

REPORT

**SUBMITTED BEFORE THE
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**

**BY THE COMMITTEE UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF
PALOLI MOHAMMED KUTTY, THE MINISTER FOR
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT REGARDING
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
JUSTICE SACHAR COMMISSION REPORT
IN KERALA**

[Approved by the Government as per Order No.G.O.(Ms.) 148/08/GAD dated 6-5-2008]

The eleven member Committee formed by the Government of Kerala, for submitting proposals necessary for implementing the recommendations of Justice Rajindar Sachar Commission Report in Kerala, is submitting the report prepared on the basis of the studies and data collections conducted during the last months of November, December and January for the consideration of the Government of Kerala.

There were about 4000 proposals in the 398 representations received during the sittings conducted in the fourteen districts. On codification of similar nature, after avoiding the repetitions therein, the committee found seventy seven problems as concrete. On the basis of the nature of subjects depended on in the Sachar Commission Report, those problems are discussed in this Report in eight parts.

Of them, there are problems which are to be considered with utmost importance and on a long time basis. Herein, the ten problems which are to be considered with utmost importance are given separately in the Ninth part of the Report.

(Sd.)

PALOLI MOHAMMED KUTTY,

Minister for Local Self Government

Chairman,

Sachar Commission Report Study Committee.

Thiruvananthapuram

21.2.2008.

CONTENTS

		Page
Preface	..	V
Muslims in India	..	1
Muslims in Kerala	..	2-5
General Education	..	5-12
Social Security	..	13-15
Educational-Employment Reservation	..	15-20
Employment and Economic Growth	..	20-22
Attainment of Efficiency	..	22-23
Scholarship	..	23
Infrastructure Facilities	..	24
Wakf	..	24-25
Administrative Procedures	..	25-27
Appendices	..	28-33

PREFACE

On 9th March, 2005 the Government of India had engaged a seven member committee under the leadership of Justice Rajindar Sachar for submitting a Report to the Central Government on the Muslim Community in India by collecting the statistics and the status in the educational-social and economic sectors by objective analysis. The Central Government have undertaken such a mission as part of an attempt to find out the infirmities suffered by the Muslim community in this field and to find out solutions to these infirmities through creative intervention. As a result of an intensive effort for a period of almost one and a half years, a detailed and comprehensive report prepared by the High Level Committee under the leadership of Justice Sachar was placed before the parliament on 30th November, 2006. The Sachar Report has recorded that the Muslim appeasement is a coloured myth and moreover that they are becoming the most backward community in the developmental path. In the light of the Sachar Committee Report, most of the national political movements have demanded to take steps for the redressal of Muslim backwardness. In this matter, the Left Democratic Front Government in Kerala have initiated exemplary steps. For submitting suggestions regarding the implementation of the Sachar Committee Report in Kerala, as per an order issued on 15th October, 2007, the Government of Kerala have engaged a Committee with Shri Paloli Mohammed Kutty (Minister for Local Self Government) as Chairman and the following persons as members:

Shri.T.K.Hamza(M.P), Shri K.E. Ismail(M.P), Shri A.A.Azeez(M.L.A), Dr.K.T.Jaleel.(M.L.A),Shri.T.K.Wilson, Dr.Fazal Gafoor, Shri.O.Abdurahman, Dr.Hussain Randathani, Shri C. Ahammed Kunhu, Shri.Kadakkal Abdul Azeez Moulavi.

THE MUSLIMS IN INDIA HIGHLIGHTED IN THE SACHAR REPORT

The real status of the Indian Muslims as revealed in the Sachar Report, the following deserve special attention:

1. In one-third of the villages concentrated with Muslim population, there are no kind of educational institutions.
2. There is insufficiency in the field of health care in the villages concentrated with Muslim population. No treatment facilities are available in 40% of such villages.
3. The infrastructure facilities are quite inadequate in the Muslim areas. This severely affects the attainment of basic needs such as education, Public health, transportation etc.
4. In the standard of living, the Muslims stand above the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and almost equal to other backward communities in Hindus. In the matter of water, electricity, modern fuels, etc. Muslims are backward to Hindus in general.
5. When compared to other religious categories there exists poverty among Muslims in large scale. The condition of Muslims is improving only slightly than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
6. In the employees, in Government- Public Sector, Muslims are only in small proportion. Besides that they are concentrated mostly in lower level posts. The average income of a Muslim employee is lower than that of an employee of other socio- religious category.
7. As per the national level data, while the Backward Hindus are realities experiencing deprivation, the Muslims are in total far behind than the Hindu Backwards.

There are two realities to be recognised by any individual who is having true loyalty to Nation. First, the meaningful existence of democracy is textured with social justice. Second, if a majority of the population is deprived of the fruits of development, then the progress of the country itself will be in danger. Due to these reasons, the problem of the Muslims is to be recognised as a national problem.

MUSLIMS IN KERALA

Kerala stands apart in minority reservation, by giving reservation benefits to Muslims also, which is a backward-minority community. The demand for reservation from the Communities having low-representation had been recognised in 1936 itself in the erstwhile princely States of Travancore and Kochi. It is this reservation which has been prevailing in Kerala for years, has given some sort of relief to the backward depressed people.

Even though the Muslim backwardness in Kerala is different from that of in other States in India, in details and in circumstances, the Sachar committee has found in various sectors that it is a glaring reality on social justice. Even though Kerala stands apart from other States on account of political awareness, the progressive character inherited by renaissance movements, the availability of infrastructure facilities and the common advancement achieved in the health-education sectors by the Keralites, the reality is that the Muslims in Kerala stand far behind than the other Communities in the social, economic and educational fields.

The standard of education of a community is one of the prime criterion for its status in the society. The mode of acquisition of education and skill among the various social categories in Kerala indicates the progress among all the categories. There is a substantial increase in the percentage of literacy. The differences prevailed in general literacy rate has been decreased gradually. But still there exists differences in the level of acquisition of education. The standard of education of the Keralite Muslims stands too low to that of Christians and the castes those stood in the prime position in the traditional caste series.

