

An Empirical Analysis of Social Security of Muslims in India



Economics

KEYWORDS: Muslims, Social Security, Human Development, Toilet Facility, Drinking Water, Housing and Domestic Electricity

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ABSTRACT

Social security is the basic need for achieving humane security and thereby leading to human development. Social security has been measured by access to improved drinking water, having toilet facility, access to electricity and living in a pucca house. In the present paper an attempt has made to measure the social security of Muslims in India by using these indicators. The cross section data for selected major states of India have been used for the study. Data collected from NSS 65th round, government of India. One sample mean comparison tests are used to compare the status of Muslims with all India average. It has been found from the study that the status of social security of Muslims in India is as good as all India level in terms of living in pucca houses and domestic electricity supply. The status of Muslims is better-off compared to all India level in terms of toilet facilities and having improved source of drinking water. Among the Muslims within India there is considerable variation in social security. All together, the social security status of Muslims is moderate in India.

Introduction:

Ensuring a decent standard of living is the ultimate objective of human development (United Nations Organization, 2012). There are number of dimensions for human development; education, health, income earnings, empowerment, human security, globalization, environment, trade, governance, and along with social security to name few (Loria Maria F., 2014) (Basant R., 2012). Social security is the basic need for achieving humane security and thereby leading to human development (Ahmad, 2016). Therefore, the primary objective of the wellbeing of the people will start at home with social security. Feeling secure and comfort in the society where do we live is necessary further development. Hence, social security play vital role in human development and it is the one of the parameters to measure the standard of living with dignity (Lenuta M., 2015).

Social security has been measured by access to improved drinking water, having toilet facility, access to electricity and living in a pucca house (Panagariya A., 2015), (UNDP, 2008) and (Nanniojo J., 2005). In the present paper an attempt has made to measure the social security of Muslims in India by using these indicators.

Review of Literature:

There are plenty of literatures available on human development (Guisto E., 2010), (Hali, 2016), (Lenuta M., 2015), (Narayan, 2006) and these studies have focused on general conceptual, or measurement and inequality issues. At same time there are good numbers of literature available on status of human development of Muslims in India as well as in states of India (Ahmad, 2016), (Azam R. A., 2011), (Basant R., 2012), (Girija.K.S., 2014), (Hasan, 2013), and (Lance & Larid, 2007). These studies have analyzed educational, health, poverty and human development status of Muslims, particularly in India and in Indian states. Some of these studies have also compared the status of Muslims with non-Muslims and also compared with rest of the India. However, these studies have not analyzed the social security status of Muslims particularly in India. The present study analyze the social security of Muslims in India with four indicators namely, water, toilet, electricity and housing. These dimensions have not used by previous studies. Therefore, there is rational for the present study to analyze the social security of Muslims in India.

Methodology:

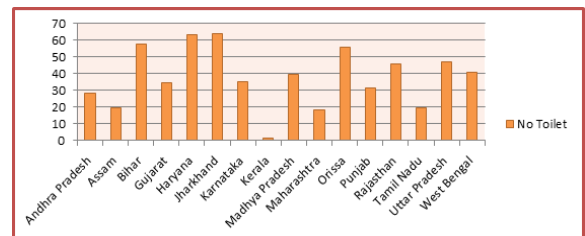
The cross section data for selected major states of India have been used for the study. Data collected from NSS 65th round, government of India. One sample mean comparison tests are used to compare the status of Muslims with all India average. The difference between Muslims and the average of all India level has accepted or rejected at five percent level of significance. The results are taken from SPSS 21. In order to have comparative status of Muslims, among the states,

data presented in the form of graphs.

Analysis and Interpretation:

The four indicators of social security, particularly for Muslims in India have measured and compared with India. No toilet facility, having improved source for drinking water facility, living in pucca houses and access to domestic electricity have analyzed in the following section.

Graph 1: No Toilet Facility of Muslims in India



Source: NSS 65th round, Test values are computed by researcher.

