.8	88.1	100	896
Total	10.9	14.9	17.4	24.3	32.5	100	39127
NFHS 2 (1998-99)							
Hindu	9.8	11.2	17.5	24.6	36.9	100.0	23311
Muslim	2.0	3.6	11.2	40.8	42.5	100.0	4804
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.3	8.6	18.2	33.3	30.5	100.0	1902
Other	2.4	3.9	5.1	14.3	74.3	100.0	1477
Total	8.3	9.5	16.0	27.1	39.1	100.0	31494

⁸ The NFHS -3 wealth index is based on the following 33 assets and housing characteristics: household electrification; type of windows; drinking water source; type of toilet facility; type of flooring; material of exterior walls; type of roofing; cooking fuel ; house ownership ; number of household members per sleeping room; ownership of a bank or post – office account ; and ownership of a mattress, a pressure cooker, a chair, a cot/bed, a table, an electric fan, a radio/transistor , a black and white television, a colour television, a sewing machine, a mobile telephone, any other telephone, a computer, a refrigerator, a watch or clock, a bicycle, a motorcycle or scooter, an animal – drawn cart, a car, a water pump, a thresher, and a tractor.

Based on data collected for Human Development Report 2005 by university of Maryland and National Council of Applied and Economic Research, New Delhi, Figure 4.4 presents average income of household by Muslim and Hindu religion. It may be observed that the mean household income of Muslim household in Maharashtra was less than Hindu household. The difference in average income was less between two communities (Rs. 4000) in rural areas as compared to urban areas (Rs. 30000). Within community variation in income was higher among Hindu households than Muslim household. The data of HDR throws different conclusions as compared to wealth index of NFHS.

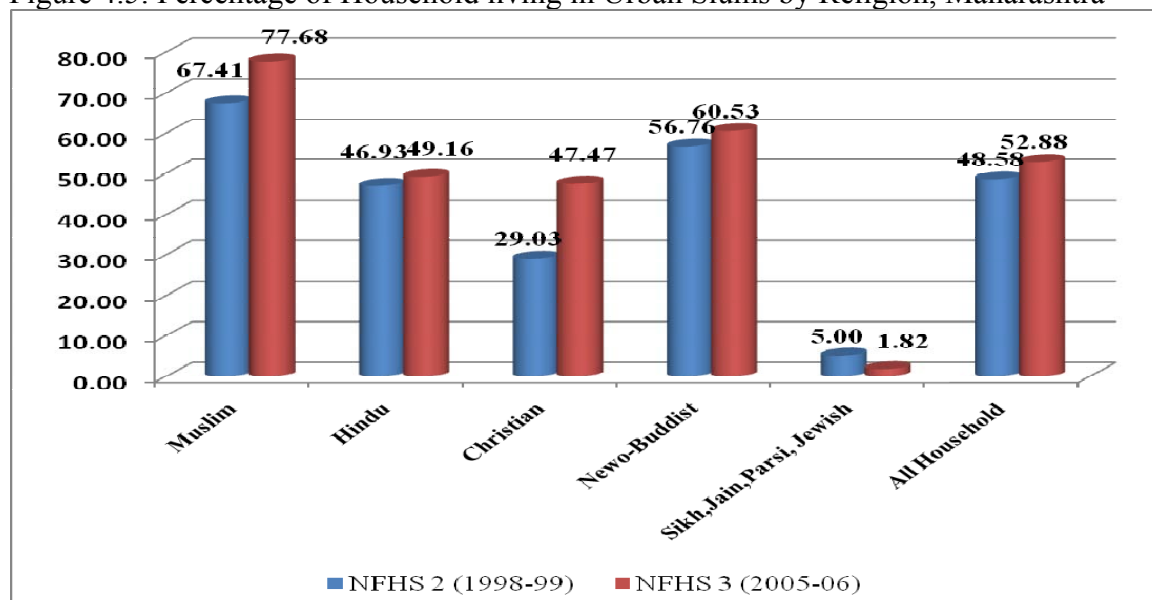
Figure 4.4 Average total Income of the Households in Maharashtra, 2005



3.4 Muslim household in Slum areas

In Greater Mumbai (NFHS 2 and NFHS 3) and Nagpur (NFHS 3) data were collected from slum and non-slum areas. Both survey clearly shows that Muslim household in these districts were living in much higher percentage in slum areas as compared to Hindu and Christian households. Very small percentage of other minority groups lives in slums. It indicates that Majority of Muslim in these two metropolitan cities

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Household living in Urban Slums by Religion, Maharashtra



4.5 Summary

This chapter attempted to compare economic situation of Muslims with the other religious community in Maharashtra. Analysis indicates that work participation rate based on main and marginal workers was lower among the Muslim population than in the other religious groups in the state. Muslim women's participation rate was much lower than that of Hindu women in the state. Higher percentage of Muslim women works as agricultural labourers in rural areas and in urban areas involved in other category of economic activities. The unemployment rate among Muslim was found to be higher than that of the total population in Maharashtra, and it was much higher in urban areas where the concentration of Muslim community is higher. Industrial and occupation data indicate that Muslim workers are concentrated in manufacturing, craft and related trades works.

Based on wealth and income information from two different sources, one finds contrasting differences. Muslim population was much wealthier than Hindu population in the state based on ownership of certain items, where as with respect to total income data indicates that Muslims are poorer than Hindu and total population in the state in rural as well as in urban areas in Maharashtra.

Fertility, Mortality and Migration of Muslim in Maharashtra

5.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the three basic components of population – fertility, mortality and migration of Muslim community in the state of Maharashtra in comparison to Hindu community and total population. Information on fertility, mortality and migration situation in Maharashtra state is presented in terms of number of indicators. To examine fertility situation among Muslim and Hindu community in the state following indicators are examined child women ratio, crude birth rate, total fertility and wanted fertility rate. For data we used mainly census, three rounds of National Family and Health Survey and 64th round data of National Sample Survey 2007-08. Some data available from sample registration system of 1997 is also used.

5.2 Fertility

To study the fertility of the Muslim community with respect to other religious groups an effort is used.

5.2.1 Child Women Ratio

Child Women Ratio⁹ (CWR) is a crude measure of fertility as CWR_{0-4} gives an idea of latest general fertility ratio and CWR_{5-9} for fertility ratio for the preceding five years. In 2001 for the first time age data was provided and presented in Table 5.1 for Maharashtra and India separately for Muslim and Hindu community. The CWR in the state was lower than India as whole among Muslim and Hindu community indicating lower fertility in the both rural and urban areas of Maharashtra. The lowest CWR was observed for Jain and Christian community in State as well as country as whole.

⁹ CWR_{0-4} = Number of children of age 0-4 years per 1000 women age 15-49 years. CWR_{5-9} = Number of children of age 5-9 years per 1000 women age 20-54 years.

Table 5.1: Religion wise Child Women Ratio, Maharashtra, 2001

Residence	Age Group	Muslim		Hindu		Total	
		India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
Total	0-4	545	478	429	391	439	396
	5-9	753	627	561	468	578	479
Rural	0-4	606	524	472	436	483	440
	5-9	819	676	615	520	632	527
Urban	0-4	445	460	319	321	337	340
	5-9	639	606	424	339	452	419

Source: Census of India, 2001, computed from soft copy of Table C-15 Religious Community by Age Group and Sex

The CWR of Hindu, Muslim and total population in the different districts of Maharashtra is given in appendix tables 5.1 to 5.3.

5.2.2 Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Special fertility and mortality survey of 1998 provides information on crude birth rate among Hindu and Muslim community. The CBR¹⁰ was 7 per thousand birth higher among Muslim of state as compared to Hindu in the state. The difference was higher in urban areas of 11 births as compared to 3 births in rural areas.

Table 5.1.1: Religion wise Crude Birth Rate, Maharashtra, 1997

Residence	Muslim	Hindu	Others	Total
Total	29.1	22.5	20.3	23.1
Rural	27.1	24.4	20.1	24.4
Urban	29.3	18.6	20.0	21.0

Source: Special Fertility and Mortality Survey, 1998: Report of 1.1 million Indian households, Sample Registration system. New Delhi: Office of Registrar General, India, p.150

5.2.3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR¹¹)

The best measure of fertility behavior of any population/community is TFR. In 2001 census, TFR in Maharashtra state was 2.20 much better than India as whole (3.). In the state rural areas (2.78) experience much higher TFR as compared to urban area (1.78) indicating much has to be done in terms of controlling population explosion. District wise TFR for Muslim, Hindu and total

¹⁰ Crude birth rate is defined as number of birth in a year to per thousand total population in that year

¹¹ Total Fertility Rate is the sum of the age-specific birth rates (5-year age groups between 10 and 49) for female residents of a specified geographic area (nation, state, county, etc.) during a specified time period (usually a calendar year) multiplied by 5. (Note: This rate estimates the number of children to a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 females in the specified population would bear no of children if they all went through their childbearing years experiencing the same age-specific birth rates for a specified time period.)

in Maharashtra is presented in Table 5.2. Overall TFR in the district of Nandurbar, Dhule, Buldhana, Bhandara, Gondhiya, Gadchiroli, Akola, Washin, Parbhani, Jalna, Aurangabad, Bid, Osmanbad, Latur, and Solapur was found more than state TFR indicating higher increase of population due to natural increase through higher fertility. The rural TFR was observed at above 3 in district of Thane, Parbhani. Jalna and Aurangabad need special attention for controlling population in terms of providing information. The differences in Muslim and Hindu community are observed universally across district in rural as well as urban areas. It may be concluded that the fertility level of community is not point of concern but it is the area specific problem difference in terms of providing facility to control population size should be address first. State of Maharashtra needs to improve its facility to provide better services in terms of knowledge education and practice among rural women population to control their higher level of fertility as compared to their counterpart in urban areas.

Table 5.2: Total Wanted Fertility and Total Fertility Rate, Maharashtra

	Muslim			Hindu			ALL		
	NFHS -3	NFHS -2	NFHS -1	NFHS- 3	NFHS- 2	NFHS- 1	NFHS- 3	NFHS -2	NFHS-1
Total wanted Fertility Rate	2.11	2.20	2.98	1.59	1.84	2.01	1.66	1.87	2.13
Total Fertility Rate	2.85	3.30	4.11	2.00	2.45	2.69	2.11	2.52	2.86
Difference between TFR and TWFR	0.74	0.90	1.13	0.41	0.61	0.68	0.45	0.65	0.73
Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Women age 40-49 years	4.4	4.58	5.20	3.3	3.69	4.12	3.4	3.77	4.25

Source: National Family and Health Survey 2005-06, 1998-99 and 1992-93

Total Wanted Fertility Rates measures the fertility level if unwanted births are prevented. National Health and Family survey provides information on Fertility Rates at state level. Due to small sample, rates are not computed separately for rural and urban areas. It may be observed that the total fertility rate has declined considerably in the state from 2.86 in 1993-94 to 2.11 in 2005-06. Among Muslim the TFR has declined from 4.11 to 2.85 while for Hindu women it has reached to replacement level of 2.00. Similarly mean number of children ever born to women aged 40-49 years shows consistent decline for all women as well Hindu and Muslim women.

5.2.4 Education and Children Ever Born

Table 5.6 presents average number of children ever born to women in reproductive age of 15 to 49 years for Muslim and Hindu community from National Health and Family Survey. It clearly indicates that number of children were little higher among Muslim women as compared to Hindu women. The difference between Muslim and Hindu women was mostly found in illiterate women as compared to higher educated women. Data also suggest that unless women are educated till secondary level the gain of education is not reflected in their fertility behaviour. Another interesting observation can be made that the Muslim women has shown faster decline in their fertility of nearly 1.5 children as compared to Hindu women showing decline of 1 child. The decline was more between 1998-99 survey to 2005-06 survey as compared to 1992-93 to 1998-99 survey for both Muslim and Hindu community.

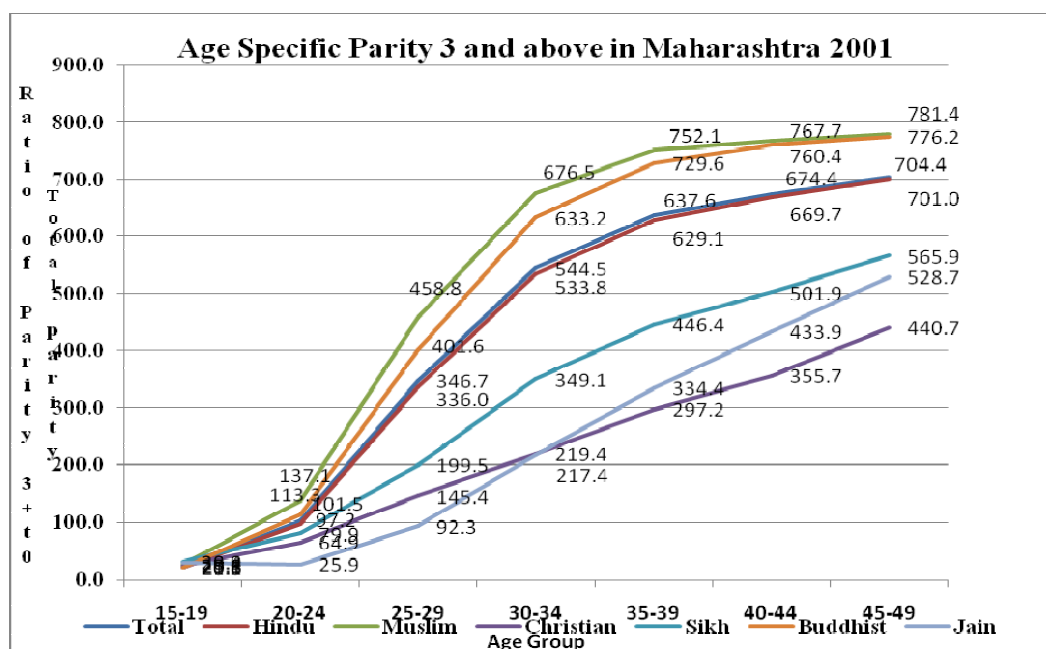
Table 5.3: Mean number of Children Ever born by educational level of Women in age group 15 to 49, Maharashtra

Educational attainment	Religion	children Ever born			Difference (Hindu - Muslim)		
		NFHS3	NFHS2	NFHS1	NFHS3	NFHS2	NFHS1
No education	Hindu	3.12	3.24	3.32	-0.66	-0.67	-0.81
	Muslim	3.78	3.92	4.13			
	Total	3.24	3.34	3.44			
Incomplete primary	Hindu	2.73	2.97	2.92	-0.04	-0.42	-0.73
	Muslim	2.77	3.39	3.65			
	Total	2.73	3.03	2.98			
Complete primary	Hindu	2.11	2.62	2.50	-0.68	-1.32	-0.14
	Muslim	2.79	3.94	2.63			
	Total	2.30	2.85	2.50			
Incomplete secondary	Hindu	1.48	2.29	2.21	-0.15	-0.35	-0.34
	Muslim	1.63	2.64	2.55			
	Total	1.50	2.36	2.22			
Complete secondary	Hindu	1.05	2.02	2.21	-0.13	-0.52	-0.34
	Muslim	1.17	2.54	2.55			
	Total	1.05	2.06	2.22			
Higher	Hindu	0.89	1.59	1.50	0.10	-0.34	-0.83
	Muslim	0.79	1.93	2.33			
	Total	0.88	1.65	1.52			
Total	Hindu	1.82	2.69	2.83	-0.25	-0.51	-0.69
	Muslim	2.06	3.20	3.53			
	Total	1.84	2.76	2.91			

Source: NFHS, 1991-92, 1998-99 and 2005-06

Another indicator of fertility differential based on parity level of ever married women is presented in below figure. An analysis was made to compare religion-wise age specific 3+ parity¹² rate of ever married women. The age specific parity rate was found higher for Muslim women as compared Hindu and other religious groups. The other minority group such as Sikh, Jain and Christian shows much lower rate in all age groups. The Buddhist religious group shows similar age specific parity rate 3 and above to the Muslim women though little lower.

Figure 5.1 Age Specific Parity 3 and above in Maharashtra, 2001



5.2.5 Contraceptive Use

Use of contraception provides a measure of the cumulative experience of a population with family planning. The NFHS asked about the knowledge and use of 10 methods of contraception – female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, the IUD, injectables, male condoms, female condoms, emergency contraception and two traditional methods, rhythm and withdrawal. As observed earlier, one of the criticisms labeled against Muslim community in regard to higher fertility is due to low contraceptive use in the community. The contraceptive use in terms of permanent and temporary methods is presented in Table 5.7. The data indicates that the both

¹² Age Specific Parity Rate = women with parity 3 and above / Ever married women in 5 years age group * 1000

Muslim and Hindu community show an increase in contraceptive use during the last two NHFS surveys. Among Muslim community nearly 58 per cent of currently married women reported as current user of any method of family planning which is nearly 10 per cent lower than Hindu community as 68 per cent. The difference in conceptive use has remained about same during the 7 year period.

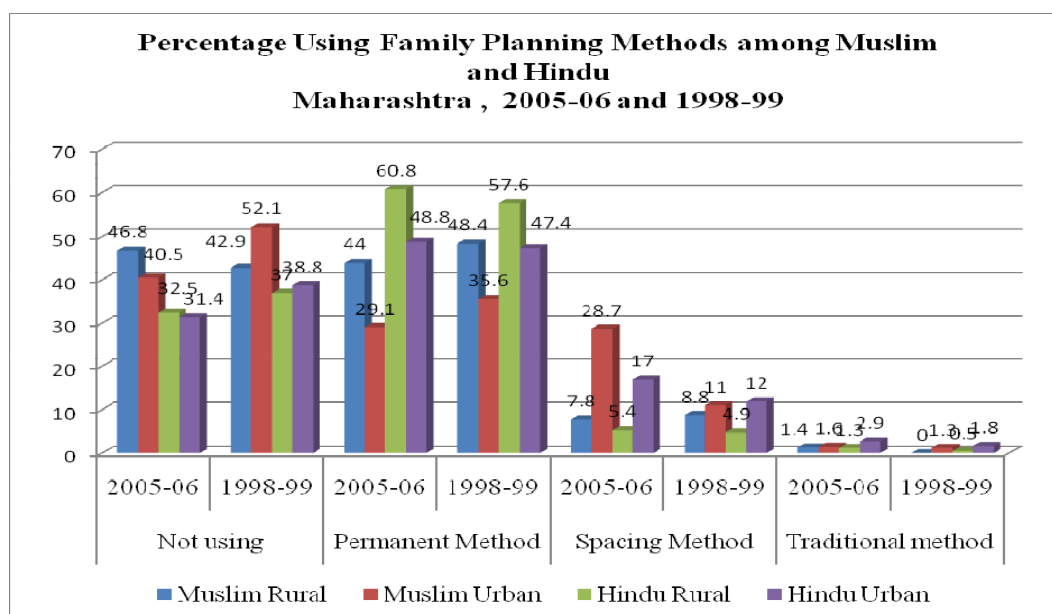
Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used according to religion and rural-urban residence, 2005-06 and 1998-99

Contraceptive Method	Rural		Urban		Total
	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	
2005-06					
Not using	46.8	32.5	40.5	31.4	33.1
Pill	1.4	1.4	10.9	2.1	2.4
IUD	1.4	0.9	7.9	4.9	3.0
Injections		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Condom	5.0	3.0	9.9	9.9	6.2
Female Sterilization	44.0	57.8	28.8	47.6	51.1
Male Sterilization		3.0	0.3	1.2	2.1
Periodic Abstinence		1.0	0.8	2.2	1.4
Withdrawal		0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
Foam or jelly				0.0	0.0
Other traditional method	1.4	0.1		0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
1998-99					
Not using	42.9	37.0	52.1	38.8	38.6
Pill	3.3	1.1	4.4	2.0	1.7
IUD	1.1	.9	3.6	3.4	1.9
Condom	4.4	2.9	3.0	6.6	4.0
Female Sterilization	48.4	52.0	35.3	45.9	48.9
Male Sterilization		5.6	0.3	1.5	3.8
Periodic Abstinence		0.2	0.8	1.6	0.7
Withdrawal		0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Other		0.1			0.1
	100	100	100	100	100.0

Source: NFHS, 1998-99 and 2005-06

The permanent family planning method which includes women and men sterilization remained main contraceptive use in the state. One of interesting finding of NFHS is that that the spacing method has increased significantly among urban Muslim while sterilization method shows decline in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 5.2 Percentage using Family Planning Methods among Muslims and Hindus in Maharashtra, 2005-06 and 1998-99



5.2.6. Reason for not using Contraceptive

Women who were not intending to use contraception were asked in the NFHS survey about the main reason for this intention. This information is crucial for understanding the hinderences to use contraceptives so that suitable programmes can be designed. The reasons stated ranged between fertility related reasons, oppositions from family members, lack of knowledge and method related reasons. About one-fifth of Muslim women reported that husband, other members and religious prohibition oppose the use of family planning methods as compared to Hindu women. Rural women these factors were reported in higher percentage as compared to urban women.