Population-Kerala		
		<i>Percentage</i>
Kerala	3,18,41,374	
Hindu	1,78,83,449	56.16
Muslim	78,63,842	24.70
Christian	60,57,427	19.02
Others	36,656	0.12

(Source- Census of 2001)

The activities of the people in the age group of 18-25 in various religious communities (in percentage)

<i>Community</i>	<i>In College</i>	<i>Other Studies</i>	<i>Total Study</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>
	(1)	(2)	(1+2)		
Hindu	18.7	9.9	28.6	32.3	39.1
Forward Hindu	28.1	11.6	39.7	24.1	36.3
Backward Hindu	16.7	10.2	26.9	33.0	40.2
Scheduled Caste	10.3	6.6	16.9	42.2	40.9
Scheduled Tribe	11.8	5.9	17.7	37.3	45.1
Muslim	8.1	6.2	14.3	30.5	55.2
Christian	20.5	14.9	35.4	32.7	31.9

(Source: Kerala Padanam—Kerala Sasthra Sahithya Parishath page-75)

The landless in religion wise

<i>Religious category</i>	<i>Landless (%)</i>
Hindu	37.2
Muslim	37.8
Christian	3

(Source: National Sample Survey—2001/55th round)

Employment Participation in various sectors on religion basis

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Total (%)</i>	<i>Farmers</i>	<i>Agricultural Worker</i>	<i>College Industry</i>	<i>Other Employment</i>
Hindu	35.72	1.96%	6.55%	1.50%	25.71%
Muslim	23.25	1.41%	2.74%	0.62%	18.48%
Christian	33.91	4.33%	3.81%	0.86%	24.91%

(Source: Sachar Committee Report)

The proportion of workers employed in the production field and Trade/ commercial field among various categories (2004-05)

<i>Serial No</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Trade</i>
1	Forward Hindu	14.3	11.4
2	Backward Hindu	22.1	9.8
3	Scheduled Caste/Tribe	12.0	2.2
4	Muslim	9.2	27.1

(Source: Sachar Committee Report)

Poverty among various categories [on Head Count Ratio (H.C.R)]	
Category	H.C.R (%)
Scheduled Caste	38.00
Scheduled Tribe	38.7
Muslim	28.7
Hindu	22.6
Christian	4.0

(Source: Kerala Padanam, Kerala Sasthra Sahithya Parishath)

In accordance with the schedule added as appendix, the Committee visited the various districts in the State and received representations. Various Muslim religious social-political-cultural organisations as well as the secular organisations in Kerala had participated in these sittings with deep interest. The sittings, attended by Muslims and non Muslim personals

was indicative of the increasing interest of the Muslims in the national developmental process. The Organisations which were listed in the Appendix have participated in all the district level sittings and submitted with curiosity the representations containing suggestions.

Various scholars, researchers, thinkers and Organisations have helped us in preparing this report containing the recommendations. Among them, the help given by Prof. K.M.Bahauddin, former Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University and Dr. K.K. Usman Aluva are noteworthy.

We submit the following suggestions after having examined the available representations and studies.

1. General Education

Justice Rajindar Sachar Commission set up for studying and suggesting redressal measures on the backwardness of Muslim community in India, have given top priority to the problems faced by the Muslims in the field of education. The occupational and economic backwardness have relation with the approaches being adopted by the previous generations in the general education field. Though illiteracy is an important subject among the other backward classes, Muslims are not coming under that category. All Muslims are literate. In connection with the religious education they are skilled beyond mere literacy in Arabic language. But proper emphasis has not been given previously in attaining general education related to living conditions. There occurred drastic changes in this attitude now. Realising the necessity of General Education, Muslims are becoming in communion with it. The Muslims in Kerala had already been deviated from this general condition. However, sanctioning of educational institutions for Muslim Community was not given proper consideration taking into account their backwardness and population even at the time of sanctioning Self-Financed Institutions abundantly. Now-a-days in Kerala there are various Organisations which are providing opportunity for general education. In the existing circumstances in Kerala the subject of educational backwardness dealt with by the Sachar Commission is deserving serious examination.

1. No chance is getting for education including primary education in the coastal and hilly areas of Kerala due to the lack of sufficient educational institutions. Primary Schools, High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools should be started in such Muslim concentrated areas by conducting detailed study. The principle that one Primary School in one Ward, one High School in one Panchayath, which has been generally implemented in Kerala should be implemented in such areas also. The High Schools in which there is no Higher Secondary course the same should also be started there. The newly started High Schools should also be gradually upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools. Additional Degree courses and more batches should be sanctioned in the existing colleges.
2. In the linguistic minority areas which are the boundaries lying near to the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, efficient teachers suitable to such place should be appointed.
3. The main reason for the pathetic backwardness of the Muslim girls in the field of higher studies is the lack of educational infrastructure with hostel facilities. The main reason for the stoppage of education of the Muslim girls at High School level are due to the problem of time and journey problems. Only by solving this problem, the educational backwardness of the Muslim girls can be remedied. Hence educational institutions with hostel facilities should be started for Muslim girls. Azad Foundation and other possibilities of similar nature may be utilised in this matter. Immediate and intensive activities should be done in this matter.
4. In the employment field, the role of Muslim woman is very pitiable. The reason for this is the lack of work experience and technical-educational facilities. Without changing this backwardness in the employment sector, it is not possible to ensure the family security and to eradicate poverty from the houses of Muslims. Separate institutions should be established enabling the Muslim girls to obtain opportunity for job-oriented courses and training after the acquisition of High School-Higher Secondary Education. Emphasis should be given to institutions connected with handiworks.
5. Various Institutions are functioning as part of informal educational programmes. If they are converted into job oriented training centers, the possibilities of locally useful small scale products and service faculties can be increased. In Muslim concentrated areas such informal educational centres should be made functional.

6. The functions entrusted with each District and in the existing education districts and sub-districts are fixed not on the basis of performing the functions bestowed on it properly and not on reasonable norms. As part of adopting remedial measures for the inadequacy of educational institutions, regulation of administrative establishments are also inevitable. Re-constitution of education districts and sub-districts should be made by taking into account the number of students, schools and variations in the land areas. Besides this, Text Book Depot should be started near by to all education district offices.
7. In view of promoting education, in certain areas of the State food, clothing, study materials etc. are being made available to the children of fishermen in coastal areas. These promotions which are to be made available by such entire children in the State are not being made available by the children of fishermen in the northern Districts due to the insufficiencies in the administrative systems. This inequality should be redressed. Food, clothing, study materials etc. should be made available free of cost to the children of entire fishermen in the State. In this matter, the method being continued in Kollam and Chavara areas is to be implemented urgently in other parts also.
8. The Aligarh Muslim University, which is old and maintaining high standard at National level, is a reputed institution which had already been chosen by the Muslims in Kerala for their higher studies. The Muslim scholars and academicians in Kerala have deep relationship with Aligarh Muslim University. A centre of the Aligarh Muslim University which has been standing in the higher education field, with timely reforms, should be started in Kerala. Steps necessary for the same should be taken urgently.
9. In the case of Arts and Science Colleges there is considerable difference between Thiruvananthapuram-Kochi areas and erstwhile Malabar areas. This affects the higher education of Muslim youths widely. In recent decades this state of imbalance has been adversely affecting Kerala also. After conducting studies in the area which are part of erstwhile Malabar and in such other necessary places Arts and Science Colleges should be established and new courses and additional batches have to be started in the existing colleges.

