

TvF

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MINORITY EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

Time to Think Beyond Politics

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Introduction

India has a multi-religious social composition coupled with regional socio-economic diversity which makes it unique for its 'unity in diversity' culture. India has around 2000-odd castes, eight "major" religions and 15-odd languages spoken in various dialects in 22 states and 9 union territories, and a substantial number of tribes and sects. According to Census 2011 & various government reports, nearly 80 percent were Hindu, 14.2 percent Muslims, 2.3 percent Christians, 1.7 percent Sikh, 0.7 percent as Buddhists and 0.4 percent were Jain in the country. In addition, over 8 million people have reported practicing other religions and faiths including tribal religions. Despite such diversity, social problems & inequalities among the minorities, they have been perpetuated by discriminatory social structures evident in the religious & caste system.

Minorities are those communities which have either been ascribed minority status by national legislation, by internationally binding declarations or even those minorities who define and organize themselves as such. Minorities are almost always in a vulnerable position as compared to the majority in terms of education, healthcare, jobs, etc.

**POPULATION TRENDS FOR MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS
IN INDIA -1951-2011**

(in %)

Religious group	Population						
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Hindu	84.1	83.45	82.73	82.30	81.53	80.46	78.35
Muslim	9.80	10.69	11.21	11.75	12.61	13.43	14.2
Christian	2.00	2.44	2.60	2.44	2.32	2.34	2.34
Sikh	1.89	1.79	1.89	1.92	1.94	1.87	1.87
Buddhist	0.74	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.77
Jain	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.41
Parsi	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06
Animist, Others	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.72	0.72

Source: Socio-Economic and Caste Cenus, 2011

Dr B.R. Ambedkar once said that, “societal discrimination constitutes the real test of determining whether a social group is or is not a minority.” True, minorities in their day-to-day life do not face social discrimination but they, especially Muslims are subjected to deprivation on several fronts, including their access to public institutions, participation in social sector and employment opportunities etc.

National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) headed by Late Justice Ranganth Mishra (2007), Justice Sachhar Report (High Level Committee on the Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India) and later Professor Kundu (2013) certified that “development deficit” and big developmental disparity among majority and few minorities in India.

Minority as Vote Bank : Time to think beyond politics

Many pro right wing groups certainly do not consider Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs to be different from Hindus. It is well-accepted fact that Muslim vote bank politics is major factor of voting behaviour in India. The minority Muslim community voted for different parties in different states and with significant change in pattern and preference since independence that led to the emergence of Muslim appeasement politics and as a fallout-emergence of doctrine of majority consolidation of Hindu votes. The need of the hour is to adopt special measures to bring the minority community to the same level as the majority, so that all members of society enjoy a balanced enjoyment of human rights. The emphasis should not be on appeasement of a particular community in order to garner more votes; rather, the focus should be on genuine interest in improving the welfare of a minority community to ensure equality of opportunity and resources.

Utilization of Budget

Post General Elections 2019- After winning, 303 seats, Modi 2.0 government started its journey with the new slogan 'SabkaSaath, Sabka Vikas aur Sabka Vishwas' by claiming government schemes will not discriminate among people — as they never should.

The new Government echoed that to ensure socio-economic-educational empowerment of minorities through '3Es- Education, Employment and Empowerment', various scholarships including pre-matric, post-matric, merit-cum-means etc will be provided to five crore students in next 5 years with 50 percent allocation to women from these groups. This includes more than 10 lakh Begum Hazrat Mahal girls scholarship in the next five years for economically weaker sections. PM claimed that they want to see Muslim youth carrying the Quran in one hand and a computer in the other.

Sachar Committee

The Sachar Committee was set up in 2005. It was appointed by the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and chaired by Justice Rajinder Sachar. The aim was to study the position of Muslims in the spheres of education, healthcare, government departments, etc in order to determine the social, economic and educational status of Muslims in India

The Sachar Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) Rajinder Sachar (former-Chief Justice of Delhi HC) in 2006, the Sachar Committee report on the social, economic and educational condition of Muslims in India was tabled in Parliament.