5.2.7 Unmet Neet For Family Planning¹³

The unmet need for family planning was found higher among Muslim women than Hindu women in both NFHS round. The unmet need for spacing and limiting was at similar level for Muslim in 1998-99 which has declined at a space of 7 years to nearly half in 2005-06 but still at

¹³ Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception.

two times higher compared to Hindu community. The met need of family planning was mostly for limiting purpose in both Muslim and Hindu community but lower among Muslim women by nearly half. The NFHS data indicate that the unmet need in Maharashtra state is better than country as whole at 16 percent.

The total demand for family planning was at higher percentage among muslim women than Hindu women in 2005-06. It may be observed that the demand satisfied for family planning was still lacking by 10 percentage among Muslim women compared total population as whole. Based NFHS findings it may be concluded that the Muslim women of Maharashtra state are fairing much better than many North Indian state where religious factor plays detrimental effect. It may be reminded that some section of population especially lower socially and economic population group of population need special attention in terms of availability of facility as well educating them to use these facility for their family welfare.

Table 5.5: Percentage of Currently married women age 15 to 49 years with unmet need for family planning

	Muslim		Hindu		Total	
	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06
Unmet Need for F. P.						
For Spacing	11.6	6.3	7.9	5.3	8.1	5.4
For Limiting	10.3	6.6	4.3	3.5	4.9	3.9
Total	21.9	12.9	12.2	8.8	13.0	9.4
Met Need for F. P.						
For Spacing	4.9	7.8	2.9	4.2	3.1	4.4
For Limiting	44.2	50.6	59.2	63.8	57.8	62.5
Total	49.1	58.3	62.0	68.0	60.9	66.9
Total Demand for F. P.¹⁴						
For Spacing	16.5	14.0	10.8	9.5	11.2	9.8
For Limiting	54.5	57.2	63.4	67.3	62.7	66.4
Total	71.1	71.2	74.2	76.8	74.0	76.2
Percentage of Demand satisfied	69.1	81.9	83.6	88.5	82.4	87.7

Note: F.P.: Family Planning

Source: NFHS 1998-99 (p.122) and NFHS 2005-06 (p.67)

¹⁴ The total demand for family planning is sum of the met need (current contraceptive users) and the unmet need.

5.3 Mortality Estimates

Infant mortality rate (IMR)¹⁵ for Muslim community was found much better than state mortality rate from sample registration system data conducted in 1997. IMR in rural areas was 40 per thousand while in urban areas it was found as 38 per thousand. It may be noted that male IMR was higher than state average as well as Hindu community while female IMR was much lower in both rural and urban areas.

Under five child mortality rate¹⁶ of was lower in rural areas but higher in urban areas in the Muslim community. As observed in case of IMR, Urban CMR was higher for male and lower among female in the community than state CMR.

Table 5.6: Religion wise Mortality (Infant, Under-Five and Crude Death Rate), Maharashtra, 1997

	Muslim			Hindu			Others			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Infant Mortality Rate												
Total	39	55	21	49	52	45	45	41	51	47	52	42
Rural	40	46	34	57	61	53	63	59	67	56	60	52
Urban	38	56	15	28	31	27	28	24	36	31	38	24
Under-Five Mortality Rate												
Total	56	70	41	60	62	58	51	40	63	59	62	55
Rural	53	58	48	70	70	69	77	58	94	69	69	69
Urban	54	73	32	37	42	31	26	25	27	41	50	31
Crude Death Rate												
Total	6.6	7.4	5.7	7.4	7.8	6.9	8.0	9.7	6.3	7.3	7.9	6.7
Rural	7.6	9.5	5.6	8.6	9.1	8.1	9.4	10.5	8.1	8.6	9.2	7.9
Urban	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.8	4.8	6.2	8.2	4.1	5.4	5.9	4.8

Source: Special Fertility and Mortality Survey, 1998: Report of 1.1 million Indian households, Sample Registration system. New Delhi: Office of Registrar General, India, p.152

5.3.1 Infant and child mortality based on national and family health survey

Infant (aged 1 year and below) and child mortality estimates for Muslim is presented in the Table 5.10 using data from National Family Health Survey (NFHS) from three rounds conducted during 1992, 1998-99 and 2004-05 in the state. Neonatal and Post Neonatal Mortality¹⁷ shows

¹⁵ Infant mortality rate is defined as probability of dying before first birthday

¹⁶ Child mortality rate refers to probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday

¹⁷ Neonatal mortality is defined as the probability of dying in the first month of life and Post neonatal mortality is the probability of dying after first month of life but before first birthday

much improvement from early 90's to late 90's. However, in 2004-05 NFHS neonatal mortality has increased by 2 per thousand in the community. The decline in IMR was little slower in the community during 1999 to 2006 NFHS surveys.

Child Mortality rate in age group 1 to 5 years indicates sharper decline during 1998-99 to 2005-06. The decline in CMR was noticed both Muslim and Hindu community in the state. The improved health services in the state shows clear impact in bringing down child mortality rate in recent years. Similarly efforts made by state in promoting health care awareness through print and visual mass media attributed significant positive change in people health seeking behavior.

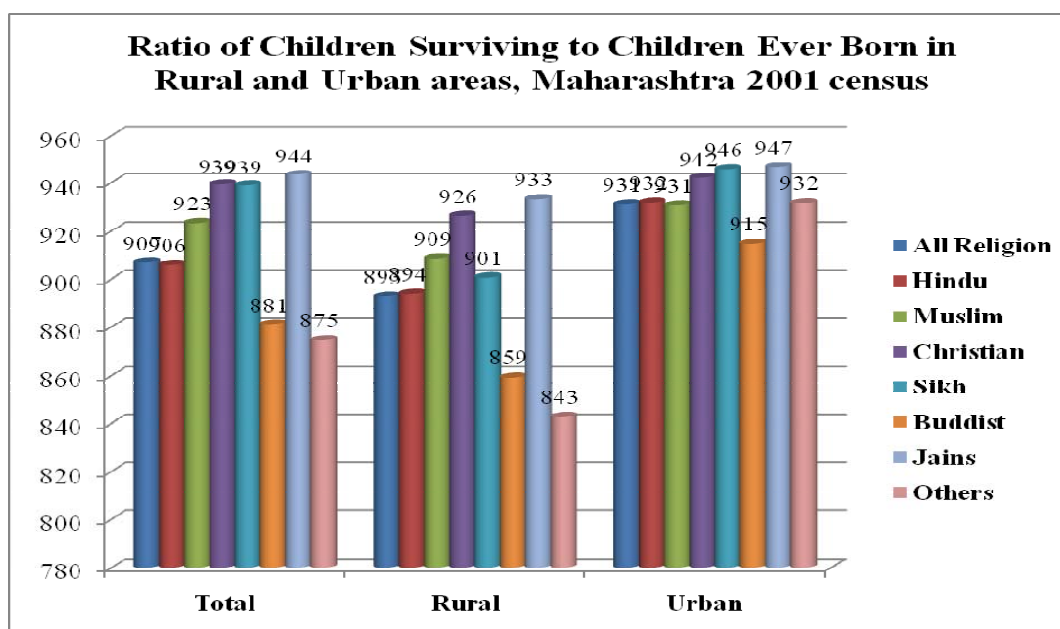
Table 5.7: Infant and Child Mortality Rate, Maharashtra 1993 to 2006

Mortality Rates	Muslim			Hindu			ALL		
	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
Neonatal Mortality	21.3	19.3	30.9	37.9	41.3	39.0	35.6	38.1	37.7
Post Neonatal Mortality	4.7	8.9	8.3	11.1	17.0	53.6	9.7	15.1	18.2
Infant Mortality	25.9	28.2	39.2	49.0	58.3	59.8	45.3	53.2	56.0
Child Mortality	2.8	13.7	12.4	9.3	19.2	20.8	8.5	17.7	21.3
Under-five Mortality	28.6	41.5	51.1	57.8	76.4	79.4	53.4	69.9	76.0

Source: National Family and Health Survey 2005-06, 1998-99 and 1992-93

The information presented in below figure is based on data reported in the census of 2001 based on children surviving to children ever born for all religious groups. It is clearly seen the progressive minority group such as Jain, Sikh, and Christians children shows higher rate of surviving children than Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist community women. The survival rate of children was found much better among Muslim women as compared to majority group of Hindu women.

Figure 5.3 Ratio of Children Surviving to Children ever born in Maharashtra, 2001



Age Specific Ratio of children surviving to total children ever born indicates better survival rate for Muslim community as compared to Hindu community in all ages above 15 years (Table 5.11). However survival rate was observed lower among Muslim children below age 15 years in both rural and urban areas. The rate of survival among Muslim female children below aged 15 years was found little better (804) than male children (793).

Table 5.8: Age Specific Ratio of Children Surviving to Children Ever Born, Maharashtra, 2001

Age Groups	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	All	Muslim	Hindu	All	Muslim	Hindu	All	Muslim	Hindu
All Ages	907	923	906	893	909	894	931	931	932
Less than 15	839	798	848	858	833	861	804	779	814
15-19	911	918	910	907	914	906	919	920	918
20-24	935	941	934	930	936	930	944	943	945
25-29	942	950	941	935	943	935	953	953	953
30-34	939	949	938	930	941	930	953	952	954
35-39	932	943	931	921	934	921	949	947	950
40-44	922	934	920	908	925	909	942	938	943
45-49	911	926	910	896	912	897	935	932	936
50-54	898	914	897	882	900	883	925	921	926
55-59	886	905	885	870	890	872	917	913	919
60-64	868	887	868	855	872	858	900	898	901
65-69	857	877	858	845	862	848	890	889	890
70-74	847	863	847	834	848	837	877	874	877
75-79	845	859	845	831	841	834	876	872	876
80+	834	841	835	824	831	827	854	849	855

Source: Census of India 2001, computed from soft copy of Table F-6: Number of Women and Ever Married Women by present Age, Religious Community and Number of Surviving Children by Sex and Table F-2: Number of Women and Ever Married Women by present Age, Parity, Religious Community and Total Number of Children Ever Born by Sex

District-wise Ratio of Children Surviving to Children Ever Born, Maharashtra, 2001 is presented in Appendix table 5.7.

5.4 Migration Level and Trend

Migration is defined as physical movement of people from one geographical area to another. A person is known as migrant if place of enumeration differs from place of birth or place of last residence. Census of India and national sample survey provide information about migration and other information. However, census of India does not tabulate migration data according to

religion while NSS provides individual data for analysis which is used in this analysis. The recent central NSS data on employment and unemployment conducted during 2007-08 is used in this analysis.

Table 5.9: Percentage of Migrants among Muslim, Hindu and Total population of Maharashtra in Rural and Urban areas, 2007-08

Community	Place of Enumeration	Male	Female	Total
Muslim	Rural	7.59	51.63	29.52
	Urban	22.06	38.17	29.62
	Total	17.55	42.70	29.59
Hindu	Rural	9.87	57.60	33.11
	Urban	39.05	52.14	45.22
	Total	20.70	55.65	37.52
Total	Rural	9.83	57.22	32.94
	Urban	35.58	49.27	42.05
	Total	20.49	54.04	36.65

Source: NSS 64th round raw central data, 2007-08

5.4.1 Reason for Migration

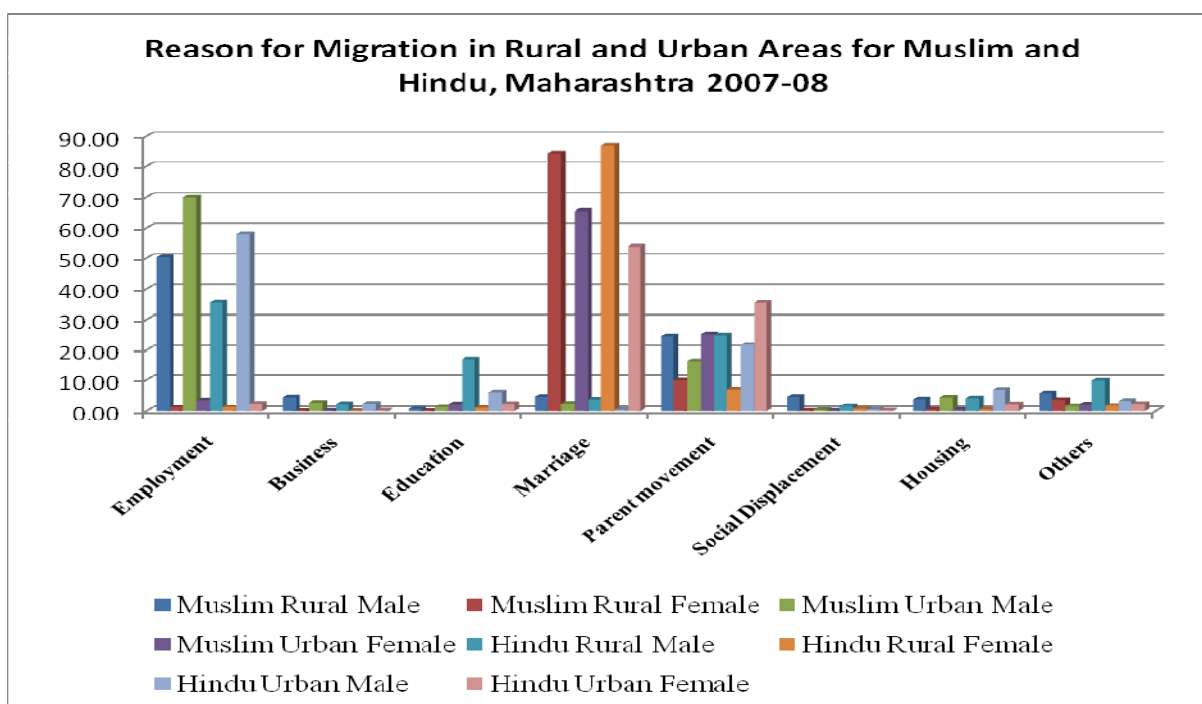
People migrate for variety of reasons. In India as well Maharashtra, the economic factors such as search for employment, better employment and transfer of job is reported in higher percentage among males while female report social reasons such as marriage and movement related to other family member movement. Sizeable percentage of people move due other reasons such as business, education, housing, health and so on. Based on NSS data of 2007-08, Table 5.13 presents the reported reason for migration among Muslim community in Rural and urban areas. About 84.5 per cent women in rural areas and 65.7 per cent in urban areas reported marriage as reason for their migration. The family migration in urban areas is second most dominating reason among females. Among males economic reason was most dominating reason for migration as reported by nearly 53 per cent in rural and 73 per cent in urban areas. Movement for study purpose was reported by little higher percentage in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Female migration among Muslim due to economic reasons was reported by about 1.5 per cent in rural areas and 3.5 per cent in urban areas.

Table 5.10: Reason for Migration among Muslim Community in Maharashtra 2007-08

Reason for Migration	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In search of employment	12.67	0.91	2.41	31.65	1.37	13.42
In search of better employment	28.00	0.37	3.91	27.93	0.74	11.56
Business	4.64		0.59	2.88	0.11	1.22
To take up employment / better employment	6.97	0.02	0.91	7.31	1.54	3.83
Transfer of service/ contract	2.68	0.01	0.35	2.91	0.01	1.16
Proximity to place of work				0.11		0.04
Studies	0.74		0.09	1.48	2.42	2.04
Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)						
Social - political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)	4.79	0.11	0.71		0.09	0.06
Displacement by development project				0.38		0.15
Acquisition of own house- flat	1.74	0.35	0.53	3.43	0.06	1.40
Housing problems	2.28	0.14	0.41	1.17	0.37	0.69
Health care	1.79		0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01
Post retirement	1.58		0.20	0.02		0.01
Marriage	4.83	84.46	74.27	2.53	65.66	40.53
Migration of parent-earning member of the family	24.70	9.87	11.76	16.47	25.35	21.82
Others	2.59	3.76	3.61	1.73	2.28	2.06
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSS 64th round raw central data, 2007-08

Figure 5.4: Reason for Migration in Migration for Muslims and Hindu religious groups in Maharashtra, 2007-08



5.4.2 Economic Status and Migration

Based on NSSO monthly per capita expenditure data three economic class are made as lower, middle and High. The monthly per capita expenditure is used as a proxy measure for income condition Muslim and Hindu community in the state. The migration level among lower and middle class was observed little higher for Muslim community in rural and urban areas than Hindu and general population. The rural migration rate is much lower than toward urban areas. In India most of female marry outside their parent home which reflected in both rural and urban areas among female migration of all community as compared to male migration level. Table 5.14 also indicates that in Hindu community higher economic class is more mobile than Muslim community higher economic class.

Table 5.14: Percentage of Migrants according to Economic Class among Muslim, Hindu and Total population of Maharashtra in Rural and Urban areas, 2007-08

Community	Economic Class	Male			Female		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Muslim	Lower	12.5	14.5	14.2	23.62	36.6	31.3
	Middle	53.4	44.1	45.4	39.81	41.6	40.9
	High	34.1	41.4	40.4	36.57	21.9	27.8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hindu	Lower	9.4	7.8	8.3	19.2	16.8	18.4
	Middle	27.2	33.5	31.6	39.8	37.8	39.1
	High	63.4	58.7	60.1	41.1	45.4	42.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	Lower	10.4	8.6	9.2	20.4	19.7	20.2
	Middle	29.1	35.6	33.8	39.7	39.0	39.5
	High	60.4	55.7	57.0	39.9	41.2	40.4
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSS 64th round raw central data, 2007-08

5.5 Summary

This chapter has examined the differences between Muslim and Hindu community in terms of three demographic components - Fertility, mortality and migration. It also presents contraceptive use among Muslim and Hindu community in the state of Maharashtra.

Various indicators of fertility indicate that Muslim community has higher fertility as compared to Hindu community in both rural and urban areas. Significant decline in fertility was noticed in both rural and urban areas.

Mortality indicator such as infant and child mortality was found better than Hindu community. Migration level among Muslim indicates higher mobility among lower and middle economic classes.

Health Status of Muslims in Maharashtra

6.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the health related practices among Muslim in comparison to Hindu and the total population in the state of Maharashtra. It also examines the situation of Muslim community vis-à-vis Hindu community in terms nutrition, anaemia and availability and access to sanitation facility.

6.2 Utilization of Health Care Facility

In case of any member falling sick nearly 30 per cent household in the state go to public sector facility for treatment and 70 per cent utilize private sector facility. The utilization of public sector health facility was between 39 per cent for Muslim and 35 per cent for Hindu in rural areas, which has increased significantly from 21 to 24 per cent in 1998-99. In urban areas, higher percentage of Muslim household (32.5%) reported to go for public sector treatment as compared to Hindu households (19%). The difference between two groups was very minimal in the 1998-99 survey. Based on the two NFHS results it may be concluded that utilization of public sector health facilities has improved in Maharashtra in both rural and urban areas which are many fold subsidized than private health facilities.