10. After Hindi, Urdu is the commonly used language in the North-Indian States. In the trade relations with North-Indian States now-a-days, in South Indian-States also, the numbers of persons who are taking interest in the study of Urdu Language have been increased. The skill in Urdu language can be utilised for the self-acquisition of employment opportunities in Gulf countries. On this basis, in Kerala also the study of Urdu Language and giving encouragement for the same are pertinent matters. But the honorarium, which was given to the Urdu language teachers by the National Urdu Language Promotion Council under the Ministry of Human Resources development Department, had been stopped for several years. The monthly honorarium at the rate of Rs.500 should be revised timely and the Urdu Language Promotion Programme should be continued by sanctioning, including the amount payable after 2003-2004. Necessary steps required for this should be taken immediately. A Special Officer for the supervision of Urdu language study should be appointed in the Directorate of Education.
11. As existing, at present, in Malappuram, Kozhikode and Palakkad Districts, posts of I.M.A, I.M.E. for the special supervision in the educational matters of Muslim girls should be sanctioned in Kannur, Wayanad, Kollam and Ernakulam Districts also.
12. The Muslims in Kerala also had actively participated in the social reform activities and in the freedom struggle movements in the forefront along with other categories of people. In the fight against imperialism the part shouldered by the Muslims are historic realities. Lessons regarding this kind of historic realities and liberals who had given leadership in the exemplary activities in the fields of social reform and educational sectors should be included in the text books. Modern type of recordings and activities necessary for the propaganda regarding such kind of historic facts should be organised. Institutions like Moieen Kutty Vaidyar Memorial in Kondotti should be strengthened and financial assistance required for their activities should be granted. In South Kerala, institutions of similar nature in the names of Vakkom Maulavi etc. should be constituted and steps for the promotion of history should be taken. Famous Mappilai songs and other folk Mappilai art forms should be protected and fostered. For this festivals and awards should be arranged.

13. As a result of the reforms made during the last ten years, the Plus Two course being the pre-stage for Degree education has already become part of school education like the national mode. In Kerala, at present, this field is being handled by the Government and the Aided Schools. There should be at least one High School in one Panchayat is a principle that was approved in Kerala years back. The plus Two courses, now which have already been formed part of school education, should be started in all such existing High Schools. The admission of students to these High Schools should be made fully by observing the reservation principles.
14. Trainings should be organised in accordance with timely changes taking place in the service-employment sectors. By the arrangement of such effective trainings the same will pave way for the possibility of seeking employment to a major part of the people belonging to lower categories. Focusing on Higher Secondary Schools vacation courses and possible awareness camps which enable training in service, small-scale employment having local importance, should be organised.

14

15. In the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme there are some education promoting factors. The benefit of such factors promoting professional higher studies are to be made available to all deserving Muslim students in Kerala should be ensured. Steps should be taken to make available these benefits to the beneficiaries without delay.
16. Attraction towards C.B.S.E Schools was a tendency that emerged in Kerala in the nineties. The liberal policies followed by the Central Government in granting recognition to C.B.S.E. Schools was also an encouraging factor to this. As a result of this a number of C.B.S.E Schools had been emerged threatening the existence of general education institutions functioning in various parts of the State for decades. The situation that no lawful recognition are inevitable to start the functioning of such schools also resulted in the increase in number of such institutions. It is a reality that such various institutions are functioning here and many students are studying there up to Plus Two courses by opting English as the medium of instruction. There is a strong complaint that in the past years there had been discrimination in granting No Objection Certificate by the State Government, to such Schools under the pretext of reasons other than education. By taking into account the fact that such Schools are a reality, No Objection Certificate should be granted to such unaided C.B.S.E Schools functioning lawfully in Kerala by the Education Department.

17. Now-a-days in Kerala, especially in Malabar areas, there are no colleges, courses and sufficient seats available so as to enable the Muslim students to continue their education after the completion of Plus Two course. It is a main reason for the Muslim youths to deviate to other fields at the younger age without trying for higher studies. As a remedial measure for this new courses and batches should be started in Colleges under the Muslim Managements and in the Government/Aided Colleges in Muslim concentrated areas.
18. There are Districts in Kerala like Kottayam, Alappuzha and Kasargode which do not even have a college connected with Muslim community. Similarly there exists a situation that there is not even a High School in the Muppainadu Panchayat in Wayanad District. Urgent steps are needed to solve these problems. Reservation in Professional Courses in the un-aided sector is a controversial issue. The responsibility of the Government and the society for ensuring social justice, is a problem too difficult to solve before this issue. The interpretations of the Judiciary are also not in favour of community interest. At the time of granting of recognition to Un-aided Professional Courses and institutions it was later seen that there were naked violations in the promises made to the community: Owing to this, financially unsound backward students are being retreated from Professional Courses of the Un-aided institutions. By this a large section of the people are kept away whose service are being expected to obtain to the country itself after their study. Therefore, reservation should be implemented in the Un-aided Professional Courses also. The efforts and steps necessary for this should be continued.
19. In Kerala, Aided Education Institutions should be sanctioned to the Muslim Organisations functioning in the lawful manner and to the societies functioning in accordance with the Co-operative Societies Act. In the meantime, it has been proved that these institutions are functioning by ensuring social justice. In the admission of students by entering into clear agreements with them, social justice and reservation principles should be followed.
20. Today's most competition based circumstances; it is a difficult task to utilize the employment opportunities that arose in foreign countries. Those who are well equipped with language skill, expertise and individual nobility alone are able to get employment in foreign countries. Finishing courses suitable to this should be conducted for the younger generation so as to make them capable of participating in such type of competitions. In continuation of academic courses, finishing courses should be started in colleges.

21. There was an instruction from the Union Government to start ITIs with Urdu language as the medium of instruction. Due to the absence of discussions no steps had been taken in Kerala in this matter. Though language is not an essential factor for the Professional Courses like ITI, language skill in Urdu is also more desirable in seeking employment in other States and in Gulf Countries. Taking into account of all these factors, steps should be taken to start Urdu ITIs wherever possible.
22. To understand about the day-today matters regarding the education-employment opportunities there are so many limitations for the ordinary Muslim students and their parents. Regarding the functioning of the institutions in the State, their courses and the time limit for the submission of application etc. necessary propaganda in the news medias and employment oriented publications should be given in due course. Departments like PRD should conduct effective steps in this matter.
23. The Muslim representation in the higher posts in Government Service, in public sector undertakings and in the banking sector are at the back. Lack of necessary training and the backwardness in personality development are some of the reasons for this. For rectifying this, necessary training should be imparted. To overcome the existing pathetic backward condition training programmes of emergent nature should be organized urgently by taking urgent steps by the Government. The said system should come to force at least in the Muslim concentrated seven districts in Kerala. In order to achieve this, the matter may be entrusted with the Muslim Management Colleges which have adequate infrastructure facilities. For this Government should sanction an amount of Rupees fifty lakhs per year as grant.
24. Today Arabic language is a world language. Lakhs of Malayalees are working in the Middle East countries. For continuing their education, distant education centres of the Universities in Kerala should be started in the Gulf Countries. Moreover, S.S.L.C. A-level examinations Centres should be started in Gulf Countries. An Arabic University should be started in Kerala and necessary encouragement should be given in Language-History subjects by bringing Urdu and various foreign languages under the purview of the said University.