The Report highlighted a range of disabilities faced by the community and made recommendations to address the situation. It placed Indian Muslims below Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in backwardness.

72 out of a total of 76 recommendations laid down by the report were accepted by the government. To implement them, the government took 43 decisions by clubbing recommendations of similar nature into 7 major focus areas: Education, Skill Development, Access to Credit, Special Development Initiatives, Measure for affirmative action, Waqf and Miscellaneous. The concerned ministries were given the duty for implementing the recommendations.

Highlights of the Findings of Sachar Committee report:

- The literacy rate of Muslims in 2001 was 59.1% which is far below the National Average of 64.8%
- 25% of the children of the age group 6-14 either did not go to the school or dropped out at some stage.
- Only 1 out of 25 undergraduates and 1 out of 50 post-graduates Muslim students are studying in “premier colleges”.
- Relatively high share of Muslim workers engaged in self-employment activity
- Muslim regular workers are the most vulnerable with no written contract and social security and benefit.
- RBI's efforts to extend banking and credit facilities under the Prime Minister's 15-point programme has mainly benefited other minorities and marginalized Muslims.
- In both urban and rural areas, the proportion of Muslim households living in pucca houses is lower than the total population
- About a one-third of small villages with high concentration of Muslims do not have any educational institutions.
- Muslims face much higher relative deprivation in urban areas.
- The presence of Muslims was found to be only 3% in the IAS, 1.8% in the IFS and 4% in the IPS
- Muslims who have secured high level appointments could do it mostly as ‘promoted candidates’; their share as direct recruits through competitive examinations is low at 2.4%, 1.9% and 2.3% respectively
- Share of Muslims in employment in various departments is abysmally low at all levels
- Muslim community has a representation of only 4.5% in Indian Railways. Almost all (98.7%) of them are positioned at lower levels
- The representation of Muslims is very low at 2.2% in bank employment overall, just 1.7% at higher levels and 2.5% at lower level positions

Highlights of the Recommendations of Sachar Committee Report

- Create a National Data Bank (NDB) where all relevant data for various socio-religious categories are maintained.
- Mechanisms to ensure equity and equality of opportunity to bring about inclusion should be such that diversity is achieved and at the same time the perception of discrimination is eliminated.
- Government should provide financial and other support to initiatives built around occupations where Muslims are concentrated and that have growth potential
- The community should be represented on interview panels and Boards.
- Set up a national Waqf development corporation with a revolving corpus fund of Rs 500 crore.

Post Sachar Evaluation Committee

Keeping in mind the above lapses in August 2013, in order to evaluate the implementations of Sachar Committee report and Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme, a new committee was formed. It was headed by Amitabh Kundu and is also called the Post Sachar Evaluation Committee. The report stated that after 6 years of the implementation of the Sachar Committee, very few socio-economic changes were observed in the Muslim community. The Committee was formed in UPA rule, but the report came out in NDA rule. NDA ruled out the report by saying minorities are not just Muslims.

A leading newspaper reported that, **"According to the Kundu Committee report, Muslims are unable to get benefit of government jobs and urbanisation. Moreover, advantages of a better sex ratio and higher birth weight have been wasted due to a lack of healthcare facilities and a high school drop-out rate in Muslim dominated areas."**

It has also reported, "The report found that schemes included under the 15-point programme are plagued by **funds shortage** and Muslim areas continue to miss out on health infrastructure, as had been pointed out in the Sachar report. School enrolments had risen since 2005 when that report came, but high drop-out rates wipe out any real developmental premium", it said.

Kundu Committee report observed that the amount of fund released was not significant under the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme. No new schools and hospitals were opened in Muslim dominated areas. A large chunk of the Muslim population is far from getting government jobs and higher education. Also, the rural population of Muslim is only slightly better than that of SC/ST.