No toilet facility status of Muslims in India has presented in the above table. It has been revealed from the related information that no toilet facility was very high in the states of Jharkhand, Haryana, Orissa, and Bihar. At the same time the states of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Assam relatively have very good toilet facility. Therefore, there is huge variation in having toilet facility among the Muslims within India. Having this background, in the following section an attempt has made to compare the no toilet facility of Muslims with all India level.

Table 1: Comparison of No Toilet facility in Muslim Community with All India

(As percentage)

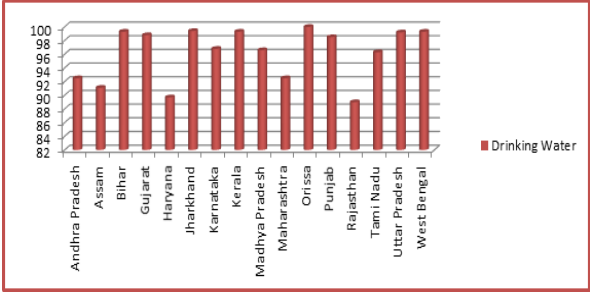
Description	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
No Toilet	16	37.6500	17.77429	4.44357
t-Value: -2.599		Sig: 0.020		df: 15
Average All India No Toilet Facility during 2008-09 was 49.2				

Source: NSS 65th round, Test values are computed by researcher.

Having toilet facility is a social security indicator. In India, during 2008-09, number of families not having toilet facility in India was 49.2 percent and it was considered as test value to compare with number

of Muslim families not having toilet facility. Number of Muslim families having toilet facilities during 2008-09 was 37.65 percent. It has been found from the one sample t-test that the difference in not having toilet facility between average of all India and Muslims is statistically significant at five percent level. Therefore, number of Muslim families having toilet facility is higher than all India level. Accordingly, Muslim families having more social security in terms of access to toilet facility.

Graph 2: Access to Improved Drinking Water Facility by Muslims in India



Source: NSS 65th round, Test values are computed by researcher.

Access to improved sources of drinking facilities by Muslims in India has presented in the above table. It has been revealed from the related information that access to improved sources of drinking facilities was very high in the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Punjab. In these states more than 98 percent of Muslims families have access to improved sources of drinking facilities. At the same time, in the states of Haryana, and Rajasthan less than 90 percent of Muslim families have access to improved sources of drinking facilities. Therefore, there is significant variation in access to improved sources of drinking facilities. Having this background, in the following section an attempt has made to compare the access to improved sources of drinking facilities by Muslims with all India level.

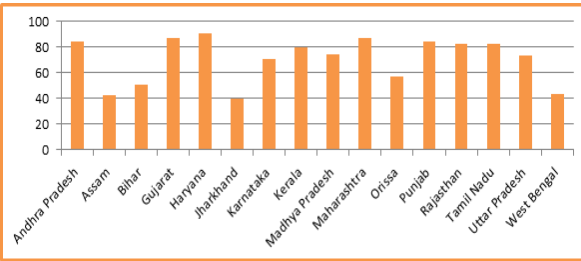
Table 2: Comparison of Having Improved Source of Drinking Water Facility among Muslim Community with All India
(As percentage)

Description	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Water	16	96.1438	3.85157	.96289
t-Value: 4.927		Sig: 0.000		df: 15
Average All India Improved Drinking Facility during 2008-09 was 91.4				

Source: NSS 65th round, Test values are computed by researcher.

Access to improved source of drinking water is a social security indicator. In India, during 2008-09, number of families having access to improved source of drinking water was 91.4 percent and it was considered as test value to compare with number of Muslim families having access to improved source of drinking water facility. Number of Muslim families having access to improved drinking water facility during 2008-09 was 96.14 percent. It has been found from the one sample t-test that the difference in having access to improved source of drinking water facility between average of all India and Muslims is statistically significant at one percent level. Therefore, number of Muslim families having access to improved source of drinking water facility is higher than all India level. Accordingly, Muslim families having more social security in terms of access to improved source of drinking water facility.