25. The implementation of the programmes as such suggested by the Sachar Committee and the Central Government for the renovation of Madrassa education is not workable in Kerala. There are numerous Madrasas in Kerala having preparations necessary for arranging all infrastructure facilities with scope for upgradation. These institutions are in the meantime co-operating with these plans at present. Such endeavours are to be encouraged and the opportunities of studying shall be utilized. Along with this, steps should be intensified to get the grant formulated by the Central Government for the protection of Madrassa education system without delay to the deserving Madrasas in Kerala.
26. Madrasa teachers are the main link of religious education through Madrasa. In Kerala around one lakh fifty thousand persons are engaged in this job. The salary and other amenities to the Madrassa teachers are given with the full support from the Muslim community. The madrasa teachers are getting only a nominal remuneration from the Madrasas. Therefore their standard of living is too backward. Their Old age is very pathetic. In Kerala welfare schemes and social security programmes have been introduced for numerous categories. Madrasa teachers are also a category that should be considered among them. Pension scheme should be implemented to the Madrasa teachers by formulating welfare scheme through financial co-operation of teachers, Madrasa Committees who are employers, Government and Wakf Board. A Welfare Fund Board should be constituted by the Government and for the initial functioning of the same Government may provide a grant of one crore rupees. For recurring expenditure an amount of not less than one crore should be given as grant every year. The monthly contribution of teacher-management shall not exceed fifty rupees.
27. Protection, giving of education, imparting and pointing out the path for livelihood to the orphans is an important service. In Kerala there are many institutions which are providing care to the orphan Muslim children. The main income for that are the alms from the kind hearts. Government aids are also being received. The rates that were fixed years back are now existing. The Government grant to the orphanages should be enhanced to 250 rupees by making timely modification and an yearly enhancement of rupees 25 should also be allowed.

II. Social Security

Social security exists depending upon various factors. The social circumstances in the surroundings of living, dwelling houses and the essential amenities in them, favourable conditions of the environment-nature related factors, unity and peaceful atmosphere among religion-caste categories and financial security useful to satisfy the requirements of life etc. are some among them. In the matter of unity among religion-caste categories which poses threat to the social security in India, a better situation exists in Kerala than in the other States. But it is not possible to say that it is completely safe. In situations when problems are emerged vigilant steps are being taken to control it and to maintain peaceful atmosphere. Kerala has a prominent place in that matter. Kerala is a place which maintains the co-existence and the resultant good relationship properly. As a result of this good attitudes and activities are being maintained in the life style, in the matter of maintenance of health and in social awareness.

The dwelling houses and the connected facilities of the backward persons in Muslims of Kerala have not reached a better position. Likewise the Muslim populations who are compelled to live struggling against the hostile environment-nature related factors are not at all less. The condition of those who are living by fishing in coastal areas and by working in hilly areas and in plantation sectors are very pathetic. In order to solve the insecurity faced by them, steps based on personal-family relations alone are not sufficient. For the fruitfulness of such steps taken, official and centralised steps are inevitable. To solve these problems it is necessary to take the following steps:

1. The dwelling houses and connected facilities of Muslim workers in the coastal hilly, plantation sectors are totally inadequate. Many of them do not have houses of permanent nature for surviving the weather and natural calamities. Necessary steps should be taken to construct and give new houses to the needy persons and rehabilitation houses to those who are living in huts in pathetic condition. In the dwelling house construction projects formulated by the Central-State Governments priority should be given to the backward Muslim families of that area.

2. Drinking water problem of those who are living in the coastal areas, in connection with fishing, is too severe. This problem can be solved only if the drinking water is distributed through public system. Vypin area in Ernakulam district is one of the areas of severe experience of this problem. There are numerous places of similar nature in Kerala. By specially identifying such areas, and for the introduction of healthy and permanent nature of drinking water distribution projects utmost consideration should be given.
3. In the matter of per capita land possession the general conditions in Kerala is far back from the other States. In that the condition of Muslims are more pathetic. To the landless people the recent excessive hike in the price of inhabitable land is a frightening one. In Kerala, there are sections of Muslim population who themselves do not have the capacity to construct dwelling houses by purchasing land at higher price. Deserving consideration should be given to the Muslim families coming below the poverty line in the inhabitable land distribution and excess land distribution programmes conducted by the Local-Self Government institutions.
4. In the background of dispute connected with educational institutions, a criticism has been raised before the court that the Muslims and Christians of Kerala are not minorities. Even if this criticism has neither come under the consideration of court nor a decision of the court on this disputed matter has been made on this criticism came officially, the minorities are viewing this with apprehension. Hence this matter should be considered as irrelevant and casual should be taken not to repeat that and not to use it in the forums like Courts.
5. Kerala is a State which perpetuates a good religious harmony and social integrity. On all the times when experiences unsuitable to this arises from other parts of India, we can see that the people of Kerala are defending it with determination. This situation should have to be encouraged more and more. By taking initiatives by the Local Self Government Institutions a harmonious convention should be conducted by those institutions at least once in a year by the whole people who are coming under their purview.

6. Financial stability of family is directly related with security. Therefore steps are needed to solve the financial backwardness of the Muslim families. The Backward Welfare Corporation established with this objective should give due consideration to the financially backward Muslim families at the time of granting loans by them. In this matter a scheme similar to that of the one implemented by the Bengal Government recently shall be tried to be implemented in Kerala also.
7. The existing slums in the urban areas and in some special centres of coastal areas are the centres of misery and procreation centres of contagious diseases. The slums of the cities and the coastal areas of Vizhinjam, Poovar, Payyanackal, Maradu, Ponnani etc. are demanding utmost consideration. In the slum development programmes priority should be given for development and for rehabilitation for solving these issues.
8. Deliberate attempts are being widely made to picturise Muslim community as treacherous and that they are terrorists and violators of peace. We can see the Keralites version of a new phenomenon called by the social scientists after 1991 as Islamofobia. The hands of the imperialist powers stand firmly behind this propaganda. This dangerous propaganda should be checked. Steps to prevent the media propaganda against Muslims are essential. To prevent animosity creating speeches and articles, etc. should be made possible through legislation. All religious categories should get protection. Moreover, believing in such propaganda, caution should come from official level for not repeating persecutuion of innocents by police on the suspicion that they are terrorists.