NITI Aayog's Report

This is reiterated in NITI Aayog's report, which states that "Muslims constitute the largest religious minority and lag behind others in terms of economic, health and education parameters. The participation of Muslims in salaried jobs is also low. Muslim workers are largely concentrated in the informal sector which is characterised by low wages, poor working conditions and little or no social security."

When it comes to policy priority, the 11th and 12th five-year Plans, their core approach of 'faster and inclusive growth' had adopted a four-pronged strategy for the development of minorities –

educational and economic empowerment, access to public services, strengthening of minority institutions and area development programme.

In 2006, the cabinet gave its approval for revamping the then UPA-II Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (15 PP) which covered 15 different areas for economic and social development. However, the 15 PP does not cover important Union government ministries like agriculture, commerce and industry, trade and small and medium enterprises, which are critical for the development of minorities. Two important commitments were made under 15 PP – the department of personnel and training's promise to ensure 15% share in public employment and the department of financial services target to disburse 15% of the annual priority sector lending (PSL) to favoured minorities.

In addition to 15 PP, a new area development strategy, namely the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was designed in 2008 to address the shortfalls in basic amenities, education and employment in the minority-concentrated areas. All the schemes are run by the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) and Department of School Education and Literacy are also part of 15 PP, which are meant completely for the development of minorities.

Current Situation

Since then not much improvement is seen in indicators. In some cases things have deteriorated — in 2005, the share of Muslims among India's police forces was 7.63%; in 2013, it fell to 6.27%. The government subsequently stopped releasing such data in public domain.

Both before and after Sachar, Muslims still have the lowest average monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE). The work participation rate for Muslim men increased only slightly to 49.5% in 2011 from 47.5% in 2001; for Muslim women, the increase was even smaller, from 14.1% in 2001 to 14.8% in 2011.

Access to education was the major thrust area for the Sachar Committee report. One of the ways to provide education was through scholarship. In 2012, 90 lakh students were provided scholarship. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan since 2006-07 to 2016-17:

- Primary schools constructed: 16,279
- Upper primary school constructed: 8,176
- New primary schools opened: 21,486
- Upper primary schools opened: 11,871
- No of teachers sanctioned: 1,25,386

Analysing the socio-economic conditions of the Muslims, it has not changed a lot. As per one reported survey, around $\frac{1}{4}$ beggars in India are Muslim. In 2014-15 only 8.50% of Muslims were in government jobs.

Budgetary allocation and fund utilisation by Minority Affairs Ministry

The MoMA being a nodal ministry runs many schemes related to education empowerment, skill development and livelihood, special programmes for minorities and area development programmes like MSDP. The budgetary allocation has increased marginally in the MsDP and some of the scholarship programmes like the merit-cum-means scholarship, post-matric scholarship, free coaching, Maulana Azad Education Foundation, skill development initiatives (Rs 250 crore) and Nai Manzil (Rs 140 crore). Pre-matric scholarship and NMDFC have shown a decline in the budgetary allocation in 2018-19.

Complaints received at National Commission for Minorities (NCM)

Status of Complaints

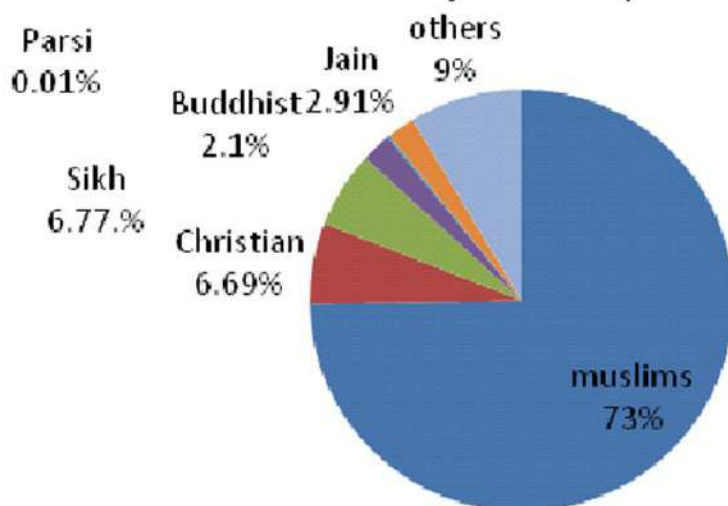
Year	No. of new complaints received	Disposed Off	Pending
2016-17	1647	1622	25
2017-18	1498	1406	92
2018-19	1871	1615	256