Graph 3: Muslims Living in Pucca Houses in India



Source: NSS 65th round, Test values are computed by researcher.

Muslims living pucca houses in India has presented in the above table. It has been revealed from the related information that Muslims living pucca houses was very high in the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In these states more than 80 percent of Muslims families live in pucca houses. At the same time, in the states of Assam, Jharkhand, and West Bengal less than 50 percent of Muslim families live in pucca houses. Therefore, there is also significant variation in living in pucca houses. Having this background, in the following section an attempt has made to compare the Muslims living in pucca houses with all India level.

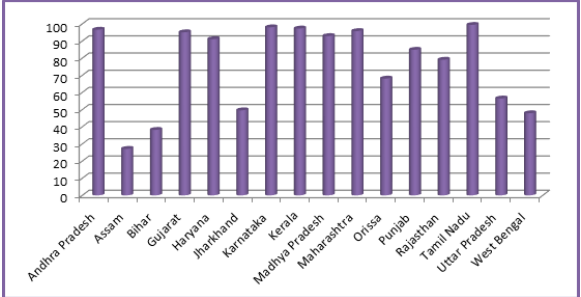
Table 3: Comparison of Percentage of Muslim Families Living in Pucca Houses with All India
(As percentage)

Description	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pucca Houses	16	70.7063	17.89072	4.47268
t-Value: 1.030		Sig: 0.319		df: 15
All India Average Number of Families Living in Pucca Houses during 2008-09 was 66.1 percent				

Source: NSS 65th round, Test values are computed by researcher.

Living in a pucca house is a sign of quality of life. The average number of families living in pucca houses at all India level was 66.1 percent during 2008-09 and it was considered as test value to compare with average number of Muslim families living in pucca houses. The average number of Muslim families living in pucca houses was 70.71 percent during 2008-09. It has been found from the one sample t-test that the difference in average number of families living in pucca houses between average of all India and Muslims is statistically not significant at five percent level. Therefore, number of Muslim families living in pucca houses is on par with all India average.

Graph 4: Muslims Families having Domestic Electricity Facility in India



Source: NSS 65th round, Test values are computed by researcher.

Muslim families having domestic electricity facility in India has presented in the above table. It has been revealed from the related information that Muslims families having domestic electricity was very high in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala,

Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu. In these states more than 90 percent of Muslims families having domestic electricity facility. At the same time, in the states of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal less than 50 percent of Muslim families having domestic electricity facility. Therefore, there is also considerable variation in electricity facility. Having this background, in the following section an attempt has made to compare the Muslims families having domestic electricity facility with all India level.

Table 4: Comparison of Percentage of Muslim Families having Electricity with All India

(As percentage)

Description	N	Mean	Std.	Std. Error
electricity	16	76.1000	24.51941	6.12985
t-Value: 0.179		Sig: 0.860		df: 15
All India Average Number of Families having Electricity during 2008-09 was 75 percent				

Source: NSS 65th round, Test values are computed by researcher.

Electricity supply to domestic purpose has positive implications on the development of the families. The average number of families having electricity supply to houses at all India level was 75 percent during 2008-09 and it was considered as test value to compare with average number of Muslim families having electricity supply to their houses. The average number of Muslim families having electricity supply to their houses was 76.1 percent during 2008-09. It has been found from the one sample t-test that the difference in number of families having electricity supply to houses between average of all India and Muslims is statistically not significant at five percent level. Therefore, the average number of Muslim families having electricity supply to houses is on par with all India average.

Conclusion:

The present paper analyzed the social security of Muslims in India with the help of indirect parameters which explains the social security of Muslims. It has been found from the study that the status of social security of Muslims in India is as good as all India level in terms of living in pucca houses and domestic electricity supply. The status of Muslims is better-off compared to all India level in terms of toilet facilities and having improved source of drinking water. Among the Muslims within India there is considerable variation in social security. All together, the social security status of Muslims is moderate in India.

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