III. Educational- Employment Reservation.

There are classes of people, in different palces in India, who were pushed backward from the main stream of the society to the outskirts on social and historical reasons and that as they cannot expect release from the iron fists of dominant powers. This situation has centuries old in India. With the differences in caste– relegion-place-language this backwardness still exists. The constitution adopted by the independent India has initiated efforts to change this condition. As a result of that, reservation in the field of education and employment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were recognized as Constitutional Right. Reservation to the Minority communities belonging to different categories were moved through administrative procedures.

The constitution of Mandal Commission, its report, the experience and the political stands in its implementation are the recent subjects at national level. Before this, in contrary to this national scenario, Kerala was the place that took efforts for ensuring social justice to the backward categories and for lifting them to the main stream of the society. The provisions for reservation were implemented in Kerala well in advance that the matter of reservation in employment to the minority categories in Government service were become a thought worthy subject in many States at National level. An evaluation had been made at several stages on the various experiences created on the implementation for reservation. Among them the last was the study conducted and the suggestions put forth by Justice Narendran Commission. The reservation problems of minority categories including Muslims in Kerala Government service and in Government controlled institutions, the National situation after the implementation of Mandal Commission Report, Justice Narendran Commission Report and the raised issues in connection with the action taken upon it are relevant. An objective evaluation of the social changes and the merits caused by the communal harmony that have been existing for years are to be evaluated at the time when we will think about how the recommendations of the Sachar Commission Report are to be implemented in Kerala. It is evaluated that emotional floating attitude has no relevance and that the social realities and practical probabilities have relevance. Based on this vision the following recommendations are put forth after examining the suggestions received before the committee.

1. On the basis of Justice Narendran Commission Report the suggestion and the demand that the reservation loss caused to the minority categories including the Muslims should be compensated with, is relevant. Therefore, steps are needed to solve this problem. (In this matter, the legal obstruction beyond State's jurisdiction is to be seen. Along with this, the argument that there is no kind of reservation loss has no meaning. In Kerala maximum reservation had been implemented well in advance. Hence the suggestion that special recruitment is needed for compensating reservation loss can be made practicable in Kerala is a matter which requires inevitable scrutiny. Hence it is directed that exchange of views and discussions should be conducted with all the concerned persons as to how the practicability for this can be found out. A high Level committee is to be constituted for this and the Committee should submit its recommendations within six months. The job seekers have the apprehension that in

certain lists there would happen reservation losses in small rate due to the unit system followed by PSC for keeping the reservation principle. There exists the complaint that in the appointments through PSC the meritorious candidates are being appointed against the reservation category, and thereby the backward categories are not getting the eligible lawful reservation. As a solution for this, half of each lists should be treated as merit and their appointment position be fixed in odd numbers like 1,3,5 etc., and based on that, appointment should be given to the merit candidates in odd numbers and to the reservation candidates in the even numbers. For appointment of this kind if any candidate belonging to backward category had given appointment against reserved quota when his turn of appointment in the merit position comes, the next rank holder of the same community should be given appointment on that place. If this guideline is followed, the direction contained in rule 14 B of the KS & SSR can be implemented with its dignity.

2. While efforts are being made to find out a permanent solution to solve the reservation loss as pointed out by Narendran Commission posts are lying vacant due to the absence of appointment. This affects the service adversely to a greater extent. As a result of the happening of timely promotion, the vacancies in the entry cadre are also increasing considerably. But it is not possible to do special recruitment to these posts. At the same time, if vacancies have already been reported to PSC for appointment by the appointing authorities then there are restrictions in making appointments on temporary basis. Seldom this is creating administrative and service related crisis. Taking into account these circumstances and by finding out the categories where reservation loss occurred and then by observing the limit in the number, the Government should give special sanction to make appointment on temporary basis through Employment Exchange from the members of the concerned communities in order to prevent this number loss to the related communities and to avoid service crisis. For this the appointment conditions through the Employment Exchange should strictly be observed.
3. The Muslim population in Kerala is approximately more than 26 percentage. But in the Kerala Government Services, the Muslim representation is merely 11 percentage only. By appointing a High Power Committee under the leadership of a retired High Court

Judge, the reservation quota entitled to get by each categories of communities should be re-determined and precautions, not to happen reservation loss further, should be taken compulsorily so as to remove this imbalance which is in full contradiction no natural justice. For this, on the completion of appointments from each list, the PSC should publish complete details regarding the total appointments made from such lists on the basis of merit and on the basis of reservation of communities so as to bring the same to the notice of the public. It should be ensured that the existing direction will be strictly observed that the appointment regarding reservation details of candidates will be recorded in the service records. If this is done then there will not be any difficulty to collect the clear details at any time regarding appointments. Owing to the vacancies of teachers in Arabic, Urdu and Sanskrit languages and other categories of similar nature for years, consequent to the absence of applicants and P.S.C list, there exists a great crisis in the field of teaching. This has created a situation which prejudicially affects the general education sector. To such vacancies temporary appointments should urgently be made.

4. There exists an apprehension that reservation principle is not fully maintained in the appointments to public sector institutions, Universities and quasi Government institutions. That ought to be observed. An exact evaluation of the reservation principles through P.S.C regarding appointments in the Universities is thought worthy.
5. Reservation principle should also be observed in temporary appointments, on contract basis and on daily wages basis. There is no justification for the full avoidance of eligible reservation categories in such appointments on the ground of emergent nature and practical difficulties. Interest of favoritism is the basis of that. Steps should be taken to change this condition.
6. The appointments to the subordinate judiciary wings and the non- judicial wings of the Judicial Institutions should be made through the PSC itself. This method which has been changed in the meantime is to be re-established as existed earlier.
7. Muslim representation should be ensured in the Interview Boards that will be formed from time to time, for the appointments in Public Sector Banks, Co-operative Banks and Public Sector Institutions.

8. 50% of the marks earned in the qualifying examination and 50% of the marks acquired in the entrance examination should be considered for admission to Professional Courses. The negative marking system in the Entrance Examination should be removed at once. It is not just and fair to reduce the mark obtained for a correct answer by an incorrect answer of another question.
9. The opinion that appointment of teachers in Aided Schools are to be made through the PSC, is now stronger than the previous periods. The existing social realities in the State are to be considered in this issue. The opinion that, the condition that salary is from Government and the appointment is by the Management is improper, is getting more strengthened. Reservation Principle is to be observed in Aided Educational Institutions also. This matter is to be considered seriously.
10. In the qualification norms for the PSC appointments a reduction of ten percent of marks in the minimum marks should be given to the minority categories. Thus the problem that there were no sufficient applicants for many posts can be solved to a larger extent.
11. In the Educational Institutions that have got minority status, in the admission of students, 50 percentage of seats are to be given to those students who are belonging to the same community.
12. As pointed out in the Ranganathan Mishra Commission Report, the reservation consideration got to the converted Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories should be continued to those belonging to all religious categories. (Ranganathan Commission Report, Chapter 16.3.6)
13. The State Government should recommend to the Central Government to maintain reservation properly in the appointments to the Military Service Sectors.
14. The Muslim representation in the Administrative Cadre and in the higher posts in Government is very low. This reduction should be remedied by imparting special coaching and by giving reservation in promotions.
15. The High Power Committee declared to be constituted for the evaluation of minorities protection should start its function immediately.