Complaints received Community Wise

Year	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Jains	Others	Total
2016-17	1231	102	96	38	3	35	142	1647
2017-18	1128	100	83	22	3	48	114	1498
2018-19	1344	136	161	46	3	63	118	1871

Complaints received at National Commission for Minorities (NCM)

Total complaint recieved year-wise - 2016-17, 17-18, 18-19



The total no. of complaint received from past year 2016-17, 2017- 18 and 2018-19 were 5016 out of which 73.82% were received from Muslims (3703 complaints in all) and 6.77% by Sikhs (340 complaints in all) and 6.69% by Christians (336 complaints in all) and 2.91% by Jains (146 complaints in all) and 2.1% by Buddhist (106 complaints in all).

Complaints received Subject Wise

Year	Educational Matter	Service Matter	Law and Order Matter	Economic Matter	Cultural Rights	Religious Rights	Waqf Matter	Others	Total
2016-17	102	147	944	6	0	46	33	369	1647
2017-18	93	128	877	13	2	56	54	275	1498
2018-19	82	149	1039	12	1	82	66	440	1871

Most Complaint received is from matter of law & order in the year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 respectively are; 944, 877 and 1039 (i.e. 57% of all)

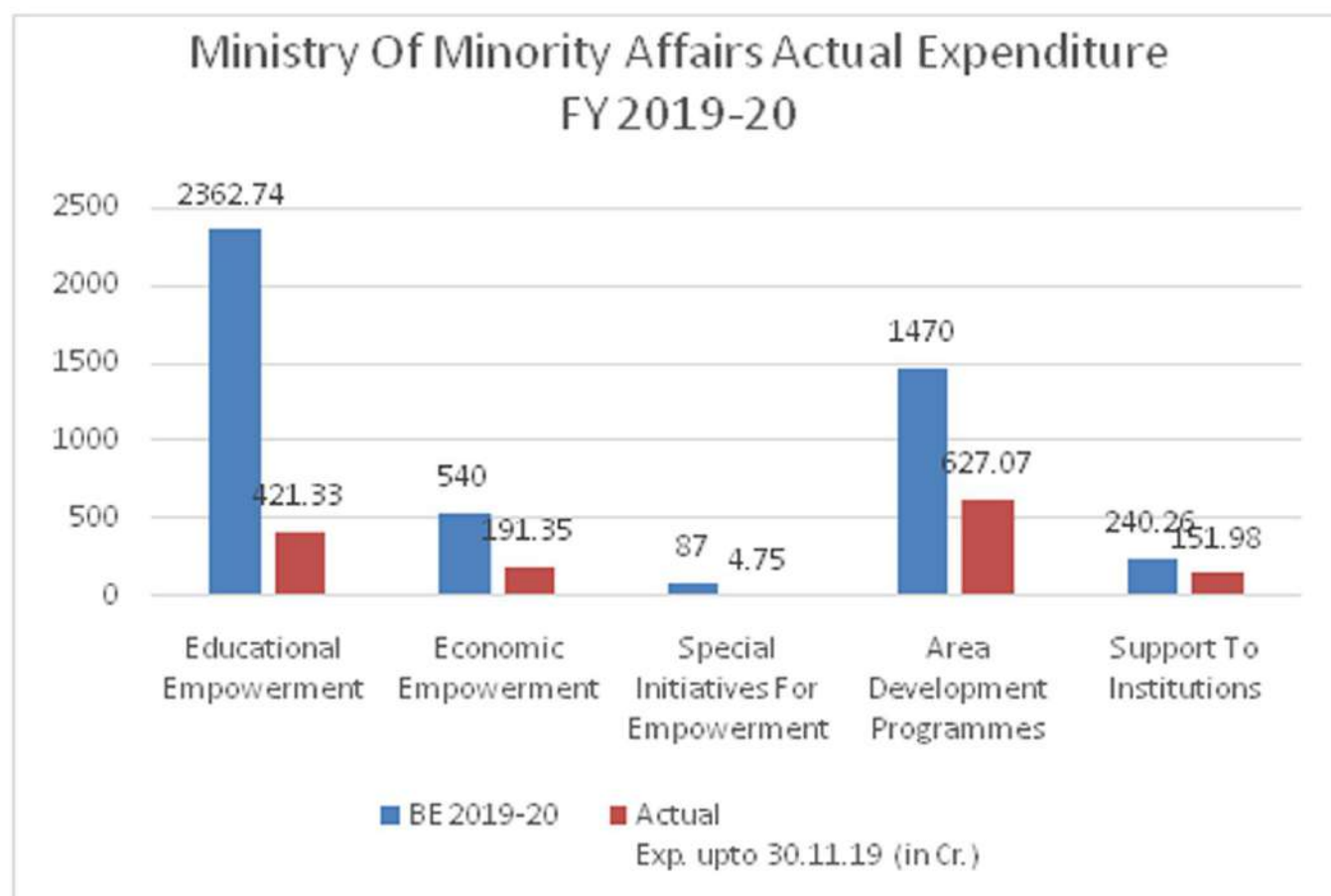
Secondly received in the matter of service in the year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 respectively are; 147, 128 and 149 (i.e. 8.85% of all)