The reasons for not utilizing public sector facility as most of respondent elicited, that the facility is not available nearby, poor quality of care and medicines are not provided while few reported about absence of health personnel, free admission and waiting time to receive services. Muslim households in urban areas blame public sector facility in larger proportion as compared to Hindu household for quality care and timing of facility.

Table 6.1: distribution of households utilizing medical services in Rural and Urban areas among Muslim and Hindu in Maharashtra

Type of Services	Rural		Urban		All
	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	
2005-06					
Public ¹⁸	39.5	35.8	32.5	19.0	29.7
Private	59.5	63.7	66.0	80.2	69.6
NGO-Trust	1.1	.3	.3	.5	.4
Home-Shop- Others		.2	1.2	.3	.3
1998-99					
Public	21.0	24.4	17.0	16.3	21.4
Private	79.0	75.1	82.1	83.0	77.9
NGO-Trust		.4	.9	.3	.5
Home-Shop- Others		.1	.0	.3	.3

Source: NFHS 2005-06 and 1998-99, computed from raw data

6.3 Place of Delivery

In India, it is often found that most of women deliver at home and many times delivery is performed by untrained persons. Instruments used in conducting delivery are not sterile and unhygienic conditions during the delivery poses a great risk for survival of the child as well as their mother. It is one of the reasons for prevailing high child and maternal mortality in the country especially in the northern states. NFHS-2 data shows that one out of three deliveries in the state takes place at home¹⁹. Though the institutional delivery has increased significantly from NFHS-1 (1993-94) at 45 percent to 55 percent in NFHS-2 and 66 per cent in NFHS-3, still nearly 50 per cent among Hindu and 42 per cent Muslim households reported to have delivered at home. The urban areas show high percentage of institutional delivery (87%) among both Muslim and Hindu households. The services of private sector are found to be used in higher percentage among both the communities. The decline in home delivery seems benefitted private sector health facility more than public sector.

¹⁸ Public health services include Government / Municipal Hospitals, Govt. Dispensaries, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/Rural Hospital/PHC, Sub Centres, Anganwadi/ICDS centres, Govt. Mobile clinic, Other public sector health facility. Private sector include Private Hospitals, doctors, clinic, dispensaries, Vaidya, Hakim, Traditional healers, Dai (TBA, Other Private sector Health facility).

¹⁹ Home includes own home, parent's home and other home.

Figure 6: Place of Delivery among Muslim and Hindu household by rural and Urban areas, Maharashtra, 2005-06

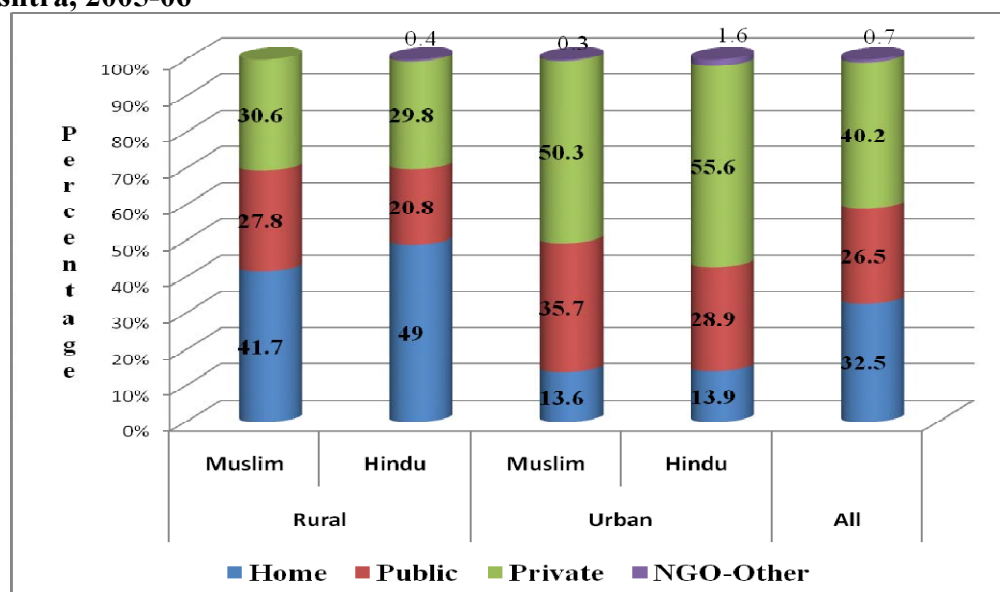


Table 6.2: Distribution of type of Place of Delivery used among women in Rural and Urban areas among Muslim and Hindu in Maharashtra

Rounds	Rural		Urban		All persons
	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	
2005-06					
Home	41.7	49.0	13.6	13.9	32.5
Public	27.8	20.8	35.7	28.9	26.5
Private	30.6	29.8	50.3	55.6	40.2
NGO-Other		.4	.3	1.6	.7
1998-99					
Home	48.1	66.3	20.0	16.8	46.8
Public	23.1	17.2	32.5	37.7	25.0
Private	28.8	15.3	46.3	44.1	26.8
NGO-Other		1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4

Source: NFHS 2005-06 and 1998-99, computed from raw data

6.3.1 Is economic status associated with the place of delivery?

Table 6.3 presents the distribution of live births according to the place of delivery by rural-urban areas and household standard of living among Muslim and Hindu women. The difference in home and institutional delivery was clearly seen in rural and urban areas. The standard of living

shows strong association with the place of delivery. As the standard of living index (SLI) increases, the percentage of birth's that occurred at institutional place also increases. Home deliveries were dominated among poor households for both the communities.

Table 6.3: Percent distribution of live births by Place of delivery according to place of residence and Household standard of Living, Maharashtra, 2005-06 and 1998-99

Background Characteristics	Muslims		Hindus		All	
	Home	Institution	Home	Institution	Home	Institution
2005-06						
Urban	15.2	84.8	17.0	83.0	16.4	83.6
Rural	47.0	53.0	50.9	49.1	50.8	49.2
HH Standard of living						
Low	56.9	43.1	72.1	27.9	64.0	36.0
Medium	29.5	70.5	46.1	53.9	35.4	64.6
High	8.0	92.0	17.4	82.6	10.9	89.1
1998-99						
Urban	23.5	76.5	17.0	83.0	19.1	80.9
Rural	44.4	55.6	66.7	33.3	65.3	34.7
HH Standard of living						
Low	51.9	48.1	75.7	24.3	72.7	27.3
Medium	26.5	73.5	46.8	53.2	41.1	58.9
High	8.0	92.0	15.4	84.6	15.0	85.0

Source: NFHS 2005-06 and 1998-99, computed from raw data (KID file)

6.3.2 Reasons for Not Delivering at Health Facility

NFHS-2 and earlier rounds enquired why did not delivery took place at the health facility. The response to the question is presented in Table 6.4 and 6.4.1. As observed nearly two-third of women reported that it was not necessary may be due to either no pregnancy complication felt by the women themselves or their other family members. Nearly 20 per cent of rural Muslim and 35 per cent of Hindu women elicited economic and infrastructural reasons. Among Muslim women nearly 10 per cent reported that Husband or Family did not allow to use health facility which is higher than Hindu women. This needs to be corrected through educating such women. Though two rounds of NFHS data shows decline in percentage of women reporting not necessary but for betterment of women and child health, greater efforts need to be undertaken in order to ensure

that most of the deliveries be conducted at institutional place. Alarming increase in percentage of women reporting not necessary is observed in urban areas for Muslim and Hindu women.

Table 6.4: Reason for Not Delivering in a health facility according to place of residence and Religion, NFHS 3 (2005-06)

	Rural		Urban		All
	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Households
Cost too much	6.5	11.4	2.5	10.4	10.8
Facility Not Open	6.5	12.1		4.7	10.3
Too far/no transport	6.5	11.2	2.5	7.5	10.8
Do not Trust Facility	10.0	3.1	4.9	2.8	3.4
No Female Provider	6.5	4.6	6.5	4.6	4.3
Husband/Family did not allow	10.0	4.4	12.5	3.8	4.5
Not necessary	50.0	62.3	70.0	62.6	62.4
Not customary	6.5	7.1	0	4.7	5.8
Others	0	5.3	10.0	13.1	6.2

Source: NFHS 2005-06, computed from raw data, based on multiple responses

Table 6.4.1: Main Reason for Not Delivering in a health facility according to place of residence and Religion, NFHS 2 (1998-99)

	Rural		Urban		All
	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	households
Not necessary	56.5	56.8	40.6	20.0	52.4
Not customary	4.3	2.7	.0	6.7	3.1
Cost too much	17.4	11.7	3.1	11.7	11.1
Too far/no transport		5.9	9.4	11.7	6.1
Poor quality of service		.2	3.1	3.3	.6
No time to go	4.3	12.4	18.8	30.0	14.3
Family did not allow		1.1	12.5	5.0	1.8
Better care at home	13.0	5.0	3.1	3.3	4.9
Others	4.3	4.1	9.4	8.3	5.8

Source: NFHS 1998-99, computed from raw data

In NFHS-2 (1998-99) reasons such as no time to go and better care at home was reported by a sizeable number of women.

6.4 Nutrition and Prevalence of Anaemia

6.4.1 Anaemia among women

NFHS used haemoglobin in the blood to measure the anemia level²⁰. Anemia is caused by nutritional deficiency of iron, folate, vitamin B₁₂, and other nutrients. According to NFHS-3, 48.4 per cent of women were found with any anaemia level. Thirty three per cent women reported mild anaemia, 14 per cent were moderately anaemic and less than 2 per cent were severely anaemic. Larger difference in anaemia level among Muslim and Hindu woman was observed in mild level in rural and urban areas. The level of anaemia has increased among Muslim rural women and declined among Hindu rural and urban women.

Table 6.5: Religion-wise Percentage of Anemia among women in Maharashtra, 2005-06 and 1998-99

	Rural		Urban		All Households
	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	
2005-06					
Mild	26.0	33.9	28.2	32.2	32.8
Moderate	18.9	14.6	13.6	13.0	13.9
Severe		1.8	.7	1.8	1.7
Any Anemia	45.0	50.3	42.6	46.9	48.4
1998-99					
Mild	24.0	35.8	30.3	32.0	33.5
Moderate	13.0	14.2	10.7	15.1	14.2
Severe		2.5	.8	1.9	2.1
Any Anemia	37.0	52.5	41.7	49.0	49.7

Source: NFHS 2005-06 and 1998-99, computed from raw data

6.4.2 Nutritional Status

NFHS-2 provides information on nutritional level of adult age 15-49 years which shows that nearly 36 per cent of women and 33.5 per cent of men are too thin. Body mass Index (BMI)²¹ is used to measure the nutritional level among adults separately for women and men. Among Muslim women percentage of total thin or moderately thin was lesser than Hindu women.

²⁰ Anemia were divided into three categories as mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 grams/decilitre for pregnant and 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non pregnant women), moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl) and severe anaemia (less than 7.0 g/dl)

²¹ BMI is defined as the weight in kilograms divided by the height in meter squared (kg/m²). Based on BMI three group were defined as total thin (< 18.5), moderately/severely thin (17.0), overweight or Obese (>=25.0) and Obese (>+ 30.0)

Similarly, among Muslim men the percentage was nearly 4 per cent less than Hindu men. The overweight or obese percentage was much higher among Muslim women as compared to Hindu women as well as men. NFHS 2 result shows similar difference for Muslim and Hindu women.

Table 6.6: Adults Nutritional Status of Women and Men, Maharashtra, NFHS 2 (2005-6)

	Total Thin (<18.5)	Moderately/Severely Thin (<17.0)	Overweight or Obese (≥ 25.0)	Obese (≥30.0)
Women				
Muslim	23.8	10.4	22.9	7.9
Hindu	37.8	17.6	13.4	3.0
Total	36.2	17.0	14.5	3.6
Men				
Muslim	28.4	11.3	15.1	1.8
Hindu	33.5	15.6	11.5	1.6
Total	33.5	15.5	11.9	1.6

Source: NFHS 2005-06 and 1998-99

Nutritional status of children is presented in Table 6.6. Forty six per cent of children under five years are stunted based on their height for age indicating undernourished for some time. Seventeen per cent were found as wasted (based on weight for height) may be resulted due to inadequate food intake or recent illness. About one-third children were found as underweight (weight for age). This shows that the condition of children in the state is not as good as it should have been. Some areas of state have been reportedly prone to malnutrition problem. Comparing the situation amongst Muslim and Hindu children, one can observe that the Muslim children are at least better in term of malnutrition indicators than Hindu children (Table 6.6).

Two round of NFHS shows that the percentage of underweight and thin/wasted children has shown decline but the stunting percentage has increased from 40 to 46 per cent. In comparing two rounds data one shall be aware about the different age groups considered in two rounds. Some of changes may be attributed to age difference. Overall the situation of Muslim children based on three measures seems better.

Table 6.7: Percentage of Children under age 5 years (for NFHS-2 children below age 3 were considered) classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status, Maharashtra

	Weight for Age		Height for Age		Weight for Height	
	% Below -3SD	% Below - 2SD (Underweight)	% Below -3SD	% Below -2SD (Stunting)	% Below -3SD	% Below - 2SD (Thin/wasted)
2005-06						
Muslim	7.9	29.1	22.0	42.0	4.1	12.2
Hindu	12.5	38.5	18.3	46.1	5.3	16.8
Total	11.9	37.0	19.1	46.3	5.2	16.5
1998-99						
Muslim	13.7	45.2	11.2	35.7	1.2	17.8
Hindu	19.4	51.4	15.4	41.8	3.1	22.8
Total	17.6	49.6	14.1	39.9	2.5	21.2

Source: NFHS 2005-06 and 1998-99

6.4.3 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Government ICDS programme is meant to provide nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women and also pre-school activities to children 3-5 years. These services are provided through community based *Anganwadi* centres across the state as well as the country. About 70 per cent of pregnant and 82 per cent of breastfeeding women reported that they did not receive services. Twenty six per cent reported to receive supplementary food, 20.7 per cent receiving some health checkup and 13 per cent as health and nutrition education. The percentage of recipients of the services under ICDS programme during breastfeeding were much less. Comparing the community-wise beneficiary of programmes the result shows that Muslim community benefitted less than Hindu community.

Table 6.8: Utilization of ICDS services during Pregnancy and While Breast Feeding, 2005-06

Services	Muslim	Hindu	All
During Pregnancy			
No Service	83.2	68.6	70.0
Supplementary Food	14.2	26.9	25.8
Health Checkup	7.0	22.2	20.7
Health and nutrition Education	2.2	14.4	13.4
During Breast Feeding			
No Service	90.9	80.6	81.6
Supplementary Food	8.2	18.5	17.5
Health Checkup	3.1	13.9	13.0
Health and nutrition Education	1.8	11.1	10.4

Source: NFHS 2, 2005-06, Multiple response

As observed about half of children reported to have received the ICDS benefits. Forty two per cent children received supplementary food, 36 per cent health checkup and 33 per cent received immunization services. Half of children received early childhood care and preschool services and nearly one-third underwent growth monitoring. Counseling services after weighing of child was received by nearly 40 per cent of mother. The services received by Muslim children fall nearly half of Hindu children. NFHS result suggest that ICDS programme must cater to the needs of Muslim children through awareness programme.

Table 6.9: Utilization of ICDS services among Children below six years, Maharashtra 2005-06

Services provided	Muslim	Hindu	All
Any Service	23.7	52.7	49.5
Supplementary Food	20.7	45.1	42.4
Any Immunization	13.7	35.5	33.4
Health Check-ups	16.2	39.1	36.2
Children who went for early childhood case/preschool to Anganwadi Center (AWC)	24.9	52.6	49.9
Children Who Weighed at AWC	17.8	39.6	37.4
Children whose mother received Counseling at AWC after child Weight	25.0	41.0	40.2

Source: NFHS 2, 2005-06, Multiple response

6.5 Toilet Facility

Based on data from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, it seems that access to sanitation facility has improved by 5 per cent in rural areas but still nearly 80 per cent household has no access to toilet facility and use open space /field. In urban areas, about 12 per cent still do have any facility. In the state, access to sanitation facility has increased from 46 per cent to 53 percent during 1998-99 to 2005-06. This may be attributed to the drive taken by government and various non-governmental organizations in sanitation area. A comparison between Muslim and Hindu household indicate that Muslim households lack behind in availing toilet facility by 25 per cent to Hindu households in rural areas.

Table 6.10: Percent distribution of Muslims, Hindus and All households by availability of toilet facilities according to place of residence and household standard of living, Maharashtra, National Family Health Survey, 2005-06 and 1998-99

Background Characteristics	Muslims			Hindus			All		
2005-06									
Place of residence	No Fac.	Some Fac.	Sample	No Fac.	Some Fac.	Sample	No Fac.	Some Fac.	Sample
Urban	10.0	90.0	661	11.7	88.3	2898	12.3	87.7	4016
Rural	55.7	44.3	185	80.1	19.9	3743	79.5	20.5	4299
HH Standard of living									
Low	76.3	23.8	80	93.6	6.4	1346	92.8	7.2	1683
Medium	28.5	71.5	267	71.0	29.0	1860	65.8	34.2	2291
High	5.8	94.2	480	20.7	79.3	3248	18.1	81.9	4112
1998-99									
Place of residence									
Urban	15.9	84.1	447	11.7	88.3	1732	13.6	86.4	2531
Rural	72.6	27.4	124	85.6	14.4	2912	85.0	15.0	3298
HH Standard of living									
Low	82.1	17.9	123	90.4	9.6	1579	89.8	10.2	1884
Medium	18.0	82.0	323	55.5	44.5	1989	49.9	50.1	2560
High	1.8	98.2	113	13.8	86.2	930	11.4	88.6	1206

Source: NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

6.5 Summary

This chapter provided some information relating to health condition and use of health services among Muslim and Hindu community in the state.

Analysis based on household standard of living indicates that low group of household generally find it difficult to access any modern or temporary type of toilet facility. The situation was similar among Muslim and Hindu households. Among households belonging to higher standard of living very small percentage of households reported non-availability of toilet facility. It is surprising to note that the percentage of households not having toilet facility has increased from NFHS 1 to NFHS 2 among SLI groups.

Prevalence of anaemia level among Muslim women was lower. The nutrition status of Muslim women and children seems better than Hindu community. The ICDS programme was found that it was not able to provide services to sizeable percentage of Muslim community. In terms of sanitation facility, Muslims have better access than Hindu community in Maharashtra.

Looking forward

7.1 Introduction

Results of present study of demographic, social, economic and health aspects of Muslim community were presented in earlier chapters. It highlights the differential among various parameters as compared between Muslim versus Hindu community. Some of earlier reported finding are briefly presented given below.

7.2 Demographic situation

1. Nearly two third of Muslim population lives in urban areas in the state mostly in major metropolitan areas in Greater Mumbai, Thane, Pune and Nashik. In rural areas, Muslim population are found mainly in Districts of Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Latur, Solapur, Jalna, Buldhana, Amravati, Ahmednagar, Bid and Ratnagiri.
2. The age-sex structure indicates falling birth rate and increase in middle age group population which might be due migration of other Muslim community to the state especially from Northern states.
3. Muslim community show better child sex ratio compare to Hindu community.
4. Dependency ratio indicate larger dependency among child age population which likely to result due to higher fertility in both rural and urban areas.
5. In terms of household size Muslim households were little more than one member than Hindu households.

6. Muslim population shows similar level of literacy rate as Hindu community. The work participation rate much low among Muslim women in both rural and urban areas.