16. The system of determining high cut-of mark in written examinations should be re-regularized. Necessary steps should be taken for limiting 20 percent of marks of the written examination in personal interview.
17. The Islam believers, and the Dakhni, Kutch and Memen categories who are following Muslim customary rites are permanently settled in Kerala for generations back. Their percentage is very low in the Muslim population in Kerala. But these categories are not consideration for reservation benefits. Orders may be issued by including these categories, who are permanently settled in Kerala, along with Muslim reservation claimants.
18. The reservation status in the Central Public Sector Institutions including the Railways should be inspected and request may be made to the Central Government to take steps to preserve reservation fully in these fields.
19. Necessary steps should be taken to maintain the reservation which will be lost if Cochin University is upgraded to A.I.S.T. Status and to implement reservation in the Central Higher Educational Institutions.
20. In the admission to Medical and Engineering Colleges, in the present mode of giving admission by taking each college as one unit, there are complaints that the students who are eligible to get admission in the merit seats are given admission in the reservation seats. As a solution for this, after completing the merit admission and reservation admission, students themselves may be given the right to choose in which college they have to study in accordance with their rank and interest.

IV. Employment and Economic Growth

At the time of thinking a solution for the social and economic backwardness of Muslim Community, the existing employment relations of this category is the prime subject. The majority of Muslims in India are earning their livelihood by doing trade in connection with the most lowest strata of business field at national level. The dream of permanent employment is a rare existing matter. The dealers in them are living as nomadic traders, street sellers and seasonal traders. These people are widely facing the unstability in these trades, the attacks in

the riotous atmosphere, and the complete destruction due to this. In these situations, there are experiences in different parts of India in different phases they become poor and helpless due to the destruction of all their savings earned up to that time. This situation is not acquainted to by the Muslims in Kerala is a fact which gives a soothing relief.

As different from other States the employment and its stability attained by the Muslims in Kerala in accordance with their education is the prime requirement. As a part of Globalisation, the unstable nature and the labour contract methods which are happening in the employment sector affect the Kerala Muslims also. In the last three decades, in the employment opportunities arised in the Gulf sector, the Keralites who got job opportunities at lower level jobs a considerable category are the Muslims. The financial gain attained through this had led to a little bit upliftment of the Muslims in Kerala from the other categories. This gain has not been experienced in the whole State. This change was happened by concentrating in certain areas. That possibility is also now facing a high threat. The expulsion from employments in Gulf sector is increasing considerably. The increase in number of the gulf returnees is becoming one of the general problems of Kerala. As part of land reform procedures, the holder of agricultural land got the opportunity of getting ownership over the said land. As a result of this the Muslims who were the tenants and leaseholders of the Landlords in the Malabar sector got the possession of the agricultural land. On this land by cultivating permanent crops like coconut tree, arecanut tree, etc. they were able to maintain a comparatively better standard of living. But as a result of liberalisation, the import of agricultural products had already been led such farmers into misery. The Muslim Communities are also not free from such problems which had commonly affected Kerala. In addition to these general problems, the following matters should be considered by giving special attention.

1. There are complaints that hindrances are there in availing loans from financial institutions for agriculture and self-employment endeavors. The complaint that the Muslim concentrated areas are kept away from the loan policy under the pretext of Red Zone separation is to be made a subject of examination.

2. The Welfare Fund Board and its functioning declared by aiming at the welfare of the non-residents should be commenced urgently. The functioning of the existing NORKA-ROOTS is to be strengthened. It has to be extended to the districts also. Create awareness among the people with regard to the existing welfare plans and schemes. Rehabilitation programmes for the non-residents have to be formulated. The Gulf journey problems have to be solved.
3. In the Police Force and in the Intelligence Department the Muslims should be given representation in proportionate to the population.
4. More Muslim women participation should be given in the poverty eradication programmes and in the small scale production enterprises conducted by the Kudumbasree in the State. Efforts should be made to utilise the religion-community organization connections and the facilities in this matter.
5. The existing family income ceiling for calculating creamy layer, should be enhanced from two and a half lakhs to five lakh. The Government should take necessary steps required for this.
6. The appointment proceedings should be taken by adopting the teaching posts in the University totally as a single unit.

V. Attainment of Efficiency

In the highly competitive circumstances severe difficulties are felt to seek employment, to maintain it and to ensure position in the Society. Each one ought to have along with deep knowledge in educational matters have a high standard of communication skill. Along with that everyone should be able to understand speedily the living circumstances which are undergoing changes day by day and to realise how it will affect them and also be able to react to them. The Muslim women are far backward in this matter. In order to solve these problems the following matters are suggested.

1. The required personality development courses and trainings should be conducted. Since these are the common problem of the people of backward classes these systems should be arranged through Government machinery. Along with this, to attain more skill, to those who are engaged at present in employment fields, by giving them opportunity for refresher training and the same should be utilised by them.

2. Such types of more programmes should be organised by concentrating the employment institutions and research training centres.
3. Training should be given in handidcraft works and in others concentrating the schools and opportunities should be made available to achieve skill in them.
4. As part of study tour programmes handicraft products production centres and industrial units have to be visited and to those who are showing more interest in it may be given more chances of contact.
5. Exhibitions have to conducted for formulating marketing chains for the marketing of ornamental products produced by utilising local resources, waste materials and others. The Kudumbasree system can be utilised for this.
6. In order to make competent in the P.S.C examinations and in other common examinations, new training centres have to started and the existing training centres are to be strengthened.

VI. Scholarship

The role of scholarship in promoting education is important. Scholarship help in improving the standard of education. In addition to that it can be utilized to advance the study programmes to those who are in financial stringency. Such kind of scholarships will be more useful to the majority of the Muslim students who are in backward condition. In Kerala in order to promote education of Muslim girls there have been existing for many years the yearly scholarship up to tenth standard.

As a part of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Pro-gramme, scholarship has been instituted this year for professional courses. New scholarships which are very beneficial to increase the high standard of education and its promotion have to be instituted and its number is to be increased. Different scholarships are endowed by individuals and Organizations who are interested in education. Steps have to be taken to give more propaganda and to inform the eligible persons regarding them.