Scheme-wise allocation for Ministry of Minority Affairs (Rs Crore) since 2014-15 to 2019-20

Schemes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 B.E	2019-20. Reported utilization 30.11.2019
Maulana Azad Foundation	113	113	113	113	36	90	37.50
Merit Cum Means Scholarships	381.3	315	220	388.79	261.17	366.43	63.86
Free Coaching	31.3	44.8	40	45.59	97.85	75	9.92
Support for students clearing Prelims-UPSC			4	6.18	6.72	20	5
Pre-Matric Scholarships	1128.8	1015.7	369.25	1108.13	1176.19	1220.30	162.99
Post Matric Scholarships	501.3	552.8	287	479.72	354.89	496.01	70.56
Maulana Azad Fellowship	0.12	55.5	120	124.87	97.85	155	100
NMDFC	30	120	140	170	165	100	100
MSDP (now PM Jan Vikyas Karya)	768.2	1120.7	1082	1197.66	1156.07	1470	627.07

Karam)							
Skill Development Initiatives	46	192	205	199.80	175.73	250	62.22
Nai Manzil	0	0	118	93.73	93.73	140	6.94
Interest subsidy on education loans on overseas education			4	17	45	30	9
USTTAD Hunar Haat			19.77	21.80	31.26	50	22.19
Leadership Development of Minority Women			14.75	15.19	13.83	15	0.46
Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community			1.54	3	4	4	2.46

