

Dr. Gopal Singh Committee (1983)

Constituted	1980
Report	14th June 1983
Pages	118
Annexure	205

Major Observations/Recommendations:

“There was a “sense of discrimination prevailing among the minorities” and that it “must be eliminated, root and branch, if we want the minorities to form an effective part of the mainstream.”

“Wherever the government has to make appointments through nominations, as in the case of governing bodies of banks and other public undertakings, utmost care should be taken to have a fair number of the minorities representatives, especially at the decision-making levels. Similarly, every recruiting agency or services commission must have an adequate number of their representatives, so that the sense of discrimination now prevailing may end.”

“The Government should appoint more High Court Judges, University Vice-Chancellor etc., from among the minorities throughout India and not only where they are more concentrated.”

“Gopal Singh Committee identified Muslims and Neo-Buddhists as two educationally backward minorities at the national level.”

Major findings of Gopal Singh Committee:

1. In 1907, the representation of the Muslims in Indian administrative services was 3.22%; in Indian police services it was 2.64%; and in Indian Forest Services it was 3.14%. In all services taken together, Muslims' participation was 3.04%, which was quite low in comparison to the Muslims' proportion of their population.
2. In 1980, Muslims' registration in employment exchange was 6.77%, which was low in comparison to the Muslim population.
3. The Muslims' employment share in public sector banks was 2.18% of the total. In officer cadre it was only 2.27% of the total, in clerical position it was 2.12%, and in subordinate cadre it was 2.23% of the total population.
4. In the Central Government offices, Muslims' employment was 4.41% of the total but in Class-I post it was an abysmal 1.61%, in class-II post it was 3.0%, in class-III post it was 4.41%, and in class-1V post it was 5.12%.
5. Only 4.52% of all judges were found to be Muslims and surprisingly no Muslim judge was found in High Court.
6. In State Government offices, Muslims constituted 6.01% of total employees, but in class-I post Muslims were 3.30%, in class-II post it was 4.62%, and in class-1V it was 6.35%.
7. In private enterprises, Muslims constituted 8.16% of the total employees. In supervisory technical cadre, their percentage was only 2.49%. In non-technical supervisory cadre, their percentage was 8.28%. They constituted 7.93% of total workforce.