1. In Kerala, educational scholarship has to be instituted newly to the Muslim girls. Scholarship has to be engaged to all those who are eligible for fee concession.
2. A Scholarship of Rs.12000 per year have to be instituted to the Muslim girls who are studying in Research Oriented Courses.
3. A Scholarship of Rs.2000 per year have to be instituted to the Muslim girls who are studying for Degree and P.G. Courses in Arts and Science Colleges.

VII. Infrastructure Facilities

In the Sachar Report, the Commission has suggested to take steps to improve the living conditions and to develop the infrastructure facilities which enables to develop the production fields and the service fields. While thinking about the developments of infrastructure facilities in the Muslim concentrated areas in Kerala, the following matters are deserving consideration:

1. Majority of the coastal fishermen in northern districts are Muslims. Programmes have to be formulated to construct suitable roads for transportation connecting the dwelling places of the fishermen in the coastal areas from Thrissur district up to and including Kozhikode District.
2. Suitable Plans have to be formulated to each areas for supplying pure drinking water instead of water having sour taste to coastal people.
3. The proposed Chamravattom Regulator- cum-Bridge work have to be started immediately and be completed in a war footing basis in order to slove together the drinking water problem, the agricultural problem and the transportation problem, which will be useful to the whole people of Thirur- Ponnani taluks where Muslim community have prominence and to make the coastal transportation between Kozhikode-Kochi more traversable and less expensive.
4. The transportation facilities have to be improved in the Muslim concentrated coastal areas. For this, Special Schemes have to be prepared and programmes have to be formulated by co-ordinating the Central assistances.

VIII. Wakf

The State Wakf Board is constituted as per the Central Wakf Act to supervise and to make opportunities for religious matters of the Muslims in India. As per that the State Wakf Board is functioning in accordance with the Rules framed by the State Government. It has to be ensured that the properties, after making Wakf, entrusted to the Board, with the interest of utilizing the properties for the welfare matters of the Muslims, are governed in the lawful manner. For this matter priority has been given in the Sachar Commission Report. The following matters have to be considered with utmost importance in connection with the Wakf activities.

1. Provide new guidelines for the maintenance and service of Wakf properties and to request to the Central Government to take steps to revise the Rules.
2. Required steps may be taken for the reclamation of the alienated Wakf properties
3. Update the Assets Register by conducting time bound survey with regard to the Wakf properties.
4. Constitute Wakf cadre for the efficient administration of the Wakf institutions.
5. Adopt new relief schemes and welfare measures through Wakf Board for the madaras teachers.
6. Provide financial assistance for the marriage of the daughters of the madarasa teachers and to grant housing loans through Wakf Board.
7. Utilise the Wakf properties for productive matters also.
8. Constitute Wakf Development Corporation.
9. Register all the Wakf institutions of Muslim community, all institutions annexed to the mosques et., in the Wakf Board. Dispose of the pending applications in the registration matters immediately.

IX. Administrative Procedures

For the speedy, easily accessible and transparent implementation of the matters referred and proposed in this report, an adequate administrative set-up is necessary. Kerala is the State which has not hitherto constituted a Department to give leadership for the welfare activities of the Minorities. This is

a necessity elevated for years. Now a-days the subjects relating to the welfare matters of the minority communities are apportioned in various Departments viz., SC/ST Development Department, Education Department, Revenue Department, Home Department and General Administration Department. This situation results in delay in the procedures. Therefore unification of these Departments are inevitable for fruitful measures. Administrative procedures based on the following matters relating to the welfare matters of the Minorities should be taken up immediately.

1. Constitute a Minority Welfare Department in the State Co-ordinate the similar matters, now dealt with in various Departments, to this Department. District level administrative centres of this should also be started.
2. Constitute Minority Welfare Cell in the State Secretariat prior to the formation of the Department as part of immediate steps to be taken to redress the Muslim backwardness.
3. Institute Welfare Fund and Pension to Madarasa teachers. For its preliminary work Government should provide one Crore rupees as grant.
4. Implement the proposals in the Sachar Committee Report expeditiously like the implementation of SC/ST schemes.
5. Implement the Minorities Package immediately in Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Ernakulam, Kollam and Alappuzha Districts also. The steps necessary for this should be enforced in consultation with the Central Government.
6. In the matter of scholarship to Muslim girl immediate attention should be given. Also allot sufficient fund for the same.
7. Immediate attention should be given in the matters relating to Educational Institutions.
8. In respect of the problem of reservation loss immediate discussions should be made with the concerned and to start the working of the Committee. Immediate steps should be taken for temporary appointments.
9. Urgent action should be taken to add the categories of 'Dakhni', 'Kach' and 'Memen' in the reservation category.
10. Formulate special programmes to redress the backwardness of Muslims in the coastal and hilly areas.

Several proposals on how to implement the proposals in the Sachar Committee Report in the prevailing circumstances in Kerala, have been received before the Committee. They have been comprehended and added in this report in eight parts. From that ten proposals which need consideration with utmost importance are referred above. They should be considered urgently and the other proposals should be subjected to detailed evaluation. Along with this, urgent steps should be taken to get the deserving share to Kerala of the programmes regarding the implementation of Sachar Commission Report at the Central Government level.

In respect of the implementation of the recommendations in the Justice Rejindar Sachar Commission Report in the prevailing circumstance in Kerala, through the time bound implementation of the above referred proposals, the committee hopes that beneficial changes can be created in the living conditions of Backward-Minority Muslim Communities in Kerala.

PALOLI MOHAMMED KUTTY

Chairman (Sd.)
Sachar Commission Report
Study Committee
(Minister for Local Self
Government Department,
Government of Kerala)

T.K. Hamsa, M.P.	Member	(Sd.)
K.E. Ismail, M.P.	”	(Sd.)
A.A. Azeez, M.L.A.	”	(Sd.)
Dr. K. T. Jaleel, M.L.A.	”	(Sd.)
T.K. Wilson (Rtd. District Judge)	”	(Sd.)
Dr. Fazal Gafoor	”	(Sd.)
O. Abdurahiman	”	(Sd.)
Dr. Hussain Randathani	”	(Sd.)
Ahammed Kunhu (Kasargod)	”	(Sd.)
Kadakkal Abdul Azeez Maulavi	”	(Sd.)

ANEXURE-I
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION – EXPERT COMMITTEE DECIDED TO BE ENGAGED TO STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY ON THE BASIS OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE SACHAR COMMITTEE REPORT – CONSTITUTED – ORDERS-ISSUED.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (SERVICES-D) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms)No.468/2007/GAD. Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 15th October 2007.

Read:- Government Order No.G.O.(Rt) 9942/2007/GAD. Dated, 24-09-2007.

ORDER

Sanction is accorded for constituting the Expert Committee including the following eleven members, decided to be engaged to study on the problems of the Muslim Community on the basis of the recommendations in the Sachar Committee Report.