Budget Utilization of Minority Affairs Ministry FY 2019-20



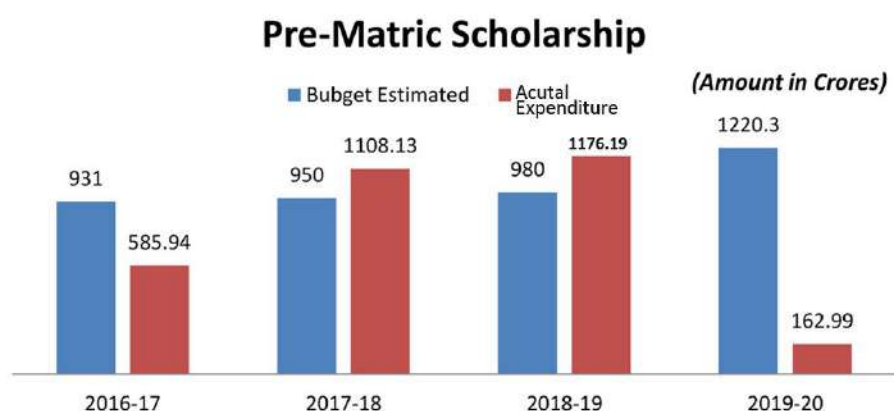
Fact remains that the ground reality is much different from the budgetary allocation made by the government. A look at the budget estimates and utilization of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for various schemes and programs for the minorities provides a clear picture about performance of ministry.

◆ Educational Empowerment

From 2016-17 to 2019-20 (data available till 30th Nov, 2019), budget utilization of pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship, merit-cum means and other schemes for educational empowerment of minorities has been decreasing and there is huge gap between budget estimates and actual expenditure.

PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

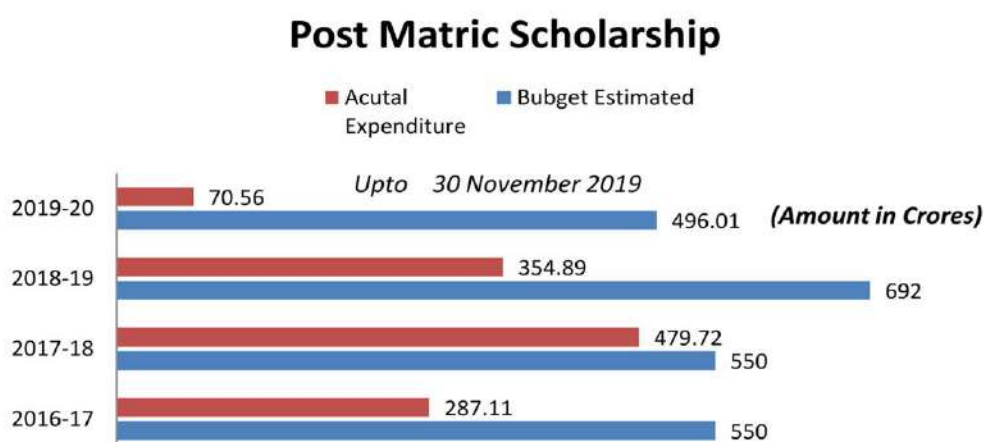
Scholarship is provided to students from the minority communities who fulfil the eligibility criteria of studying up to class X in schools recognized by an appropriate authority. Out of BE of 1220.30 Crore Rupees for the pre-matric scholarship for the period 2019-20, up till 30.11.2019, only 162.99 Crore rupees were spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20, only around 13% has been spent.



Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs 30 November 2019

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

Scholarship provided to students from minority communities who fulfill merit and means criteria for studies in class XI & XII levels including technical and vocational courses and to such eligible minority students for general courses at undergraduate, post graduate levels upto PhD level, in schools/colleges/institutes/universities recognized by an appropriate authority. Out of BE of 496.01 Crore Rupees for **post-matric scholarship** for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 only 70.56 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 only around **14% has been spent**.