7.3 Educational Situation

Overall literacy among Muslim community is found similar to General population as well as Hindu community in the state. Over 20 years, Muslim community literacy level has increased from 50 per cent to 72 per cent. The increase in literacy was nearly 17 per cent in both rural and urban areas. However, compared to other minority groups the literacy level was much lower among Muslim community. The adult female literacy was lower compared to general population in both rural and urban areas.

The completion of enrolled grade/class was found lower among Muslim community boys and girls aged 5-29 years in both rural and urban areas.

7.4 Employment Situation

Wider difference was found among Muslim women work participation rate. In rural areas most of working women reported to be engaged as agricultural labour while in urban areas reported in household industry. Employment rate in the community was found much lower than general population.

The occupational and industrial category of work higher percentage of Muslim community was mostly engaged in wholesale-retail, trade, and transport-communication service.

It may be noted that findings of National Family and Health Survey shows that Muslim community was much better off than Hindu community in terms of ownership of various assets but the income level among community was lower.

7.5 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The delay in accepting various facts of life in terms of controlling family size due to religious practices and norms set by community has affected the Muslim community in the state. In spite

of this, the Muslim community in the state has shown remarkable progress in controlling its size. The fertility parameters are better than many northern states but higher than other religious community. The practice of family planning in community is better much but it requires movement within community to raise acceptance to understand the value of children and providing better facility in terms of education and changing views towards benefit of smaller family size.

The analysis shows that significant reduction in total fertility rates in the community during last fifteen years and also desire of having more children. As the Muslim community is found largely in urban area of Maharashtra, the community leaders should made special efforts to plan and motivate community to follow similar practices adopted by other community of urban areas. Probably it is educational achievement among men and women is playing important role to in controlling fertility level.

In terms of mortality indicators, Muslim community shows better achievement than Hindu community in both rural and urban areas based on data from various NFHS rounds.

Migration level in Muslim community was more or less similar to other community but lower than other minority community such as Christian.

7.6 Health conditions of Muslims

Some of indicators relating to health condition of Muslim community in the state were analyzed and shows that community relies little more on public health facility in term of utilization of medical services.

Place of delivery during child birth as indicator of better care of children and mother indicates that in rural areas little higher percentage of Muslim women has delivered at home as compared to Hindu women. In urban areas larger percentage of Muslim women preferred the public facility. Study observed that the choice of place of delivery mainly strongly associated with the economic status of household as large percentage of household from lower standard of living shows preference for home delivery.

If the government of Maharashtra as well India is sincere enough to understand the implication of this small observation/fact than it should made special efforts to bring all delivery to take place at institution (public or private or at least handled by trained personnel) through providing economic and other infrastructural facilities to bring down child and maternal mortality in the state.

The nutritional level of adult aged 15-49 indicate that Muslim women and men were slightly more overweight/obese compared to Hindu women and men.

Condition of Muslim children was little better than Hindu and General population as lesser percentage are found as underweight, stunning and thin/wasted. Over six years from 1998-99 to 2005-06, the malnutrition level has declined significantly among Muslim children but increased in case of stunning children in all community. ICDS programme shows less beneficiary among Muslim community than Hindu community in terms of provision of food supplement, immunization and health check up.

In terms of toilet facility Muslim households shows better availability of facility in rural areas and 9 out of ten in urban areas. The economic condition of household was found closely related to access of facility as low standard of living households largely do not have the facility.

In sum it may be concluded that the Muslim community in Maharashtra is better than many north Indian states but still lags behind educationally and economically due to largely depending on business and trade related services.

To enhance social-economic condition of community there is a need for providing higher competitive education facility, skill development facility to compete with other community. The youth of community require different type of training facility to start their self employment and change in attitude towards competing with other community for government services. In this respect various programme and services provided by state minority commission need to be optimally utilized by the community.

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NSS Reports and Data Used

1. Employment and Unemployment Situation among Religious Groups in India, 1993-94 Fifth Quinquennial Survey NSS 50th Round July 1993 - June 1994
2. Employment and Unemployment Situation among Religious Groups in India 1999-2000 NSS 55th ROUND (July 1999 – June 2000)
3. Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India 2004 – 2005 NSS 61st ROUND (July 2004 - June 2005)

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2. NSS 64th Round: Participation & Expenditure in Education
3. NSS 61st Round: Employment and Unemployment

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Appendix 1.1 List of District and Tehsils in Maharashtra, 2001

1. Nandurbar	4. Buldana	7. Amravati	Nagpur (Rural)
Akkalkuwa	Jalgaon (Jamod)	Dharni	Nagpur (Urban)
Akrani	Sangrampur	Chikhaldara	Hingna
Talode	Shegaon	Anjangaon Surji	Umred
Shahade	Nandura	Achalpur	Kuhi
Nandurbar	Malkapur	Chandurbazar	Bhiwapur
Nawapur	Motala	Morshi	10. Bhandara
2. Dhule	Khamgaon	Warud	Tumsar
Shirpur	Mehkar	Teosa	Mohadi
Sindkhede	Chikhli	Amravati	Bhandara
Sakri	Buldana	Bhatkuli	Sakoli
Dhule	Deolgaon Raja	Daryapur	Lakhani
3. Jalgaon	Sindkhed Raja	Nandgaon-Khandeshwar	Pauni
Chopda	Lonar	Chandur Railway	Lakhandur
Yawal	5. Akola	Dhamangaon Railway	11. Gondiya
Raver	Telhara	8. Wardha	Tirora
Edlabad (Muktainagar)	Akot	Ashti	Goregaon
Bodvad	Balapur	Karanja	Gondiya
Bhusawal	Akola	Arvi	Amgaon
Jalgaon	Murtijapur	Seloo	Salekasa
Erandol	Patur	Wardha	Sadak-Arjuni
Dharangaon	Barshitakli	Deoli	Arjuni Morgaon
Amalner	6. Washim	Hinganghat	Deori
Parola	Malegaon	Samudrapur	12. Gadchiroli
Bhadgaon	Mangrulpir	9. Nagpur	Desaiganj (Vadasa)
Chalisgaon	Karanja	Narkhed	Armori
Pachora	Manora	Katol	Kurkheda
Jamner	Washim	Kalameshwar	Korchi
	Risod	Savner	Dhanora
		Parseoni	Gadchiroli
		Ramtek	Chamorshi
		Mauda	Mulchera
		Kamptee	Etapalli
			Bhamragad
			Aheri
			Sironcha

13. Chandrapur	15. Nanded	18. Jalna	21. Thane
Warora	Mahoor	Bhokardan	Talasari
Chimur	Kinwat	Jafferabad	Dahanu
Nagbhir	Himayatnagar	Jalna	Vikramgad
Brahmapuri	Hadgaon	Badnapur	Jawhar
Sawali	Ardhapur	Ambad	Mokhada
Sindewahi	Nanded	Ghansawangi	Vada
Bhadravati	Mudkhed	Partur	Palghar
Chandrapur	Bhokar	Mantha	Vasai
Mul	Umri	19. Aurangabad	Thane
Pombhurna	Dharmabad	Kannad	Bhiwandi
Ballarpur	Biloli	Soegaon	Shahapur
Korpana	Naigaon (Khairgaon)	Sillod	Kalyan
Rajura	Loha	Phulambri	Ulhasnagar
Gondpipri	Kandhar	Aurangabad	Ambarnath
14. Yavatmal	Mukhed	Khuldabad	Murbad
Ner	Deglur	Vaijapur	22. Mumbai (Suburban)
Babulgaon	16. Hingoli	Gangapur	23. Mumbai (Proper)
Kalamb	Sengaon	Paithan	24. Raigarh
Yavatmal	Hingoli	20. Nashik	Uran
Darwha	Aundha (Nagnath)	Surgana	Panvel
Digras	Kalamnuri	Kalwan	Karjat
Pusad	Basmath	Deola	Khalapur
Umarkhed	17. Parbhani	Baglan	Pen
Mahagaon	Sailu	Malegaon	Alibag
Arni	Jintur	Nandgaon	Murud
Ghatanji	Parbhani	Chandvad	Roha
Kelapur	Manwath	Dindori	Sudhagad
Ralegaon	Pathri	Peint	Mangaon
Maregaon	Sonpeth	Trimbakeshwar	Tala
Zari-Jamani	Gangakhed	Nashik	Shrivardhan
Wani	Palam	Igatpuri	Mhasla
	Purna	Sinnar	Mahad
		Niphad	Poladpur
		Yevla	

25. Pune	Wadwani	31. Satara	34. Kolhapur
Junnar	Bid	Mahabaleshwar	Shahuwadi
Ambegaon	Kaij	Wai	Panhala
Shirur	Dharur	Khandala	Hatkanangle
Khed	Parli	Phaltan	Shirol
Mawal	Ambejogai	Man	Karvir
Mulshi	28. Latur	Khatav	Bavda
Haveli	Latur	Koregaon	Radhanagari
Pune City	Renapur	Satara	Kagal
Daund	Ahmadpur	Jaoli	Bhudargad
Purandhar	Jalkot	Patan	Ajra
Velhe	Chakur	Karad	Gadhinglaj
Bhor	Shirur-Anantpal	32. Ratnagiri	Chandgad
Baramati	Ausa	Mandangad	35. Satara
Indapur	Nilanga	Dapoli	Shirala
26. Akola	Deoni	Khed	Walwa
Akola	Udgir	Chiplun	Palus
Sangamner	29. Osmanabad	Guhagar	Khanapur
Kopargaon	Paranda	Ratnagiri	Atpadi
Rahta	Bhum	Sangameshwar	Tasgaon
Shrirampur	Washi	Lanja	Miraj
Nevasa	Kalamb	Rajapur	Kavathe-Mahankal
Shevgaon	Osmanabad	33. Sindhudurg	Jat
Pathardi	Tuljapur	Devgad	
Nagar	Lohara	Vaibhavvadi	
Rahuri	Umarga	Kankavli	
Parner	30. Solapur	Malwan	
Shrigonda	Karmala	Vengurla	
Karjat	Madha	Kudal	
Jamkhed	Barshi	Sawantwadi	
27. Bid	Solapur North	Dodamarg	
Ashti	Mohol		
Patoda	Pandharpur		
Shirur (Kasar)	Malshiras		
Georai	Sangole		
Manjlegaon	Mangalvedhe		
	Solapur South		
	Akkalkot		

Tables of Chapter 2

Appendix 2.1 District wise Percentage of Muslims to the Total Population in Maharashtra in 1991 and 2001

Districts	Total		Rural		Urban	
	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991
Maharashtra	10.60	9.66	5.52	5.21	17.49	16.72
Nandurbar *	5.43	-	2.23	-	22.91	-
Dhule	8.75	5.17	2.94	2.38	25.20	15.97
Jalgaon	12.36	11.01	9.16	7.94	20.38	19.12
Buldana	12.78	11.68	9.14	8.36	26.33	24.51
Akola	18.17	14.35	10.86	8.33	29.86	29.33
Washim *	10.96		6.49		32.07	
Amravati	13.32	12.32	8.13	7.71	23.17	21.85
Wardha	3.85	3.77	2.36	2.29	8.04	7.87
Nagpur	7.29	6.97	1.80	1.6	10.35	10.29
Bhandara	2.05	1.89	1.08	0.99	7.39	7.85
Gondiya *	1.83		1.10		7.23	
Gadchiroli	1.79	1.71	1.22	1	9.39	9.21
Chandrapur	3.67	3.32	1.42	1.43	8.43	8.16
Yavatmal	8.01	7.51	5.41	5.06	19.40	19.34
Nanded	13.39	12.2	7.96	7.38	30.62	29.56
Hingoli *	10.45		6.11		33.95	
Parbhani	15.97	12.65	6.64	6.41	36.01	34.15
Jalna	13.11	12.33	9.83	9.25	27.04	27.48
Aurangabad	19.66	18.42	13.59	12.95	29.76	29.65
Nashik	10.53	10.18	2.04	1.82	23.93	25.34
Thane	10.83	8.99	2.64	2.53	13.93	12.52
Mumbai (Suburban) *	17.23				17.23	
Mumbai	22.00	16.83		0	22.00	16.83
Raigarh	7.70	7.2	5.91	5.57	13.29	14.61
Pune	6.26	5.79	2.61	2.53	8.89	8.96
Ahmadnagar	6.54	6.35	4.60	4.84	14.35	14.39
Bid	11.87	10.96	7.83	7.19	30.42	28.2
Latur	14.08	13.11	10.26	9.76	26.48	26.22
Osmanabad	10.17	9.59	7.69	7.33	23.50	22.18
Solapur	9.81	9.59	5.98	6.37	18.01	17.54
Satara	4.47	4.08	3.22	2.81	12.07	12.65
Ratnagiri	10.35	9.82	8.78	8.39	22.65	24.42
Sindhudurg	2.72	2.51	2.23	2.07	7.46	7.83
Kolhapur	6.72	6.18	4.45	4.19	12.08	11.77
Sangli	7.88	7.39	5.02	4.77	16.67	16.29

Appendix 2.2 District wise Percentage of Muslims in Maharashtra in Year 1961, 1971 and 1981

Districts	All Areas		
	1981	1971	1961
Maharashtra	9.25	8.40	7.67
G.Mumbai	14.80	14.13	12.97
Thana	8.38	6.31	5.10
Kolaba	7.46	6.54	5.95
Ratnagiri	7.21	6.33	5.98
Nasik	9.67	8.82	7.52
Dhulia	6.85	5.93	5.63
Jalgaon	10.83	10.16	9.67
Ahmadnagar	6.42	5.52	5.26
Poona	6.00	5.03	4.44
Satara	4.24	3.62	3.37
Sangli	7.37	6.75	6.17
Sholapur	9.48	9.33	9.10
Kolhapur	6.19	5.39	4.82
Aurangabad	15.97	14.74	13.85
Parbhani	11.84	11.37	10.42
Bhir	10.93	9.73	9.14
Nanded	11.91	11.60	10.89
Osmanbad	11.11	10.60	10.11
Buldhana	11.00	10.67	9.44
Akola	13.12	12.44	11.55
Amravati	10.91	10.56	9.72
Yeotmal	7.51	6.58	6.32
Wardha	4.03	3.69	3.52
Nagpur	6.81	6.17	5.82
Bhandara	2.39	1.86	1.76
Chanda	2.92	2.16	1.94

Appendix 2.3 District wise Percentage of Muslims in Maharashtra of Rural and Urban in 1961, 1971 and 1981

Districts	Rural			Urban		
	1981	1971	1961	1981	1971	1961
Maharashtra	5.53	5.00	4.80	16.15	15.89	14.97
G. Mumbai	-	-	-	14.80	14.13	12.97
Thana	5.05	3.40	2.64	12.55	11.44	10.76
Kolaba	6.39	5.48	5.19	14.01	14.20	12.75
Ratnagiri	6.27	5.37	5.13	17.87	16.71	15.69
Nasik	2.40	1.63	1.63	25.83	26.73	24.63
Dhulia	3.27	2.51	2.65	21.61	22.23	21.29
Jalgaon	7.97	7.89	7.56	19.35	17.47	16.94
Ahmadnagar	5.12	4.44	4.27	15.15	14.20	13.60
Poona	2.97	2.14	2.02	9.37	9.04	8.36
Satara	2.99	2.48	2.40	12.61	11.13	11.13
Sangli	5.03	4.58	4.39	15.93	16.22	15.78
Sholapur	6.45	6.32	6.22	16.73	17.33	16.54
Kolhapur	4.39	3.91	3.64	11.67	10.79	9.81
Aurangabad	11.90	11.24	10.58	30.32	32.18	33.72
Parbhani	6.79	6.60	6.63	33.76	36.28	34.02
Bhir	7.73	7.19	6.96	28.44	29.02	29.03
Nanded	7.86	7.53	7.33	29.46	32.47	32.00
Osmanabad	8.55	8.24	8.05	25.17	27.13	27.57
Buldhana	8.24	8.04	7.54	23.17	23.01	19.00
Akola	8.12	7.70	7.46	28.24	27.84	25.98
Amravati	7.02	6.97	6.62	20.31	20.01	18.51
Yeotmal	5.29	4.55	4.61	20.02	19.49	18.14
Wardha	2.61	2.39	2.28	8.30	7.68	7.53
Nagpur	2.24	1.70	1.55	10.30	9.93	9.75
Bhandara	1.66	1.19	1.11	7.21	7.07	7.14
Chanda	1.94	1.41	1.44	9.67	8.78	7.89

Appendix 2.4 Percent Distribution of Muslims in different Districts of Maharashtra by their place of Residence, 1991 and 2001

Districts	Total		Rural		Urban	
	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991
Nandurbar*	0.69		0.80		0.65	
Dhule	1.46	1.72	1.20	1.90	1.56	1.63
Jalgaon	4.43	4.60	7.81	7.28	2.98	3.27
Buldana	2.78	2.89	5.22	4.96	1.73	1.86
Akola	2.88	4.16	3.53	5.22	2.61	3.64
Washim *	1.09		1.77		0.80	
Amravati	3.38	3.55	4.51	4.54	2.90	3.07
Wardha	0.46	0.53	0.70	0.71	0.36	0.44
Nagpur	2.89	3.00	0.85	0.79	3.76	4.09
Bhandara	0.23	0.52	0.34	0.72	0.18	0.42
Gondiya *	0.21		0.38		0.14	
Gadchiroli	0.17	0.18	0.36	0.28	0.09	0.12
Chandrapur	0.74	0.77	0.65	0.72	0.78	0.79
Yavatmal	1.92	2.04	3.51	3.45	1.23	1.35
Nanded	3.75	3.73	5.65	5.34	2.93	2.93
Hingoli *	1.00		1.65		0.73	
Parbhani	2.38	3.51	2.25	4.17	2.43	3.19
Jalna	2.06	2.21	4.16	4.16	1.16	1.24
Aurangabad	5.55	5.35	7.98	7.64	4.5	4.21
Nashik	5.12	5.14	2.03	1.79	6.45	6.79
Thane	8.58	6.19	1.91	1.87	11.43	8.32
Mumbai (Suburban)*	14.50				20.71	
Mumbai	7.15	21.89			10.22	32.7
Raigarh	1.66	1.72	3.21	3.31	0.99	0.94
Pune	4.40	4.20	2.56	2.73	5.19	4.93
Ahmadnagar	2.57	2.81	4.83	5.45	1.60	1.50
Bid	2.50	2.62	4.51	4.26	1.64	1.81
Latur	2.85	2.88	5.29	5.16	1.81	1.76
Osmanabad	1.47	1.60	3.13	3.15	0.76	0.84
Solapur	3.68	4.06	5.09	5.82	3.07	3.19
Satara	1.22	1.31	2.52	2.38	0.67	0.78
Ratnagiri	1.71	1.99	4.29	4.68	0.61	0.66
Sindhudurg	0.23	0.27	0.57	0.63	0.09	0.10
Kolhapur	2.31	2.42	3.57	3.66	1.77	1.81
Sangli	1.98	2.14	3.18	3.23	1.47	1.60
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Appendix 2.5 Percent Distribution of Muslims in different Districts of Maharashtra 1961 to 1971 and 1981

Districts	Census Years		
	1981	1971	1961
Greater Mumbai	21.01	19.92	17.74
Thana	4.83	3.40	2.78
Kolaba	1.91	1.95	2.08
Ratnagiri	2.62	2.98	3.60
nasik	4.98	4.94	4.60
Dhulia	2.42	2.33	2.51
jalgoan	4.89	5.09	5.63
Ahmadnagar	2.99	2.96	3.08
Poona	4.30	3.77	3.61
Satara	1.49	1.48	1.59
Sangli	2.33	2.45	2.50
Sholapur	4.26	4.97	5.58
Kolhapur	2.67	2.61	2.54
Aurangabad	6.69	6.86	7.00
Parbhani	3.73	4.05	4.14
Bhir	2.80	2.96	3.02
Nanded	3.59	3.83	3.88
Osmanbad	4.27	4.75	4.92
Buldhana	2.86	3.18	3.30
Akola	4.13	4.41	4.53
Amravati	3.50	3.85	3.95
Yeotmal	2.25	2.21	2.29
Wardha	0.64	0.68	0.74
Nagpur	3.04	2.83	2.90
Bhandara	0.76	0.70	0.73
Chanda	1.03	0.84	0.79
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 2.6 Percent Distribution of Muslims in different Districts of Maharashtra by their place of Residence, 1961 to 1971 and 1981

