

عنوان مقاله:

Socio-Economic and Educational Changes of Muslim Minorities in Rural Area: a Sociological Study (With Special Reference to Davangere District, Karnataka)

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

The Indian constitution is committed to the equality of citizens and the responsibility of the state preserve protect and assure the rights of minorities in the matter of language, religion and culture, that is why our national leaders while forming the constitution, emphasized the doctrine of unity in diversity. The problems of minorities are worldwide and not limited to any region or country. We did not find any country who did not possess minorities. So the problems of minorities had its own structure and seriousness. For rural Muslim minorities / agriculture various business, problems of shelter are main elements. For Muslims education Government had many policies for example Government established Urdu schools. Thus communities with a relatively high literacy level have continued to improve over the years but the SCs/STs too have also benefited from affirmative action in indirect ways. Muslims, on the other hand, have not been able to respond to the challenge of improving their educational status. Consequently, their gap vis a vis the group labeled 'All Others' (with initially high literacy levels) has increased further, particularly since the ۱۹۸۰s On ۹ March ۲۰۰۵, the PMO had issued the Notification for constitution of the High Level Committee for preparation of Report on the Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India The Committee is an independent body of well-known experts drawn from the fields of Economics, Sociology Education, Demography, Public Administration, Development Planning and Programme Implementation

کلمات کلیدی:

Minorities, Muslim Population, Education, Development, Policies, Programmes, Sachar Committee Report

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