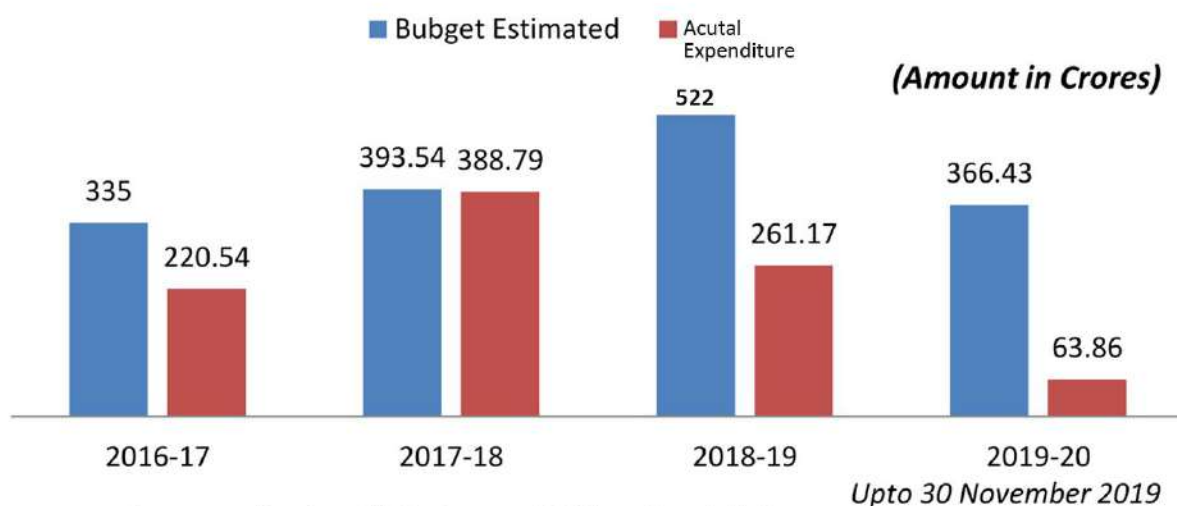


Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

MERIT-CUM-MEANS SCHOLARSHIP

It is provided to students from minority communities who fulfill the eligibility criteria of merit and means for pursuing professional and technical courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in institutions recognized by an appropriate authority. Out of BE of 366.43 Crore Rupees for **Merit cum means scheme** during the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019, only 63.86 Crore rupees were actually spent. In the first 8 months of FY 2019-20 only around **17% has been spent**.

Merit Cum Means

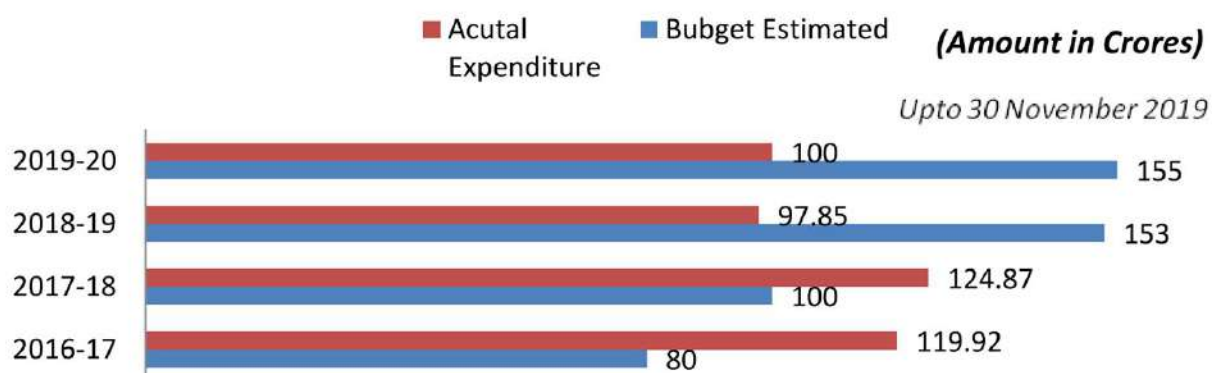


Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOR MINORITY STUDENTS,

Its Objective is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to Minority Communities to pursue higher studies at M. Phil and PhD level. The scheme covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under section 2(f) of the UGC Act. The fellowship is on the pattern of UGC Fellowships awarded to research students pursuing regular and full time M. Phil and Ph.D courses. Out of BE of 155 Crore Rupees for **Maulana Azad National Fellowship** during the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 actually money spent was 100 crore rupees. In the first 8 months of FY 2019-20 around **64% has been spent**.