Districts	Rural			Urban		
	1981	1971	1961	1981	1971	1961
G.Mumbai	NA	NA	NA	34.35	33.77	32.23
Thana	4.18	2.85	2.23	5.25	3.79	3.22
Kolaba	3.62	3.51	3.62	0.83	0.87	0.81
Ratnagiri	5.40	5.65	6.31	0.86	1.12	1.39
nasik	2.20	1.59	1.65	6.75	7.26	7.00
Dhulia	2.39	1.99	2.21	2.44	2.56	2.75
jalgoan	6.93	7.37	7.59	3.59	3.51	4.03
Ahmadnagar	5.35	5.16	4.98	1.50	1.43	1.52
Poona	2.89	2.28	2.26	5.20	4.81	4.71
Satara	2.35	2.14	2.24	0.94	1.01	1.06
Sangli	3.21	3.31	3.34	1.77	1.86	1.82
Sholapur	5.28	5.96	6.11	3.62	4.28	5.15
Kolhapur	3.67	3.62	3.44	2.04	1.90	1.81
Aurangabad	10.01	10.63	10.21	4.59	4.24	4.37
Parbhani	4.48	4.81	5.05	3.26	3.51	3.39
Bhir	4.31	4.71	4.61	1.84	1.73	1.71
Nanded	4.96	5.07	4.97	2.72	2.97	2.99
Osmanbad	7.16	7.88	7.80	2.43	2.57	2.58
Buldhana	4.49	4.82	4.89	1.82	2.04	2.00
Akola	4.94	5.09	5.07	3.61	3.94	4.09
Amravati	4.10	4.48	4.42	3.11	3.4	3.57
Yeotmal	3.46	3.22	3.25	1.48	1.51	1.50
Wardha	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.54	0.59	0.68
Nagpur	1.11	0.87	0.83	4.26	4.20	4.60
Bhandara	1.18	0.97	0.92	0.49	0.51	0.58
Chanda	1.54	1.20	1.21	0.71	0.59	0.45
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 2.7 Tehsil wise concentration of Muslims in Maharashtra, 2001

Area Name	District	Rural	Urban	Total
Akkalkuwa	1. Nandurbar	7.39	0	7.39
Akrani		0.53	0	0.53
Talode		0.41	13.33	2.93
Shahade		1.7	30.69	6.3
Nandurbar		1.59	20.45	7.64
Nawapur		1.22	24.82	4.17
Shirpur	2. Dhule	2.27	18.75	5.28
Sindkhede		3.61	18.51	5.81
Sakri		3.08	0	3.08
Dhule		2.86	27.19	14.41
Chopda	3. Jalgaon	5.32	27.9	10.37
Yawal		16.48	38.34	21.36
Raver		16.05	35.12	19.08
Edlabad (Muktainagar)		10.11	0	10.11
Bodvad		9	0	9
Bhusawal		7.63	19.93	15.03
Jalgaon		9.6	16.91	14.47
Erandol		13.08	22.09	14.91
Dharangaon		5.74	23.97	9.56
Amalner		2.68	17.17	7.73
Parola		2.52	14.44	4.96
Bhadgaon		7.08	0	7.08
Chalisgaon		4.55	15.25	7.28
Pachora		9.97	21.14	11.98
Jamner		12.83	0	12.83
Jalgaon (Jamod)	4. Buldana	8.5	31.25	12.87
Sangrampur		11.79	0	11.79
Shegaon		5.82	22.18	11.51
Nandura		8.98	28.14	13.79
Malkapur		3.2	41.74	18.07
Motala		11.4	0	11.4
Khamgaon		13.37	22.03	16.25
Mehkar		6.83	28.78	10.43
Chikhli		10.08	22.84	12.58
Buldana		14.3	20.93	15.99
Deolgaon Raja		4.76	23.53	9.07
Sindkhed Raja		7.01	14.07	7.67

Lonar		4.85	32.24	9.19
Area Name	District	Rural	Urban	Total
Telhara	5. Akola	17.09	9.98	16.23
Akot		8.12	34.41	17.25
Balapur		11.15	69.37	24.75
Akola		8.5	25.59	19.67
Murtijapur		11.67	24.24	14.67
Patur		8.04	54.27	15.9
Barshitakli		12.64	0	12.64
Malegaon	6. Washim	7.4	0	7.4
Mangrulpir		5.34	43.64	12.45
Karanja		11.88	40.44	20.99
Manora		4.34	0	4.34
Washim		5.32	21.9	10.23
Risod		4.98	25.32	8.14
Dharni	7. Amravati	5.22	0	5.22
Chikhaldara		0.6	13.63	1.24
Anjangaon Surji		7.37	33.7	16.33
Achalpur		8.54	36.18	20.29
Chandurbazar		13.81	38.62	16.11
Morshi		9.81	20.18	11.85
Warud		3.76	18.85	8.2
Teosa		5.93	0	5.93
Amravati		11.83	20.79	19.09
Bhatkuli		15.56	0	15.56
Daryapur		9.92	25.49	13.22
Nandgaon- Khandeshwar		8.43	0	8.43
Chandur Railway		4.27	8.72	5.14
Dhamangaon Railway		3.55	8.68	4.42
Ashti	8. Wardha	6.86	0	6.86
Karanja		1.37	0	1.37
Arvi		3.03	12.2	5.62
Seloo		2.39	6.24	2.76
Wardha		2.01	7.3	4.14
Deoli		2.48	7.14	4.05
Hinganghat		1.31	7.98	4.21
Samudrapur		1.17	0	1.17

Area Name	District	Rural	Urban	Total
Narkhed	9. Nagpur	1.87	9.91	3.56
Katol		2.77	7.07	3.81
Kalameshwar		2.3	3.61	2.58
Savner		2.52	7.68	4.35
Parseoni		1.26	5.25	2.58
Ramtek		1.33	4.64	2.13
Mauda		1.12	0	1.12
Kamptee		1.93	28.4	17.9
Nagpur (Rural)		2.29	1.81	2.14
Nagpur (Urban)		0	10.39	10.39
Hingna		2.12	2.33	2.19
Umred		1.55	4.04	2.39
Kuhi		1.01	0	1.01
Bhiwapur		1	0	1
Tumsar	10. Bhandara	1.53	4.74	2.25
Mohadi		1.44	0	1.44
Bhandara		0.67	8.65	3.89
Sakoli		1.12	0	1.12
Lakhani		1.29	0	1.29
Pauni		0.77	7.11	1.71
Lakhandur		0.58	0	0.58
Tirora	11. Gondiya	0.51	7.65	1.48
Goregaon		1	0	1
Gondiya		1.42	7.15	3.29
Amgaon		1.15	0	1.15
Salekasa		0.41	0	0.41
Sadak-Arjuni		1.23	0	1.23
Arjuni Morgaon		0.85	0	0.85
Deori		1.89	0	1.89
Desaiganj (Vadasa)	12. Gadchiroli	0.65	14.31	5.1
Armori		1.06	0	1.06
Kurkheda		1.95	0	1.95
Korchi		0.88	0	0.88
Dhanora		0.99	0	0.99
Gadchiroli		0.5	6.52	2.52
Chamorshi		0.58	0	0.58
Mulchera		0.25	0	0.25
Etapalli		0.48	0	0.48
Bhamragad		0.75	0	0.75
Aheri		3.11	0	3.11

Sironcha		2.59	0	2.59
Warora	13. Chandrapur	1.03	8.14	2.83
Chimur		1.59	0	1.59
Nagbhir		2.57	0	2.57
Brahmapuri		0.19	4.25	1.02
Sawali		0.28	0	0.28
Sindewahi		1.45	0	1.45
Bhadravati		0.64	5.41	2.82
Chandrapur		1.73	8.58	7.24
Mul		0.99	3.96	1.59
Pombhurna		0.63	0	0.63
Ballarpur		1.79	11.53	8.34
Korpana		2.59	8.26	3.45
Rajura		2.64	12.54	4.68
Gondpipri		0.87	0	0.87
Ner	14. Yavatmal	12.05	0	12.05
Babulgaon		6.81	0	6.81
Kalamb		3.69	0	3.69
Yavatmal		5.74	10.86	8.46
Darwha		7.21	40.7	11.72
Digras		7.05	36.16	15.5
Pusad		6.29	29.26	11.7
Umarkhed		6.61	30.27	10.66
Mahagaon		6.37	0	6.37
Arni		7.09	0	7.09
Ghatanji		2.46	8.24	3.35
Kelapur		3.07	18.75	6.03
Ralegaon		1.75	0	1.75
Maregaon		1.69	0	1.69
Zari-Jamani		2.33	0	2.33
Wani		1.44	12.1	4.99

Area Name	District	Rural	Urban	Total
Mahoor	15. Nanded	10.36	0	10.36
Kinwat		5.48	34.79	8.94
Himayatnagar		11.66	0	11.66
Hadgaon		3.97	24.46	6.1
Ardhapur		13.26	0	13.26
Nanded		7.33	33.55	26.52
Mudkhed		4.93	32.39	10.21
Bhokar		9.22	0	9.22
Umri		5.99	14.7	7.11
Dharmabad		10.86	24.74	15.67
Biloli		12.07	26.55	14.66
Naigaon (Khairgaon)		10	0	10
Loha		5.25	11.07	5.82
Kandhar		7.34	32.76	9.84
Mukhed		7.7	18.19	8.82
Deglur		9.33	27.69	13.72
Sengaon	16. Hingoli	5.09	0	5.09
Hingoli		6.5	31.54	14.73
Aundha (Nagnath)		7.27	0	7.27
Kalamnuri		7.72	43.88	11.5
Basmath		4.33	33.35	11.55
Sailu	17. Parbhani	6.41	28.8	12.82
Jintur		7.54	47.82	14.09
Parbhani		8.21	38.15	25.06
Manwath		6.46	24.26	11.82
Pathri		5.49	48.92	18.1
Sonpeth		5.46	25.71	9.41
Gangakhed		4.63	27.97	10.38
Palam		8.68	0	8.68
Purna		4.75	26.05	9.11
Bhokardan	18. Jalna	10.88	44.96	13.14
Jafferabad		11.41	0	11.41
Jalna		8.47	24.75	17.35
Badnapur		11.72	0	11.72
Ambad		8.61	26.45	10.85
Ghansawangi		11.34	0	11.34
Partur		9.49	35.69	14.71
Mantha		6.38	0	6.38

Area Name	District	Rural	Urban	Total
Kannad	19. Aurangabad	11.53	38.64	14.74
Soegaon		15.84	0	15.84
Sillod		19.85	44.17	23.51
Phulambri		10.81	0	10.81
Aurangabad		14.19	28.84	25.53
Khuldabad		16.45	53.89	21.17
Vaijapur		6.92	27.09	9.8
Gangapur		12.7	28.45	13.96
Paithan		15.34	21.49	16.08
Surgana	20. Nashik	0.27	7.45	0.57
Kalwan		1.08	0	1.08
Deola		0.99	0	0.99
Baglan		1.5	10.74	2.46
Malegaon		3.59	70.96	42.52
Nandgaon		2.28	16.66	8.09
Chandvad		2.69	0	2.69
Dindori		1.09	0	1.09
Peint		0.58	0	0.58
Trimbakeshwar		0.8	3.65	1
Nashik		1.47	8.12	7.29
Igatpuri		0.75	12.34	3.38
Sinnar		1.5	7.75	2.18
Niphad		3.95	7.87	4.47
Yevla		3.59	29.37	8.32
Talasari	21. Thane	1.25	0	1.25
Dahanu		1.09	11.69	2.94
Vikramgad		0.43	0	0.43
Jawhar		0.39	20.07	2.39
Mokhada		1.87	0	1.87
Vada		2.62	6.37	2.99
Palghar		3.05	12.45	5.33
Vasai		4.25	8.87	7.26
Thane		0	12.69	12.69
Bhiwandi		4.45	48.22	35.76
Shahapur		2.26	4.4	2.59
Kalyan		3.75	5.32	5.22
Ulhasnagar		0	4.31	4.31
Ambarnath		5.54	7.85	7.44
Murbad		1.77	5.73	2.14

Area Name	District	Rural	Urban	Total
Mumbai (Suburban)	22. Mumbai (Suburban)	0	17.23	17.23
Mumbai	23. Mumbai	0	22	22
Uran	24. Raigarh	2.26	14.6	5
Panvel		3.83	11.6	7.59
Karjat		4.11	9.07	5.33
Khalapur		3.71	11.08	6.69
Pen		0.91	5.83	1.75
Alibag		2.56	8.49	3.08
Murud		17.24	28.7	19.23
Roha		2.09	21.55	6.22
Sudhagad		0.23	8.97	1.37
Mangaon		11.43	16.82	11.93
Tala		4.67	0	4.67
Shrivardhan		20.26	23.78	20.89
Mhasla		15.79	55.2	21.45
Mahad		10.96	12.86	11.28
Poladpur		3.27	8.33	3.77
Junnar	25. Pune	3.89	30.82	5.69
Ambegaon		1.72	19.47	2.87
Shirur		2.07	13.44	3.06
Khed		1.27	6.03	2.06
Mawal		1.57	6.91	3.81
Mulshi		1.51	3.18	1.61
Haveli		3.68	6.07	5.56
Pune City		0	9.72	9.72
Daund		3.39	15.53	4.89
Purandhar		1.23	6.09	2.29
Velhe		0.63	0	0.63
Bhor		1.12	7.26	1.76
Baramati		3.28	12.29	4.52
Indapur		3.83	14.84	4.51

Area Name	District	Rural	Urban	Total
Akola	26. Akola	2.2	0	2.2
Sangamner		3.69	19.96	6.68
Kopargaon		4.34	14.63	6.97
Rahta		6.84	10.24	7.37
Shrirampur		7.09	20.61	11.77
Nevasa		5.41	0	5.41
Shevgaon		7.43	0	7.43
Pathardi		5.01	9.21	5.45
Nagar		4.34	13.36	9.93
Rahuri		5.44	9.94	6.43
Parner		2.83	0	2.83
Shrigonda		2.98	8.14	3.47
Karjat		3.51	0	3.51
Jamkhed		5.26	17.76	7.84
Ashti	27. Bid	5.86	0	5.86
Patoda		5.82	0	5.82
Shirur (Kasar)		5	0	5
Georai		8.64	26.33	10.56
Manjlegaon		10.88	31.04	15.01
Wadwani		6.08	0	6.08
Bid		9.14	37.04	18.94
Kaij		6.64	0	6.64
Dharur		3.22	22.64	8.94
Parli		7.79	25.2	14.35
Ambejogai		11.05	27.24	15.83
Latur	28. Latur	8.21	22.73	16.24
Renapur		9.08	0	9.08
Ahmadpur		11.04	31.05	14.64
Jalkot		10.94	0	10.94
Chakur		13.03	0	13.03
Shirur-Anantpal		9.38	0	9.38
Ausa		10.64	42.47	14.14
Nilanga		10.56	26.92	12.37
Deoni		11.22	0	11.22
Udgir		9.35	31.43	17.11

Area Name	District	Rural	Urban	Total
Paranda	29. Osmanabad	4.44	42.27	9.57
Bhum		5.17	13.55	6.43
Washi		5.19	0	5.19
Kalamb		6.36	19	7.91
Osmanabad		8.77	27.51	12.97
Tuljapur		8.41	18.87	10.4
Lohara		9.01	0	9.01
Umarga		10.1	20.46	12.14
Karmala	30. Solapur	3.68	17.25	4.96
Madha		3.62	16.54	4.63
Barshi		5.72	15.07	8.6
Solapur North		7.25	19.32	18.21
Mohol		5.81	0	5.81
Pandharpur		4.27	7.14	4.92
Malshiras		5.21	0	5.21
Sangole		2.89	11.51	3.78
Mangalvedhe		4.26	12.06	5.25
Solapur South		12.58	0	12.58
Akkalkot		12.92	26.52	15.83
Mahabaleshwar	31. Satara	8.27	22.88	15.24
Wai		2.07	9.64	3.31
Khandala		3.62	10.85	4.33
Phaltan		2.27	9.03	3.37
Man		1.87	4.13	2.1
Khatav		3.39	0	3.39
Koregaon		3.44	8.37	3.76
Satara		2.93	10.14	5.64
Jaoli		0.93	0	0.93
Patan		1.38	10.03	1.72
Karad		5.87	21.03	7.55
Mandangad	32. Ratnagiri	15.02	0	15.02
Dapoli		12.86	16.57	13.16
Khed		10.43	27.81	11.67
Chiplun		5.68	21.56	8.89
Guhagar		6.66	0.94	6.53
Ratnagiri		11.67	24.93	15.16
Sangameshwar		6.77	0	6.77
Lanja		3.87	15.44	5.13
Rajapur		7.71	28.73	8.9

Area Name	District	Rural	Urban	Total
Devgad	33. Sindhudurg	3.63	0	3.63
Vaibhavvadi		5.15	0	5.15
Kankavli		3.57	2.67	3.48
Malwan		0.91	3.15	1.27
Vengurla		0.64	4.32	1.16
Kudal		1.72	7.37	2.22
Sawantwadi		1.28	15.8	3.52
Dodamarg		1.39	0	1.39
Shahuwadi	34. Kolhapur	2.66	8.36	2.84
Panhala		1.59	21.87	1.89
Hatkanangle		9.28	13.95	11.61
Shirol		10.86	16.46	11.87
Karvir		1.8	9.77	6.62
Bavda		4.69	0	4.69
Radhanagari		2.16	0	2.16
Kagal		2.93	9.49	3.8
Bhudargad		2.34	0	2.34
Ajra		1.08	40.47	5.9
Gadhinglaj		4.1	11.19	4.93
Chandgad		3.32	0	3.32
Shirala	35. Satara	2.42	2.55	2.42
Walwa		5.42	11.7	6.77
Palus		5.38	0	5.38
Khanapur		4.76	7.05	5.13
Atpadi		3.34	0	3.34
Tasgaon		3.71	10.56	4.79
Miraj		6.7	19.09	14.28
Kavathe-Mahankal		3.75	0	3.75
Jat		6.37	0	6.37

Appendix Table 2.8 District wise Sex Ratio Total and 0-6 year Muslim Population in Rural, Urban and All Areas in Maharashtra, 2001

Districts	Total Population			Population 0-6 year		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Maharashtra	889	953	862	940	936	942
Nandurbar *	843	677	946	926	907	935
Dhule	953	962	951	943	929	947
Jalgaon	950	951	948	942	935	950
Buldana	948	950	946	941	946	934
Akola	938	938	939	948	948	948
Washim *	948	963	935	964	953	975
Amravati	939	942	937	953	963	945
Wardha	937	949	927	859	862	856
Nagpur	935	901	938	951	893	957
Bhandara	941	936	945	984	948	1014
Gondiya *	985	975	995	1024	953	1123
Gadchiroli	946	957	929	860	900	788
Chandrapur	941	924	947	958	959	958
Yavatmal	951	961	940	952	964	938
Nanded	948	953	944	951	948	953
Hingoli *	954	964	944	941	964	919
Parbhani	954	974	946	939	948	936
Jalna	930	926	936	924	918	932
Aurangabad	936	947	928	945	955	937
Nashik	943	930	944	959	937	962
Thane	778	800	776	944	934	945
Mumbai (SubUrban) *	791		791	948		948
Mumbai	715		715	932		932
Raigarh	987	1032	927	961	967	952
Pune	900	912	897	932	938	930
Ahmadnagar	938	945	929	898	908	885
Bid	946	947	944	941	920	967
Latur	941	959	918	930	939	919
Osmanabad	953	950	958	938	920	971
Solapur	954	945	961	933	920	942
Satara	933	940	922	902	898	908
Ratnagiri	1129	1155	1054	962	980	910
Sindhudurg	993	1041	867	926	946	869
Kolhapur	948	958	940	893	884	902
Sangli	958	966	950	885	884	886