1. Shri Paloli Mohammed Kutty, Minister of Local Self Government Department – Chairman
2. Shri.K.E. Ismail
3. Shri.T.K. Hamsa
4. Shri.K.T.Jaleel
5. Shri.Muhammed Kunji (Kasargod)
6. Shri.Dr.Hussain Randathani
7. Shri.O.Abdu Rahiman
8. Dr. Fazal Gafoor
9. Shri.T.K. Wilson
10. Shri.Kadakkal Abdul Azeez Maulavi
11. Shri.A.A. Azeez

By Order of the Governor,

DR.P.PRABHAKARAN,
Principal Secretary.

The Chairman and Members of the Committee.

General Administration (S.C) Department.(As per item No.1610 in the minutes of the minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Ministers dated 10-10-2007)

Director of Public Relations.

Private Secretary to Chief Minister.

Additional Secretary to Chief Secretary.

P.A. To Secretary, General Administration Department.

Stock File/Office Copy.

ANNEXURE-2
SITTING SCHEDULES IN THE DISTRICTS

District	Date	Venue
Kasargod	14-12-2007	Collectorate
Kannur	10-01-2008	Collectorate
Wayanadu	11-01-2008	Collectorate
Kozhikode	17-12-2007	Collectorate
Malappuram	24-12-2007	Municipal Town Hall
Palakkadu	24-01-2008	Collectorate
Thrissur	12-01-2008	Collectorate
Ernakulam	12-01-2008	Collectorate
Idukki	07-01-2008	Mini Civil Station, Thodupuzha
Kottayam	07-01-2008	Collectorate
Alappuzha	03-01-2008	Collectorate
Pathanamthitta	03-01-2008	Collectorate
Kollam	01-01-2008	Collectorate
Thiruvananthapuram	01-01-2008	Collectorate

ANNEXURE-3

THE ORGANIZATIONS SUBMITTED REPRESENTATIONS IN
THE DISTRICT LEVEL SITTINGS

Kerala Pradesh Congress (I)
 Indian Union Muslim League
 Indian National League
 Janadadal-Secular
 Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee (S)
 Muslim Education Society
 Jama-at-e-Islami
 Kerala Nad-Vathool Mujahideen
 Sunni Yuvajana Sangam
 Samastha Kerala Sunni students Federation
 National Development Front
 Kerala Yukthi Vadi Sangham
 Kerala Arabic Teachers Federation
 State Employees Union
 Samastha Kerala Sunni Yuvajana Sangham
 Muslim Employees Cultural Association
 Muslim Service Society
 Fishermen Workers Union (C.I.T.U)
 Forum for faith and Fraternity
 Centre for Information and Guidance (CIGI)
 Islamic Students Movement
 P.S.C. Rank Holders Association
 Confederation of Muslim Organisations
 Federation of State Employees and Teachers Organisation(F.S.E.T.O)
 Muslim Vanitha Sangam
 Kerala Muslim Jama-ath Council
 Cheraman Jumaa Masjid Committee
 Kerala Women's Front

Kachi Meman Jama-ath
 Oruma, Thodupuzha
 Hajjuthul Islam Jama-ath
 Imam Council, Thodupuzha
 C.H.Cultural Centre, Changanacherry
 Deenar Mosque Central Jama-ath Committee
 Muslim Educational Trust
 Muslim Co-ordination Committee
 Dakshina Kerala Lajunathul Mu-allimin
 Dakshina Kerala Lajunathul Ulama
 Muslim Youth and Childrens Cultural Association
 Kerala Muslim Jama-ath Council
 Islamic Centre Hajj Cell
 United Muslilm Jama-ath Organization
 Islamic Service Society of Kerala
 Muslim Social Welfare Society
 Kerala Madrasa Employees Association
 Hidayathul Islam Samajam
 Lajunathul Muhammadiya Samrakshaka Samithi
 National Youth League
 Kerala Muslim Jama-ath Youth Council
 Kerala Arabic Munshees Association
 Kerala Muslilm Youth Federation
 Kerala Vishwakarma Sabha
 Jailaliyya Muslim Jama-ath
 Malik Bin Dinar Islamic Complex
 Varantharappalli Welfare Association
 Kalloor Muslim Mahallu Jama-ath Committee
 Halafi Dakini Jama-ath Association
 Kerala Urdu Teachers Association
 Divine Medical Centre, Vadakkancheri
 Muslim Ikyavedi

Al-Ameen Education Trust
 Campus Front
 Coastal Area Educational Development Committee
 Markasul Hidayah
 Madaru Dak Vatul Islamiya
 Congress Minority Committee
 Ma-adinul Sakhafath-ul Islamia
 Anvarul Islam Juma Masjid Mahallu Committee
 Markaz Sakhafathi Sunniya
 Kerala State Association of Muslim Institution
 Kerala Jam-athul Mahallu-al-khulat
 Muslim Service Society
 Imam Khasali Academy
 Wayanadu Muttil Orphanage
 Nazarathuddin Muslim Sangham
 Information and Guidance Centre
 Muslim Welfare Association
 Friday Club
 Parent -Teachers Association
 Muslim Educational Association
 Mahimathul Muslim Education Centre
 Padmasali Samajam
 Indian Pravasi Centre
 Muslim Education and Cultural Complex
 Kerala Arabic Rank Holders Association
 Hidayath-ul Muslim Yatthemkhana Sangham
 Pravasi Rehabilitation Centre
 Sunni Management Association
 Enfree, Malappuram
 Theralayi Island Development Committee
 Kodalnadakavu N.S.S. Karayogam

ANNEXURE – 4
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION – AMENDMENT MADE IN THE ORDERS CONSTITUTING THE EXPERT COMMITTEE, DECIDED TO BE ENGAGED TO STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY ON THE BASIS OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE SACHAR COMMITTEE REPORT- ORDERS ISSUED.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (SERVICES – D) DEPARTMENT

G.O (Ms.)No. 161/2008/GAD.

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 17th May, 2008

Read:- 1. Government Order No. G.O.(Ms.) 468/2007/GAD, dated 15-10-2007.
2. Note dated 14-05-2008 of the Private Secretary to the Minister for Local Self Government Department.

ORDER

Order is issued correcting the name of Sri Mohammed Kunji (Kasaragod) included as Member in the Expert Committee engaged to study on the problems of the Muslim Community on the basis of the recommendations in the Sachar Committee Report as per Government Order read above as Sri. Ahammed Kunhu (Kasargod).

By Order of the Governor,

DR.P.PRABHAKARAN,
Additional Chief Secretary.

Chairman and Members of the Committee.

General Administration (S.C)Department (As per item No.1610 in the minutes of the proceedings of Council Ministers dated, 10-10-2007).

Director, Public Relations.

Private Secretary to Chief Minister.

Additional Secretary to Chief Secretary.

The P.A. To Secretary, General Administration Department.

Stock File/ Office copy.