Appendix 2.9 District wise Sex Ratio of Muslim Population in Rural, Urban and All Areas in Maharashtra, 1961, 1971 and 1981

Districts	1981 census			1971 census			1961 census		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Maharashtra	908	971	871	885	974	827	883	983	808
G.Mumbai	772		772	681		681	629		629
Thana	791	807	783	729	798	695	752	844	704
Kolaba	1076	1127	947	1112	1174	956	1131	1187	950
Ratnagiri	1267	1306	1123	1309	1370	1116	1364	1445	1106
nasik	946	924	951	928	934	928	910	950	902
Dhulia	953	940	961	954	966	948	955	962	950
jalgoan	956	963	948	945	948	940	957	963	949
Ahmadnagar	949	960	924	945	956	915	959	966	939
Poona	906	935	896	894	929	883	932	939	930
Satara	959	990	912	944	974	903	959	968	944
Sangli	946	944	948	929	943	912	931	927	936
Sholapur	948	956	940	939	945	934	949	941	958
Kolhapur	923	933	911	917	937	891	926	953	885
Aurangabad	952	962	939	939	947	926	950	962	926
Parbhani	964	964	964	956	960	952	965	939	998
Bhir	970	982	954	954	966	931	962	959	967
Nanded	959	971	946	957	976	935	974	975	972
Osmanbad	978	988	958	980	991	955	993	1005	965
Buldhana	949	947	952	938	951	916	819	944	612
Akola	942	947	938	917	917	918	886	907	866
Amravati	933	927	938	937	944	931	910	920	901
Yeotmal	944	955	929	941	952	924	940	933	952
Wardha	930	926	935	929	952	907	899	892	906
Nagpur	914	892	918	889	893	888	882	957	871
Bhandara	968	981	949	953	955	951	928	929	925
Chanda	930	915	950	918	923	910	929	957	871

Appendix 2.10 District wise Muslim Population of Rural areas in broad age groups and sex in Maharashtra, 2001

	Male			Female		
	0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+
Maharashtra	39.54	52.40	7.93	38.45	51.67	9.77
Nandurbar *	47.90	47.72	4.22	39.67	52.02	8.14
Dhule	38.05	54.70	7.13	37.43	52.32	10.13
Jalgaon	42.16	51.42	6.33	41.02	50.39	8.51
Buldana	42.68	49.83	7.40	42.50	48.77	8.63
Akola	41.05	51.51	7.37	41.42	50.02	8.51
Washim *	40.25	51.41	8.18	40.57	49.87	9.42
Amravati	38.37	53.12	8.29	39.48	51.56	8.82
Wardha	32.86	57.63	9.41	33.09	56.03	10.73
Nagpur	33.84	58.68	7.31	34.11	56.76	8.97
Bhandara	31.61	61.20	7.19	30.92	60.04	9.04
Gondiya *	32.94	59.85	7.18	32.26	58.41	9.26
Gadchiroli	33.17	60.45	6.28	32.15	59.48	8.20
Chandrapur	34.66	57.60	7.57	35.06	55.31	9.59
Yavatmal	38.07	54.09	7.75	38.22	52.51	9.16
Nanded	43.90	47.98	7.86	43.68	46.23	9.91
Hingoli *	44.22	47.46	8.26	43.05	46.25	10.63
Parbhani	45.07	45.61	9.27	43.42	45.12	11.41
Jalna	45.45	46.14	8.15	42.89	46.41	10.54
Aurangabad	44.37	47.89	7.54	43.64	46.79	9.45
Nashik	38.01	55.55	6.24	38.79	53.08	7.99
Thane	32.45	62.89	4.57	36.48	57.54	5.91
Mumbai (SubUrban) *						
Mumbai						
Raigarh	34.50	57.93	7.47	31.76	59.41	8.74
Pune	34.27	58.91	6.73	35.34	56.30	8.28
Ahmadnagar	37.97	53.85	7.97	36.47	53.38	9.99
Bid	42.02	49.08	8.80	40.96	47.60	11.34
Latur	41.40	48.57	9.91	40.25	47.61	12.05
Osmanabad	38.94	49.75	11.16	38.22	48.11	13.51
Solapur	36.76	54.11	9.02	35.73	53.38	10.81
Satara	33.46	58.36	8.12	31.72	58.65	9.53
Ratnagiri	33.88	57.19	8.84	28.27	60.76	10.89
Sindhudurg	33.36	58.34	8.23	30.56	59.50	9.92
Kolhapur	34.08	58.57	7.16	31.70	59.16	9.01
Sangli	34.08	56.90	8.93	32.05	57.78	10.10

Appendix 2.11 District wise Muslim Population in Urban areas in broad age groups and sex in Maharashtra, 2001

	Male			Female		
	0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+
Maharashtra	34.72	60.16	5.02	37.48	56.21	6.22
Nandurbar *	38.19	55.99	5.73	37.82	54.71	7.36
Dhule	40.77	53.75	5.29	40.41	52.29	7.17
Jalgaon	39.21	54.99	5.72	39.62	53.14	7.17
Buldana	41.70	52.50	5.74	41.89	50.97	7.11
Akola	40.40	53.60	5.91	40.94	52.03	6.96
Washim *	41.02	52.62	6.33	41.77	50.42	7.79
Amravati	37.66	55.67	6.51	38.62	54.21	7.03
Wardha	32.66	59.69	7.60	31.47	59.79	8.71
Nagpur	35.18	58.89	5.87	35.40	58.04	6.51
Bhandara	33.11	60.73	6.10	32.49	59.47	8.04
Gondiya *	30.07	62.44	7.47	30.99	61.03	7.95
Gadchiroli	33.68	60.67	5.65	32.54	59.80	7.63
Chandrapur	34.82	59.78	5.33	34.98	58.54	6.45
Yavatmal	38.13	55.63	6.09	38.04	54.05	7.79
Nanded	42.16	51.82	5.90	43.01	49.56	7.32
Hingoli *	44.60	48.94	6.42	44.42	46.73	8.80
Parbhani	44.30	49.34	6.28	43.24	48.49	8.20
Jalna	43.22	50.66	5.81	42.78	49.48	7.48
Aurangabad	40.78	54.02	5.05	40.91	52.44	6.51
Nashik	40.84	54.26	4.84	41.28	52.37	6.29
Thane	31.77	64.49	3.67	37.67	58.11	4.15
Mumbai (SubUrban) *	31.54	64.51	3.86	36.71	58.74	4.46
Mumbai	25.46	69.30	5.11	31.90	61.39	6.58
Raigarh	33.69	60.89	5.36	34.26	59.23	6.46
Pune	32.08	62.74	5.11	33.25	60.48	6.22
Ahmadnagar	36.57	57.41	5.88	35.94	56.00	7.97
Bid	41.81	51.67	6.41	41.91	49.45	8.55
Latur	43.17	50.39	6.24	42.73	49.01	8.08
Osmanabad	39.61	53.09	6.97	40.07	50.31	9.33
Solapur	36.74	56.46	6.65	36.11	56.15	7.59
Satara	32.41	60.83	6.68	31.39	60.79	7.77
Ratnagiri	35.09	58.56	5.91	30.95	61.33	7.28
Sindhudurg	30.40	63.39	6.08	30.31	61.87	7.75
Kolhapur	32.38	62.15	5.41	31.49	61.78	6.67
Sangli	32.95	60.82	6.15	31.46	61.12	7.38

Tables of Chapter 3

Appendix 3.1 District-wise Literacy Rate of Muslim, Hindu and Total Population in Rural and Urban areas, Maharashtra, 2001

	Muslims			Hindu			All Religion		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Maharashtra	65.43	60.41	67.59	65.59	59.50	75.83	66.03	59.73	74.58
Nandurbar *	69.17	70.10	68.67	44.42	40.95	68.92	45.99	41.75	69.19
Dhule	64.30	63.53	64.55	60.39	56.52	75.19	60.94	56.81	72.64
Jalgaon	58.50	54.96	62.47	65.67	62.42	75.26	64.66	61.51	72.53
Buldana	59.94	57.78	62.71	65.97	63.86	75.41	64.23	62.27	71.51
Akola	66.09	65.54	66.41	72.43	69.11	78.70	69.64	67.02	73.81
Washim *	61.38	58.04	64.58	62.16	60.53	72.67	61.83	60.09	70.04
Amravati	71.24	70.00	72.07	71.47	67.60	80.06	71.21	67.79	77.70
Wardha	72.86	69.42	75.68	69.47	66.44	78.74	69.99	66.95	78.50
Nagpur	74.54	72.27	74.76	72.47	64.53	77.66	73.17	65.07	77.67
Bhandara	78.89	76.96	80.43	67.14	65.19	78.03	67.83	65.87	78.53
Gondiya *	74.69	71.69	78.04	66.74	65.34	78.40	67.33	65.83	78.34
Gadchiroli	72.31	69.15	77.82	49.38	48.01	70.33	50.51	48.94	71.66
Chandrapur	70.96	65.40	72.95	61.91	57.32	73.47	63.30	58.25	73.97
Yavatmal	67.19	64.33	70.69	61.73	59.00	76.29	62.56	59.70	75.04
Nanded	56.95	52.10	60.95	56.19	53.70	68.05	56.52	53.66	65.61
Hingoli *	55.25	51.96	58.46	55.11	53.46	68.07	55.04	53.29	64.50
Parbhani	54.02	46.31	57.07	55.57	51.74	69.01	55.15	51.05	63.97
Jalna	53.52	49.78	59.30	54.21	51.83	67.66	53.96	51.31	65.19
Aurangabad	59.16	51.47	65.01	61.45	56.72	73.34	61.15	55.95	69.82
Nashik	65.18	62.47	65.55	61.94	56.25	74.31	62.60	56.53	72.17
Thane	67.65	69.71	67.51	68.59	52.24	76.20	69.31	53.69	75.20
Mumbai (Suburban) *	68.27		68.27	77.87		77.87	76.58		76.58
Mumbai	70.34		70.34	78.78		78.78	77.61		77.61
Raigarh	76.16	77.74	73.95	65.00	62.00	75.67	66.05	63.06	75.39
Pune	69.92	63.71	71.23	69.26	61.79	75.62	69.68	61.91	75.28
Ahmadnagar	66.33	63.04	70.57	63.85	61.87	73.39	64.31	62.01	73.57
Bid	58.97	56.20	62.23	57.11	54.96	71.32	57.44	55.08	68.24
Latur	56.60	52.83	61.35	61.01	58.70	70.87	60.31	57.98	67.85
Osmanabad	57.76	54.56	63.38	58.71	57.18	69.20	58.66	56.95	67.85
Solapur	61.71	59.12	63.56	60.35	57.60	67.39	60.70	57.78	66.96
Satara	71.68	69.26	75.59	67.83	66.58	76.50	67.96	66.59	76.24
Ratnagiri	74.58	74.41	75.11	63.32	61.64	78.46	64.58	62.92	77.61
Sindhudurg	69.57	67.15	76.47	70.67	69.75	80.25	70.55	69.58	79.74
Kolhapur	70.79	68.13	73.10	66.14	62.50	75.57	67.11	63.44	75.73
Sangli	70.03	67.07	72.77	65.55	63.47	73.21	66.49	64.12	73.80

Source: Census of India 2001

Appendix 3.2 District wise Male Literacy Rate of Muslim, Hindu and Total Population in Rural and Urban areas, Maharashtra, 2001

	Muslims			Hindu			All Religion		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Maharashtra	71.18	68.79	72.16	73.70	69.09	81.06	73.78	69.26	79.63
Nandurbar *	76.11	79.78	73.83	52.88	49.62	75.11	54.46	50.58	75.08
Dhule	70.38	72.57	69.66	68.68	65.58	80.31	69.00	65.85	77.76
Jalgaon	66.85	64.78	69.18	74.27	72.09	80.62	73.31	71.30	78.27
Buldana	67.12	65.95	68.63	75.13	73.74	81.26	73.42	72.27	77.64
Akola	69.54	69.83	69.37	78.66	76.45	82.85	76.02	74.74	78.06
Washim *	68.24	66.64	69.75	72.47	71.43	79.09	71.85	70.93	76.14
Amravati	74.16	73.79	74.40	77.11	74.10	83.77	76.73	74.33	81.28
Wardha	76.86	74.22	79.01	75.64	73.22	83.00	76.17	73.79	82.83
Nagpur	78.11	77.75	78.15	78.09	71.84	82.16	78.58	72.41	82.00
Bhandara	84.01	83.27	84.61	76.02	74.58	83.94	76.75	75.36	84.25
Gondiya *	81.40	79.35	83.72	75.98	75.03	83.79	76.53	75.51	83.85
Gadchiroli	78.47	77.14	80.76	59.28	58.07	77.48	60.34	58.98	78.28
Chandrapur	76.67	73.44	77.84	70.48	66.88	79.30	71.70	67.85	79.65
Yavatmal	73.54	71.64	75.83	70.76	68.75	81.46	71.40	69.36	80.29
Nanded	64.82	62.53	66.71	67.19	65.31	75.97	67.00	65.08	73.03
Hingoli *	64.06	62.92	65.15	67.38	66.26	76.08	66.86	65.86	72.23
Parbhani	61.50	57.25	63.16	67.45	64.65	77.07	66.23	63.72	71.53
Jalna	62.58	60.86	65.24	66.86	65.29	75.54	66.00	64.45	72.45
Aurangabad	67.34	63.02	70.59	71.73	68.66	79.25	70.93	67.82	76.03
Nashik	69.64	69.95	69.60	70.18	65.64	79.75	70.38	65.87	77.32
Thane	71.40	74.90	71.15	75.08	61.88	80.83	75.27	63.11	79.60
Mumbai (Sub) *	72.78		72.78	82.80		82.80	81.27		81.27
Mumbai	73.34		73.34	83.60		83.60	81.73		81.73
Raigarh	78.56	79.71	77.05	73.08	70.89	80.35	73.63	71.50	79.88
Pune	74.84	71.14	75.62	76.26	71.13	80.50	76.40	71.18	80.09
Ahmadnagar	73.37	71.72	75.48	72.59	71.15	79.38	72.83	71.22	79.18
Bid	67.34	66.14	68.76	67.90	66.23	78.73	67.90	66.23	75.49
Latur	66.00	64.16	68.27	70.51	68.78	77.82	69.79	68.20	74.91
Osmanabad	67.27	65.23	70.87	68.15	66.96	76.22	68.10	66.80	75.03
Solapur	70.18	68.42	71.45	69.36	66.96	75.59	69.60	67.11	75.01
Satara	77.27	75.72	79.76	75.83	75.04	81.07	75.91	75.06	80.83
Ratnagiri	78.42	78.79	77.34	72.00	70.83	81.29	72.79	71.71	80.44
Sindhudurg	75.84	74.46	79.45	78.66	78.14	83.84	78.54	78.00	83.37
Kolhapur	77.44	76.01	78.66	75.00	72.58	81.10	75.63	73.25	81.11
Sangli	76.26	74.29	78.07	73.51	71.95	79.16	74.20	72.48	79.46

Source: Census of India 2001

Appendix 3.3 District-wise Female Literacy Rate of Muslim, Hindu and Total Population in Rural and Urban areas. Maharashtra, 2001

	Muslims			Hindu			All Religion		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Maharashtra	58.97	51.63	62.28	56.80	49.50	69.76	57.62	49.79	68.79
Nandurbar *	60.94	55.78	63.22	35.83	32.21	62.23	37.32	32.79	62.86
Dhule	57.92	54.13	59.18	51.61	47.01	69.57	52.41	47.31	67.09
Jalgaon	49.70	44.64	55.39	56.41	52.09	69.37	55.40	51.08	66.29
Buldana	52.36	49.18	56.46	56.25	53.42	69.06	54.51	51.73	64.93
Akola	62.42	60.98	63.25	65.76	61.28	74.25	62.84	58.80	69.28
Washim *	54.15	49.10	59.05	51.13	48.88	65.74	51.16	48.55	63.50
Amravati	68.14	65.98	69.59	65.45	60.71	76.08	65.32	60.83	73.87
Wardha	68.58	64.36	72.09	62.87	59.20	74.14	63.37	59.65	73.85
Nagpur	70.71	66.19	71.14	66.40	56.71	72.79	67.36	57.20	73.03
Bhandara	73.44	70.22	75.99	58.07	55.64	71.84	58.74	56.24	72.58
Gondiya *	67.87	63.84	72.34	57.54	55.76	72.80	58.18	56.25	72.67
Gadchiroli	65.80	60.80	74.65	39.24	37.72	62.83	40.44	38.66	64.70
Chandrapur	64.90	56.71	67.79	52.88	47.40	67.07	54.45	48.28	67.80
Yavatmal	60.52	56.72	65.21	52.12	48.66	70.74	53.17	49.48	69.42
Nanded	48.64	41.15	54.85	44.51	41.43	59.40	45.39	41.60	57.59
Hingoli *	46.02	40.58	51.37	42.18	40.03	59.42	42.63	40.14	56.25
Parbhani	46.18	35.08	50.64	43.16	38.38	60.30	43.59	37.95	55.91
Jalna	43.79	37.81	52.95	40.95	37.80	59.11	41.30	37.56	57.38
Aurangabad	50.42	39.27	58.99	50.29	43.94	66.67	50.58	43.27	62.96
Nashik	60.45	54.43	61.26	53.03	46.33	68.14	54.22	46.66	66.45
Thane	62.84	63.22	62.81	61.04	42.04	70.57	62.35	43.69	69.89
Mumbai (Sub) *	62.56		62.56	71.73		71.73	70.89		70.89
Mumbai	66.15		66.15	72.45		72.45	72.30		72.30
Raigarh	73.72	75.84	70.61	56.70	53.13	70.31	58.28	54.68	70.31
Pune	64.45	55.57	66.35	61.63	51.93	70.14	62.35	52.11	69.94
Ahmadnagar	58.82	53.86	65.28	54.56	52.08	66.76	55.25	52.30	67.40
Bid	50.12	45.72	55.31	45.56	42.94	63.19	46.26	43.21	60.39
Latur	46.62	41.01	53.82	50.84	47.96	63.26	50.16	47.12	60.15
Osmanabad	47.78	43.33	55.57	48.56	46.68	61.53	48.53	46.39	60.10
Solapur	52.84	49.27	55.35	50.69	47.47	58.80	51.19	47.69	58.55
Satara	65.69	62.40	71.07	59.80	58.18	71.56	59.97	58.17	71.30
Ratnagiri	71.18	70.62	72.98	55.69	53.76	75.35	57.36	55.36	74.62
Sindhudurg	63.25	60.13	73.03	63.26	62.04	76.59	63.14	61.86	76.03
Kolhapur	63.78	59.91	67.18	56.82	52.05	69.53	58.13	53.25	69.89
Sangli	63.53	59.61	67.20	57.25	54.66	66.88	58.44	55.43	67.81

Source: Census of India 2001

Appendix 3.4 Educational Level by age-sex among Muslim and all persons in Maharashtra, 2001

Educational level		Age Groups									
	Gender	Total	7-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-59	60+	ANS
Among Muslims											
Literate without Educational Level	Males	1.96	0.52	0.69	1.40	2.04	2.39	2.60	2.80	3.95	24.10
	Females	1.82	0.36	0.43	1.35	2.11	2.46	2.74	2.99	5.55	22.76
Below Primary	Males	26.83	96.76	33.75	11.37	11.57	13.04	16.27	20.68	38.01	22.35
	Females	30.46	96.36	30.48	9.54	11.84	16.62	21.23	28.87	50.93	25.41
Primary	Males	29.45	2.72	53.45	26.94	24.53	25.15	26.66	28.24	31.61	23.70
	Females	34.19	3.28	54.98	27.79	29.96	34.14	36.86	37.02	30.35	26.74
Middle	Males	15.22	0.00	12.11	29.08	19.45	17.34	15.75	13.17	6.72	9.31
	Females	13.31	0.00	14.10	26.31	15.92	13.88	12.41	9.43	4.33	8.90
Matric/Secondary	Males	15.32	0.00	0.00	24.52	20.88	20.72	19.99	20.39	12.33	11.37
	Females	12.49	0.00	0.00	27.82	20.08	17.61	15.40	13.39	5.49	9.83
High sec. / Inter Pre-Uni. / Senior secondary	Males	6.03	0.00	0.00	6.38	14.18	10.40	8.43	6.06	2.79	4.73
	Females	4.44	0.00	0.00	7.11	13.00	6.84	4.75	3.26	1.30	3.15
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
	Females	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.03	0.94	0.93	0.66	0.44	0.40
	Females	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.21	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.00
Graduate & above	Males	4.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.28	9.98	9.33	7.96	4.12	4.00
	Females	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.85	8.31	6.50	4.93	1.83	3.20
Among total population											
Literate without Educational Level	Males	1.93	0.39	0.36	1.08	1.86	2.25	2.52	2.75	4.13	36.51
	Females	2.03	0.35	0.36	1.17	2.10	2.56	3.01	3.23	5.97	38.06
Below Primary	Males	23.32	97.58	28.82	7.03	7.65	9.50	13.46	19.64	37.99	17.59
	Females	27.63	97.38	28.98	7.89	10.47	14.41	19.85	26.13	42.07	20.21
Primary	Males	23.03	2.03	56.23	16.89	14.38	15.34	17.15	20.85	26.13	14.75
	Females	28.80	2.27	55.95	19.40	21.52	25.11	27.89	29.58	27.73	17.93
Middle	Males	15.37	0.00	14.59	31.76	18.68	16.75	15.36	12.26	5.63	8.39
	Females	14.27	0.00	14.71	29.54	17.13	15.32	13.14	9.90	5.33	8.17
Matric/Secondary	Males	17.95	0.00	0.00	32.21	22.86	22.13	21.16	22.24	14.22	10.89
	Females	14.24	0.00	0.00	31.37	19.45	18.17	16.26	16.42	10.55	8.15
High sec. / Inter Pre-Uni. / Senior secondary	Males	8.74	0.00	0.00	10.37	21.33	14.95	11.96	7.60	3.55	5.28
	Females	6.40	0.00	0.00	10.39	17.08	9.63	7.10	4.78	2.83	3.57
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01
	Females	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.65	2.24	1.84	1.63	1.28	0.96	0.61
	Females	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.59	0.34	0.24	0.23	0.44	0.18
Graduate & above	Males	8.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.97	17.18	16.71	13.35	7.34	5.98
	Females	6.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.61	14.43	12.49	9.71	5.06	3.74

Note: ANS- Age Not Stated

Source: Census of India, 2001, C-9 Education level by religious community and sex for population age 7 and above

Appendix 3.5 Educational Level by age-sex among Muslims and all persons, Rural
Maharashtra, 2001

Educational level	Age Groups										
	Gender	Total	7-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-59	60+	ANS
Among Muslims											
Literate without Educational Level	Males	2.36	0.55	0.80	1.48	2.28	2.89	3.32	3.73	5.13	24.25
	Females	2.26	0.42	0.54	1.71	2.67	3.23	3.79	4.07	7.45	26.51
Below Primary	Males	33.32	97.47	34.82	12.87	14.21	17.11	23.21	31.12	51.55	29.20
	Females	39.31	97.32	35.22	15.31	18.71	25.22	32.62	42.82	64.74	29.95
Primary	Males	28.95	1.98	53.47	24.26	21.56	22.71	25.17	28.81	30.42	23.54
	Females	35.39	2.26	53.76	31.41	35.08	37.74	38.87	37.60	23.40	25.47
Middle	Males	13.68	0.00	10.91	28.79	18.55	16.39	14.56	11.34	4.17	7.79
	Females	11.00	0.00	10.47	24.19	15.31	12.73	10.15	6.24	2.13	5.68
Matric/Secondary	Males	13.43	0.00	0.00	25.99	21.93	21.01	18.59	16.49	5.99	8.85
	Females	8.57	0.00	0.00	22.89	16.98	13.50	9.95	6.67	1.52	7.40
High sec. / Inter Pre-Uni. / Senior secondary	Males	5.01	0.00	0.00	6.32	15.31	10.69	7.43	3.80	1.04	3.72
	Females	2.40	0.00	0.00	4.44	8.23	4.20	2.40	1.22	0.41	2.93
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Females	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.98	0.76	0.61	0.38	0.34	0.09
	Females	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.00
Graduate & above	Males	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	8.41	7.10	4.30	1.35	2.57
	Females	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	3.33	2.18	1.33	0.26	2.07
Among total population											
Literate without Educational Level	Males	2.30	0.43	0.40	1.20	2.07	2.63	3.16	3.52	5.29	42.23
	Females	2.54	0.40	0.44	1.47	2.68	3.37	4.26	4.63	9.79	44.29
Below Primary	Males	29.26	97.99	30.33	8.34	9.81	13.30	19.79	29.20	50.76	19.57
	Females	35.05	97.91	32.01	10.73	15.41	21.43	30.23	40.20	59.12	21.79
Primary	Males	25.34	1.58	56.17	17.06	15.01	16.86	19.52	25.00	28.97	14.33
	Females	32.07	1.69	55.53	22.57	26.94	30.91	33.57	34.34	24.64	16.86
Middle	Males	15.37	0.00	13.10	32.96	19.82	17.61	16.00	12.26	4.29	7.46
	Females	14.00	0.00	12.02	30.92	19.24	16.34	12.57	8.33	2.70	7.21
Matric/Secondary	Males	15.57	0.00	0.00	31.04	23.39	21.56	19.51	18.34	7.13	8.46
	Females	10.80	0.00	0.00	27.36	19.11	16.19	12.08	8.88	2.40	6.02
High sec. / Inter Pre-Uni. / Senior secondary	Males	6.92	0.00	0.00	8.89	20.37	14.28	9.94	4.79	1.27	4.04
	Females	3.75	0.00	0.00	6.87	11.74	6.61	3.74	1.66	0.60	2.26
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Females	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.51	1.65	1.09	0.81	0.49	0.45	0.36
	Females	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.23	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.10
Graduate & above	Males	4.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.84	12.65	11.24	6.38	1.82	3.55
	Females	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.64	5.04	3.48	1.87	0.59	1.48

Note: ANS- Age Not Stated

Source: Census of India, 2001, C-9 Education level by religious community and sex for population age 7 and above

Appendix 3.6 Educational Level by age-sex among Muslims and all persons, Urban Maharashtra, 2001

Educational level		Age Groups									
	Gender	Total	7-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-59	60+	ANS
Among Muslims											
Literate without Educational Level	Males	1.81	0.50	0.64	1.37	1.96	2.23	2.36	2.47	3.31	24.02
	Females	1.65	0.33	0.38	1.21	1.93	2.21	2.39	2.64	4.84	20.99
Below Primary	Males	24.30	96.44	33.23	10.79	10.71	11.74	13.90	16.93	30.79	18.70
	Females	27.14	95.93	28.32	7.40	9.58	13.76	17.41	24.41	45.69	23.27
Primary	Males	29.64	3.06	53.44	27.99	25.48	25.93	27.18	28.04	32.24	23.79
	Females	33.75	3.74	55.54	26.46	28.28	32.94	36.18	36.84	32.99	27.34
Middle	Males	15.82	0.00	12.69	29.19	19.74	17.65	16.15	13.82	8.08	10.13
	Females	14.17	0.00	15.76	27.09	16.12	14.26	13.17	10.45	5.16	10.41
Matric/Secondary	Males	16.06	0.00	0.00	23.95	20.55	20.63	20.46	21.79	15.72	12.72
	Females	13.96	0.00	0.00	29.64	21.10	18.98	17.23	15.54	7.00	10.98
High sec. / Inter Pre-Uni. / Senior secondary	Males	6.42	0.00	0.00	6.40	13.81	10.30	8.77	6.87	3.72	5.28
	Females	5.21	0.00	0.00	8.10	14.56	7.72	5.54	3.91	1.64	3.25
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05
	Females	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.04	1.00	1.04	0.76	0.50	0.57
	Females	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.24	0.00
Graduate & above	Males	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.65	10.49	10.10	9.28	5.60	4.76
	Females	4.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.16	9.96	7.95	6.08	2.43	3.74
Among total population											
Literate without Educational Level	Males	1.52	0.33	0.29	0.93	1.65	1.89	1.92	1.98	2.60	24.62
	Females	1.50	0.28	0.24	0.82	1.54	1.83	1.92	2.18	3.69	24.43
Below Primary	Males	16.63	96.99	26.54	5.39	5.51	5.96	7.47	10.28	21.25	13.45
	Females	19.97	96.60	24.41	4.50	5.71	8.02	10.71	15.58	31.91	16.75
Primary	Males	20.43	2.68	56.31	16.67	13.75	13.92	14.91	16.78	22.41	15.62
	Females	25.43	3.12	56.58	15.62	16.29	19.84	22.89	26.02	29.57	20.27
Middle	Males	15.01	0.00	17.76	29.20	16.49	15.26	14.28	11.79	7.19	10.31
	Females	15.36	0.00	16.86	30.24	17.55	15.95	14.76	12.26	7.38	10.33
Matric/Secondary	Males	20.63	0.00	0.00	33.69	22.33	22.67	22.72	26.05	23.52	15.93
	Females	17.79	0.00	0.00	36.17	19.79	19.96	19.93	22.07	15.40	12.80
High sec. / Inter Pre-Uni. / Senior secondary	Males	10.80	0.00	0.00	12.22	22.27	15.57	13.87	10.36	6.53	7.85
	Females	9.13	0.00	0.00	14.61	22.23	12.38	10.06	7.12	4.16	6.44
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.02
	Females	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Males	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.84	2.82	2.55	2.40	2.05	1.63	1.12
	Females	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.94	0.56	0.39	0.33	0.61	0.35
Graduate & above	Males	12.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.05	21.42	21.89	20.17	14.59	11.05
	Females	11.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.34	22.97	20.42	15.59	7.72	8.69

Note: ANS- Age Not Stated

Source: Census of India, 2001, C-9 Education level by religious community and sex for population age 7 and above

Tables of Chapter 4

Appendix 4.1: Work Participation of All persons for Muslim, Hindu and All Religion in district of Maharashtra,

Districts	All Religions			Muslims			Hindu		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Maharashtra	42.50	48.88	33.85	32.42	38.12	29.97	44.17	49.61	35.04
Nandurbar *	46.51	49.62	29.48	25.81	25.37	26.04	47.66	50.09	47.44
Dhule	43.21	48.32	28.74	29.45	36.85	27.01	44.70	48.72	46.36
Jalgaon	42.47	47.54	29.80	31.31	36.61	25.36	44.27	48.73	47.82
Buldana	45.51	49.65	30.14	31.06	35.60	25.21	47.64	51.13	47.09
Akola	39.76	45.99	29.81	27.25	30.44	25.39	41.93	47.39	48.39
Washim *	44.63	47.92	29.14	31.47	37.70	25.51	46.22	48.59	46.35
Amravati	42.02	47.80	31.06	29.60	34.24	26.51	43.60	48.58	49.38
Wardha	44.50	49.35	30.90	32.60	38.89	27.42	45.31	49.83	48.76
Nagpur	37.82	50.02	31.03	28.36	37.43	27.49	39.04	50.35	49.12
Bhandara	47.25	50.15	31.45	29.89	34.51	26.21	47.58	50.39	45.71
Gondiya *	48.27	50.48	31.96	32.51	37.00	27.49	48.38	50.44	47.48
Gadchiroli	51.23	52.35	36.17	33.09	35.64	28.65	51.71	52.65	50.32
Chandrapur	44.94	51.86	30.32	30.07	40.12	26.48	46.21	52.27	47.93
Yavatmal	45.52	48.89	30.76	31.47	35.52	26.53	46.94	49.76	48.80
Nanded	41.79	46.20	27.80	30.66	38.18	24.46	44.13	47.12	43.58
Hingoli *	46.60	49.94	28.52	32.31	39.25	25.56	48.59	50.92	44.74
Parbhani	42.20	49.01	27.58	29.64	41.60	24.90	45.21	49.66	43.47
Jalna	44.45	48.06	29.11	33.15	38.34	25.14	46.47	49.23	46.23
Aurangabad	40.62	47.67	28.90	31.62	40.28	25.04	43.94	49.13	45.79
Nashik	43.77	51.07	32.25	28.48	39.39	27.01	45.92	51.39	50.46
Thane	39.11	48.04	35.73	33.38	36.60	33.15	40.37	48.62	55.86
Mumbai (Suburban) *	36.49	-	36.49	32.51	-	32.51	37.98	-	55.95
Mumbai	39.30	-	39.30	37.58	-	37.58	41.03	-	59.17
Raigarh	41.40	43.71	34.15	26.94	25.99	28.26	42.89	45.03	53.55
Pune	40.85	50.00	34.25	32.93	42.10	30.98	41.96	50.45	52.08
Ahmadnagar	45.96	48.98	33.80	36.15	41.77	28.91	46.91	49.42	50.28
Bid	44.31	48.03	27.23	33.01	39.91	24.87	46.19	48.89	43.45
Latur	40.40	44.58	26.85	33.90	41.28	24.64	41.69	44.99	43.41
Osmanabad	43.96	46.82	28.62	36.16	41.81	26.22	45.01	47.28	43.96
Solapur	45.28	50.61	33.86	37.01	45.54	30.96	46.44	51.01	48.11
Satara	46.41	48.74	32.30	37.52	42.12	30.10	47.06	49.14	48.86
Ratnagiri	44.99	46.41	33.85	25.40	25.51	25.08	47.41	48.60	52.19
Sindhudurg	46.61	47.79	35.33	36.52	38.03	32.20	47.09	48.19	53.72
Kolhapur	46.92	52.73	33.24	37.42	44.35	31.42	47.83	53.34	52.76
Sangli	47.17	51.45	34.00	37.89	45.40	30.92	48.37	52.06	51.29

Appendix 4.2: Work Participation Rate of Male for Muslim, Hindu in district of Maharashtra, 2001

Districts	All Religion			Muslim			Hindu		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Maharashtra	53.28	53.93	52.43	52.36	48.99	50.37	53.96	54.33	53.37
Nandurbar *	51.91	52.75	47.44	59.65	33.67	46.92	52.45	53.19	47.49
Dhule	51.71	53.64	46.36	57.72	49.66	46.23	52.19	53.76	46.33
Jalgaon	51.27	52.66	47.82	48.96	47.21	45.26	52.09	53.29	48.61
Buldana	52.00	53.33	47.09	49.42	47.43	44.51	53.25	54.33	48.48
Akola	51.80	53.94	48.39	49.02	48.53	45.84	53.52	55.33	50.09
Washim *	50.89	51.86	46.35	48.46	50.18	45.55	51.57	52.26	47.16
Amravati	53.81	56.15	49.38	50.24	51.07	47.03	54.83	56.76	50.55
Wardha	54.56	56.63	48.76	47.61	53.02	47.89	55.23	57.11	49.48
Nagpur	51.85	56.77	49.12	48.38	51.26	47.16	52.70	57.09	49.85
Bhandara	52.84	54.17	45.71	50.00	49.84	44.85	53.21	54.50	46.10
Gondiya *	53.27	54.08	47.48	45.99	51.00	46.58	53.48	54.17	47.79
Gadchiroli	55.47	55.85	50.32	51.85	50.62	47.91	55.80	56.10	51.20
Chandrapur	53.40	56.04	47.93	46.68	51.89	46.32	54.09	56.33	48.57
Yavatmal	53.32	54.36	48.80	46.24	50.46	46.48	53.92	54.72	49.66
Nanded	48.73	50.38	43.58	46.16	46.68	42.12	49.98	51.01	45.13
Hingoli *	51.34	52.58	44.74	44.30	48.55	43.33	52.52	53.34	46.17
Parbhani	49.27	52.01	43.47	43.03	48.37	41.98	50.91	52.54	45.29
Jalna	50.20	51.15	46.23	46.66	45.92	43.56	51.26	51.91	47.62
Aurangabad	49.41	51.62	45.79	46.48	47.07	43.36	51.07	52.49	47.59
Nashik	52.79	54.31	50.46	51.97	50.93	46.31	53.55	54.38	51.81
Thane	55.81	55.67	55.86	54.47	55.83	55.02	56.29	55.72	56.54
Mumbai (Suburban) *	55.95	-	55.95	52.38	-	53.75	57.25	-	57.25
Mumbai	59.17	-	59.17	54.13	-	59.72	60.25	-	60.25
Raigarh	52.70	52.41	53.55	61.59	43.98	49.29	53.39	53.09	54.41
Pune	53.49	55.49	52.08	50.07	54.09	51.13	53.85	55.62	52.38
Ahmadnagar	52.59	53.17	50.28	46.90	50.14	47.98	52.83	53.31	50.58
Bid	49.08	50.32	43.45	44.81	46.89	42.23	49.83	50.69	44.28
Latur	48.87	50.57	43.41	47.35	48.20	41.77	49.63	50.92	44.21
Osmanabad	50.72	51.98	43.96	51.41	49.48	43.71	51.20	52.23	44.20
Solapur	53.08	55.37	48.11	47.17	53.33	46.88	53.57	55.50	48.52
Satara	53.67	54.50	48.86	56.92	53.62	49.60	53.89	54.65	48.81
Ratnagiri	51.20	51.06	52.19	69.22	41.13	44.05	52.48	52.19	54.74
Sindhudurg	54.65	54.75	53.72	52.45	50.39	53.51	54.91	55.00	54.03
Kolhapur	56.60	58.27	52.76	51.65	55.45	52.32	56.73	58.29	52.79
Sangli	56.09	57.66	51.29	47.90	55.13	50.92	56.40	57.77	51.39

Appendix 4.3: Work Participation Rate of Female for Muslim, Hindu district of Maharashtra, 2001

Districts	All Religions			Muslims			Hindus		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Maharashtra	30.81	43.61	12.57	12.67	26.71	6.32	33.56	44.70	13.80
Nandurbar *	40.97	46.43	10.19	6.77	13.09	3.98	42.79	46.97	12.26
Dhule	34.20	42.73	9.63	10.97	23.54	6.79	36.76	43.44	10.65
Jalgaon	33.03	42.08	10.20	15.54	25.48	4.37	35.86	43.86	11.88
Buldana	38.65	45.77	11.97	15.14	23.15	4.81	41.69	47.76	14.23
Akola	26.93	37.52	10.00	6.37	11.15	3.60	29.56	38.92	11.87
Washim *	37.96	43.72	10.69	14.25	24.74	4.08	40.49	44.67	13.40
Amravati	29.46	38.91	11.45	9.31	16.36	4.61	31.63	39.89	13.12
Wardha	33.75	41.58	11.71	13.81	24.00	5.33	34.70	42.07	12.06
Nagpur	22.77	42.81	11.59	7.87	22.08	6.52	24.31	43.13	11.90
Bhandara	41.56	46.07	16.59	11.63	18.12	6.48	41.83	46.21	16.95
Gondiya *	43.29	46.93	15.95	15.84	22.63	8.30	43.31	46.75	13.79
Gadchiroli	46.89	48.78	21.30	15.63	19.98	7.92	47.53	49.13	22.86
Chandrapur	36.03	47.52	11.15	11.23	27.38	5.53	37.90	48.05	11.56
Yavatmal	37.23	43.09	11.50	13.41	19.98	5.30	39.52	44.49	12.76
Nanded	34.42	41.79	10.74	16.42	29.25	5.77	37.92	43.00	13.35
Hingoli *	41.62	47.18	11.20	18.08	29.61	6.74	44.44	48.37	13.08
Parbhani	34.83	45.91	10.61	14.83	34.64	6.86	39.24	46.68	12.52
Jalna	38.39	44.83	10.72	20.41	30.17	5.46	41.44	46.44	12.60
Aurangabad	31.12	43.44	10.24	17.38	33.12	5.29	36.20	45.53	12.11
Nashik	34.03	47.64	12.02	8.98	26.97	6.58	37.67	48.23	13.86
Thane	19.62	39.93	11.41	5.49	12.57	4.98	21.83	41.11	12.16
Mumbai (Suburban) *	12.81	-	12.81	5.65	-	5.65	14.00	-	14.00
Mumbai	13.72	-	13.72	6.60	-	6.60	15.74	-	15.74
Raigarh	29.81	35.07	12.25	7.35	8.55	5.58	32.10	36.98	13.53
Pune	27.10	44.20	14.42	12.12	28.96	8.53	29.01	45.00	14.97
Ahmadnagar	38.90	44.55	15.65	22.25	32.91	8.37	40.60	45.31	17.38
Bid	39.21	45.60	9.67	20.60	32.54	6.48	42.28	46.97	10.84
Latur	31.35	38.22	8.77	21.77	34.06	5.98	33.18	38.68	9.47
Osmanabad	36.71	41.28	12.07	24.36	33.72	7.98	38.36	41.97	13.41
Solapur	36.93	45.47	18.96	23.85	37.29	14.39	38.79	46.13	20.30
Satara	39.11	43.02	14.45	21.93	29.88	8.95	40.22	43.66	15.26
Ratnagiri	39.52	42.42	14.44	10.81	11.98	7.07	42.95	45.52	16.82
Sindhudurg	39.17	41.42	16.53	21.67	26.16	7.61	39.84	41.93	16.94
Kolhapur	36.72	46.97	12.00	20.18	32.77	9.17	38.46	48.21	12.49
Sangli	37.85	44.98	15.65	22.18	35.34	9.87	39.98	46.13	17.08

Tables of Chapter 5
Appendix 5.1 Child Women Ratio of Hindu and Muslim in Total Population in 0-4 and 5-9 Years

Districts	All Population		HINDU		MUSLIM	
	0-4	5-9	0-4	5-9	0-4	5-9
Maharashtra	396	479	391	468	478	627
Nandurbar *	509	634	512	637	505	658
Dhule	434	545	427	534	530	693
Jalgaon	404	514	386	487	531	723
Buldana	445	549	417	510	591	782
Akola	415	496	374	435	534	729
Washim *	471	563	458	543	564	751
Amravati	391	471	378	444	476	659
Wardha	348	419	352	423	376	492
Nagpur	347	417	350	417	399	540
Bhandara	367	425	373	432	357	474
Gondiya *	379	448	383	456	379	445
Gadchiroli	433	533	432	539	402	478
Chandrapur	362	447	369	455	402	546
Yavatmal	428	527	425	521	491	657
Nanded	501	682	486	651	595	876
Hingoli *	521	654	502	621	634	895
Parbhani	505	668	480	622	618	885
Jalna	498	650	479	617	606	879
Aurangabad	486	603	465	562	578	788
Nashik	455	536	447	523	548	699
Thane	380	439	380	432	460	587
Mumbai (Suburban) *	316	385	300	364	442	563
Mumbai	280	337	263	316	380	465
Raigarh	390	450	389	447	400	477
Pune	362	413	363	412	400	491
Ahmadnagar	425	500	424	498	479	584
Bid	486	634	476	612	569	805
Latur	482	631	466	596	581	843
Osmanabad	470	589	461	573	547	736
Solapur	425	515	424	510	448	583
Satara	366	421	365	420	381	457
Ratnagiri	362	420	365	422	349	403
Sindhudurg	318	375	317	374	382	443
Kolhapur	335	410	335	411	371	459
Sangli	367	427	370	430	383	465

Source: Same as Table 5.1

Appendix 5.2 Child Woman Ratio of Hindu and Muslim in Rural Population in 0-4 and 5-9 Years

District	Total		Hindu		Muslim	
	0-4	5-9	0-4	5-9	0-4	5-9
Maharashtra	440	527	436	520	524	676
Nandurbar *	536	657	540	661	562	696
Dhule	453	559	453	559	492	632
Jalgaon	425	537	411	515	562	759
Buldana	459	560	434	530	618	797
Akola	442	516	413	478	560	739
Washim *	482	567	472	557	575	734
Amravati	424	501	421	489	502	690
Wardha	368	441	373	447	403	499
Nagpur	398	475	403	481	398	545
Bhandara	381	436	387	444	364	459
Gondiya *	390	459	394	468	416	463
Gadchiroli	440	541	439	546	414	468
Chandrapur	384	463	389	470	433	566
Yavatmal	448	551	448	549	500	664
Nanded	523	700	511	679	635	909
Hingoli *	530	654	515	633	647	868
Parbhani	533	683	516	659	683	916
Jalna	513	663	495	635	639	901
Aurangabad	523	647	503	613	646	878
Nashik	490	571	490	571	520	649
Thane	476	513	484	521	486	553
Raigarh	403	462	403	461	390	457
Pune	414	471	412	469	457	542
Ahmadnagar	444	514	442	511	505	592
Bid	504	645	496	632	589	801
Latur	501	632	489	611	593	813
Osmanabad	481	590	474	579	563	724
Solapur	459	534	458	532	480	584
Satara	376	427	375	426	406	464
Ratnagiri	369	426	373	431	350	388
Sindhudurg	322	381	322	381	386	445
Kolhapur	351	424	352	426	390	477
Sangli	384	440	387	443	403	475

Source: Same as Table 5.1

Appendix 5.3: Child Women Ratio of Hindu and Muslim in Urban Population in 0-4 and 5-9 Years

DISTRICT	Total		Hindu		Muslims	
	0-4	5-9	0-4	5-9	0-4	5-9
Maharashtra	340	419	321	390	460	606
Nandurbar *	369	512	339	481	481	642
Dhule	385	505	338	448	543	714
Jalgaon	355	462	321	412	498	684
Buldana	399	509	345	429	557	763
Akola	375	466	309	364	520	723
Washim *	425	542	374	459	554	768
Amravati	333	418	293	356	459	639
Wardha	298	362	297	356	355	486
Nagpur	321	388	318	379	399	539
Bhandara	295	374	295	270	352	486
Gondiya *	303	371	298	367	338	427
Gadchiroli	346	440	344	443	381	495
Chandrapur	321	416	322	419	391	540
Yavatmal	348	432	319	388	480	648
Nanded	438	627	380	530	565	850
Hingoli *	475	653	404	532	621	921
Parbhani	450	637	369	508	594	874
Jalna	441	602	399	525	560	847
Aurangabad	432	538	383	455	532	726
Nashik	404	486	363	430	551	706
Thane	346	414	334	394	458	589
Mumbai (Suburban) *	316	385	300	364	442	563
Mumbai	280	337	263	316	380	365
Raigarh	351	413	342	400	414	507
Pune	329	376	325	368	388	481
Ahmadnagar	356	450	345	439	447	575
Bid	416	585	362	497	546	810
Latur	428	626	377	540	566	881
Osmanabad	417	583	386	535	522	757
Solapur	360	479	347	460	427	583
Satara	308	389	302	380	343	446
Ratnagiri	306	370	292	344	344	451
Sindhudurg	278	321	270	313	372	438
Kolhapur	299	379	294	375	355	445
Sangli	318	391	315	386	365	455

Source: Same as Table 5.1

Appendix 5.4: District wise Total Fertility Rate by Religion, Maharashtra, 2001

District	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	All	Muslim	Hindu	All	Muslim	Hindu	All	Muslim	Hindu
Maharashtra	2.20	2.46	2.20	2.55	2.88	2.53	1.78	2.29	1.71
1. Nandurbar	2.93	2.61	2.96	3.13	3.27	3.14	1.89	2.32	1.78
2. Dhule	2.42	2.87	2.39	2.55	2.64	2.55	2.07	2.95	1.83
3. Jalgaon	2.13	2.49	2.09	2.33	2.84	2.28	1.70	2.13	1.60
4. Buldana	2.71	3.31	2.56	2.85	3.65	2.69	2.24	2.90	2.02
5. Akola	2.41	2.87	2.21	2.64	3.24	2.46	2.10	2.67	1.81
6. Washim	2.76	2.95	2.71	2.86	3.32	2.80	2.30	2.59	2.22
7. Amravati	2.24	2.55	2.20	2.51	2.76	2.51	1.79	2.41	1.59
8. Wardha	1.96	2.04	1.98	2.09	2.38	2.12	1.64	1.78	1.64
9. Nagpur	1.91	2.05	1.94	2.32	2.26	2.35	1.71	2.03	1.71
10. Bhandara	2.41	2.25	2.44	2.56	2.43	2.59	1.70	2.10	1.70
11. Gondiva	2.51	2.14	2.55	2.64	2.54	2.67	1.68	1.74	1.69
12. Gadchiroli	2.62	2.27	2.65	2.66	2.24	2.69	2.09	2.32	2.07
13. Chandrapur	2.11	2.19	2.16	2.28	2.36	2.32	1.81	2.13	1.83
14. Yavatmal	2.46	2.72	2.46	2.62	2.81	2.63	1.85	2.62	1.70
15. Nanded	2.53	2.82	2.48	2.67	3.10	2.61	2.12	2.60	1.90
16. Hingoli	2.71	2.91	2.65	2.82	3.50	2.74	2.14	2.36	2.02
17. Parbhani	2.75	2.91	2.69	3.03	3.64	2.95	2.22	2.64	1.92
18. Jalna	2.85	3.20	2.78	3.05	3.76	2.95	2.12	2.42	2.00
19. Aurangabad	2.70	3.03	2.64	3.03	3.66	2.93	2.25	2.62	2.07
20. Nashik	2.44	2.97	2.41	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.11	3.01	1.89
21. Thane	2.10	2.26	2.13	3.01	2.71	3.07	1.78	2.22	1.73
22. Mumbai (Suburban)	1.66	2.24	1.59				1.66	2.24	1.59
23. Mumbai	1.49	1.89	1.42				1.49	1.89	1.42
24. Raigarh	2.24	2.20	2.25	2.36	2.23	2.36	1.92	2.18	1.87
25. Pune	1.94	2.04	1.95	2.31	2.35	2.31	1.71	1.98	1.70
26. Ahmadnagar	2.42	2.59	2.43	2.56	2.88	2.55	1.93	2.25	1.91
27. Bid	2.75	2.80	2.76	2.93	3.20	2.92	2.05	2.38	1.91
28. Latur	2.65	2.95	2.61	2.86	3.26	2.81	2.03	2.59	1.85
29. Osmanabad	2.65	2.87	2.63	2.75	3.09	2.73	2.17	2.53	2.06
30. Solapur	2.42	2.44	2.43	2.68	2.76	2.68	1.95	2.24	1.89
31. Satara	2.07	2.09	2.08	2.14	2.24	2.14	1.70	1.86	1.67
32. Ratnagiri	2.28	2.02	2.32	2.39	2.12	2.43	1.51	1.71	1.43
33. Sindhudurg	1.94	2.24	1.94	1.98	2.31	1.98	1.64	2.07	1.61
34. Kolhapur	1.89	1.98	1.90	2.01	2.04	2.03	1.64	1.93	1.61
35. Sangli	2.00	2.02	2.02	2.10	2.14	2.12	1.72	1.92	1.72

Source: Census of India 2001, computed from soft copy of Table F-10: Number of Women and Currently Married Women by present Age, Religious Community, Number of Births Last year by Sex and Birth Order

Appendix 5.5: District-wise Fertility Estimates of Hindu and Muslims, Maharashtra 2001

	All Religion		Hindus		Muslims	
	CBR	TFR	CBR	TFR	CBR	TFR
India	25.9	3.2	24.9	3.1	30.8	4.1
Maharashtra	21.7	2.6	21.9	2.6	26.8	3.4
Nandurbar	27.0	3.3	27.6	3.6	27.7	3.5
Dhule	22.5	2.7	23.0	2.8	28.4	3.7
Jalgaon	21.7	2.7	21.4	2.5	28.8	3.7
Buldana	23.5	3.0	22.6	2.7	30.7	4.0
Akola	22.3	2.7	20.8	2.4	28.2	3.6
Washim	24.3	3.0	24.4	3.0	29.4	3.8
Amravati	21.2	2.5	20.9	2.4	25.3	3.1
Wardha	19.2	2.3	19.7	2.2	20.9	2.4
Nagpur	20.2	2.2	20.2	2.3	23.0	2.8
Bhandara	20.7	2.4	20.9	2.4	20.7	2.4
Gondiva	21.8	2.5	21.7	2.6	21.7	2.6
Gadchiroli	25.8	2.9	25.0	3.1	23.0	2.8
Chandrapur	20.9	2.4	21.1	2.5	23.4	2.8
Yavatmal	23.7	2.9	23.6	2.9	26.5	3.4
Nanded	25.5	3.3	25.8	3.2	30.8	4.1
Hingoli	26.1	3.4	26.3	3.3	31.4	4.1
Parbhani	25.2	3.3	25.0	3.1	31.4	4.2
Jalna	24.6	3.2	24.7	3.1	30.8	4.1
Aurangabad	24.1	3.1	24.7	3.1	30.4	4.0
Nashik	25.0	3.1	24.9	3.1	29.8	3.9
Thane	23.4	2.6	23.1	2.8	27.9	3.6
Mumbai (Suburban)	18.2	2.0	18.9	2.1	26.8	3.4
Mumbai	14.6	1.6	16.3	1.7	23.1	2.8
Raigarh	21.8	2.3	21.7	2.6	22.7	2.7
Pune	20.6	2.3	20.9	2.4	23.7	2.9
Ahmadnagar	21.8	2.7	22.6	2.7	25.9	3.2
Bid	23.5	3.2	24.0	2.9	28.6	3.7
Latur	24.1	3.1	24.1	3.0	29.4	3.8
Osmanabad	23.2	3.0	23.2	2.8	27.4	3.5
Solapur	22.2	2.7	23.2	2.8	24.7	3.0
Satara	19.2	2.3	19.5	2.2	21.5	2.5
Ratnagiri	20.5	2.1	19.7	2.2	19.7	2.2
Sindhudurg	17.4	1.8	17.2	1.8	21.9	2.6
Kolhapur	19.3	2.3	19.4	2.2	21.7	2.6
Sangli	19.4	2.3	20.2	2.3	21.8	2.6

Source: S Irudayarajan (2005) District Level Fertility Estimates for Hindus and Muslims, Economic and Political weekly, 437-446.

Appendix 5.6: District wise Ratio of Ever married women reporting 3 and more children, Maharashtra 2001

District	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	All	Muslim	Hindu	All	Muslim	Hindu	All	Muslim	Hindu
Maharashtra	536	586	532	587	620	584	460	570	438
Nandurbar *	564	600	564	571	605	571	531	597	515
Dhule	588	630	585	598	618	597	560	635	538
Jalgaon	568	620	561	587	630	582	519	609	498
Buldana	606	657	591	619	666	606	556	644	524
Akola	593	664	566	620	676	603	548	656	498
Washim *	625	665	617	635	668	629	573	662	538
Amravati	594	663	578	622	683	611	539	649	503
Wardha	591	617	587	611	634	608	533	602	522
Nagpur	550	610	545	626	632	624	507	608	493
Bhandara	607	617	607	615	606	615	564	627	560
Gondiya *	591	596	593	599	600	600	530	593	525
Gadchiroli	582	574	582	587	570	587	515	580	507
Chandrapur	580	595	579	603	607	602	527	591	516
Yavatmal	609	638	607	627	643	625	531	632	509
Nanded	597	647	588	606	644	601	566	650	524
Hingoli *	616	666	605	622	679	613	581	653	541
Parbhani	608	649	598	625	676	619	570	637	525
Jalna	613	650	606	628	663	622	542	630	510
Aurangabad	582	630	571	625	660	619	507	607	447
Nashik	578	630	575	617	630	617	512	630	481
Thane	433	517	428	543	562	548	390	513	370
Mumbai (Suburban) *	423	539	401	-	-	-	423	539	401
Mumbai	418	492	404	-	-	-	418	492	404
Raigarh	526	537	524	556	543	556	424	528	407
Pune	472	521	471	556	560	557	407	512	393
Ahmadnagar	560	588	560	576	600	575	492	571	482
Bid	615	651	611	626	660	623	560	641	525
Latur	618	659	611	633	664	629	565	653	533
Osmanabad	607	641	603	613	645	610	576	633	555
Solapur	573	605	571	589	615	588	539	597	529
Satara	526	525	525	537	531	536	453	515	442
Ratnagiri	560	525	560	572	524	574	445	527	417
Sindhudurg	553	550	554	563	561	565	438	513	431
Kolhapur	479	525	479	493	523	495	443	526	435
Sangli	499	532	500	514	538	515	451	527	440

Appendix 5.7: District-wise Ratio of Children Surviving to Children Ever Born, Maharashtra, 2001

District	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	All	Muslim	Hindu	All	Muslim	Hindu	All	Muslim	Hindu
Maharashtra	907	923	906	893	909	894	931	931	932
Nandurbar *	889	923	887	884	912	883	922	928	919
Dhule	884	896	882	877	897	876	904	896	907
Jalgaon	897	915	894	887	904	886	926	927	925
Buldana	894	917	895	887	905	889	927	934	926
Akola	906	923	907	894	907	898	927	933	919
Washim *	888	920	889	879	909	883	932	931	933
Amravati	876	905	876	859	887	862	911	918	911
Wardha	868	910	868	855	890	855	910	928	910
Nagpur	884	919	882	848	900	850	908	921	908
Bhandara	852	904	854	844	891	847	897	915	897
Gondiya *	854	901	855	848	881	849	912	923	913
Gadchiroli	852	891	853	850	886	851	850	886	851
Chandrapur	853	905	854	834	871	837	904	918	907
Yavatmal	862	903	860	853	890	852	910	920	908
Nanded	895	920	892	886	904	885	929	932	930
Hingoli *	887	919	887	880	900	882	931	939	930
Parbhani	894	922	890	878	886	881	933	938	931
Jalna	888	909	886	880	897	881	925	929	922
Aurangabad	897	919	891	881	899	879	929	936	929
Nashik	898	888	899	891	903	891	912	886	922
Thane	934	947	931	905	927	904	949	948	949
Mumbai(Suburban)*	936	931	938	-	-	-	936	931	938
Mumbai	932	935	930	-	-	-	932	935	930
Raigarh	912	933	910	905	932	904	939	936	939
Pune	935	949	934	924	937	924	946	952	946
Ahmadnagar	918	930	917	916	923	915	930	940	927
Bid	912	935	909	906	922	905	945	951	943
Latur	900	915	898	892	897	891	933	941	931
Osmanabad	900	911	899	895	898	896	931	937	929
Solapur	916	920	916	914	908	914	922	930	920
Satara	932	944	933	930	936	931	947	958	945
Ratnagiri	921	935	920	919	931	919	939	946	937
Sindhudurg	930	937	930	928	931	928	945	958	946
Kolhapur	933	937	932	931	932	930	939	941	938
Sangli	937	944	936	935	941	935	943	947	941

Source: Census of India 2001, computed from soft copy of Table F-6: Number of Women and Ever Married Women by present Age, Religious Community and Number of Surviving Children by Sex and Table F-2: Number of Women and Ever Married Women by present Age, Parity, Religious Community and Total Number of Children Ever Born by Sex