Maulana Azad National Fellowship



Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

PADHO PARDESH

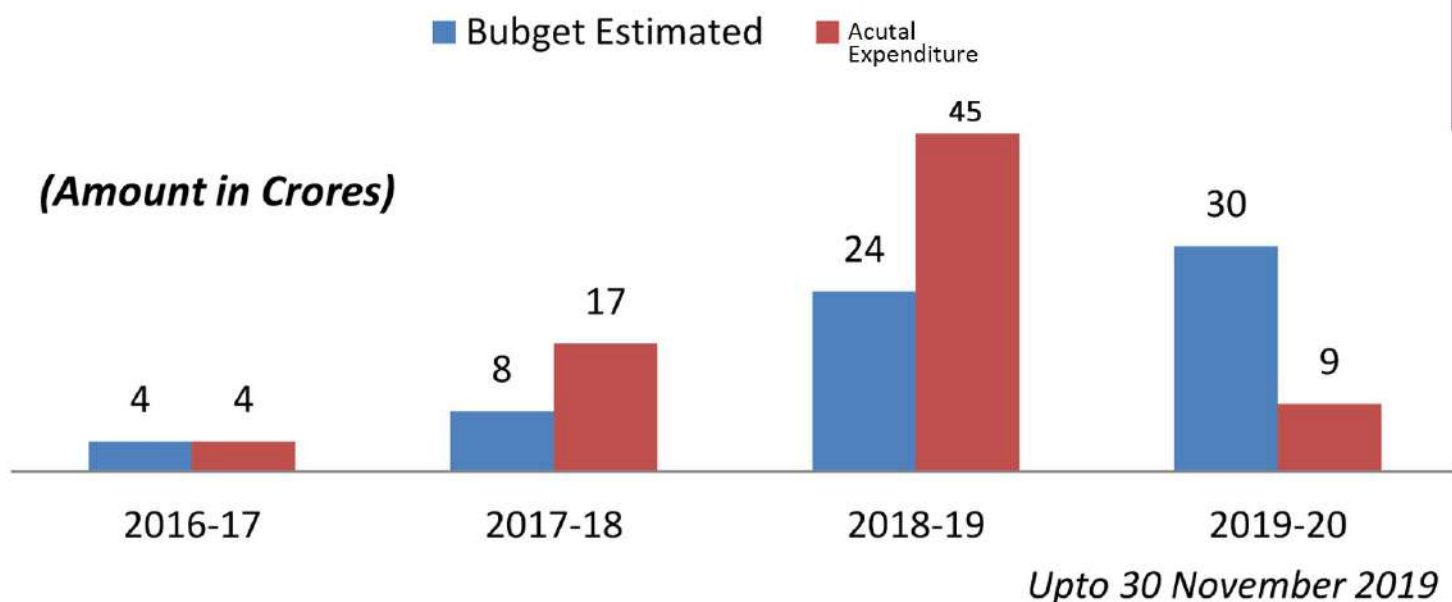
Central Sector Scheme under which interest of loan availed by the student to pursue approved course of study abroad at Masters or M.Phil or Ph.D. Loans from scheduled bank under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA), for the period of moratorium (i.e. course period, plus one year or six months after getting job whichever is earlier), shall be borne by the Government of India & implemented by Canara Bank.

For students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities, or where total income from all sources of the employed candidate or his/her parents or guardians, in case of unemployed candidate is not more than Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum. 35% seats have been earmarked for girl students. It is effective from 2013-14.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 45 crore was released to the Nodal Bank (Canara Bank) towards interest subsidy on educational loans for 8787 fresh and renewal category overseas students under the Padho Pradesh Scheme.

Out of BE of 30 Crore Rupees for Interest subsidy on education loans on overseas studies for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 only 9 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 only 30% has been spent.

Interest subsidy on educational loans on overseas studies



Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

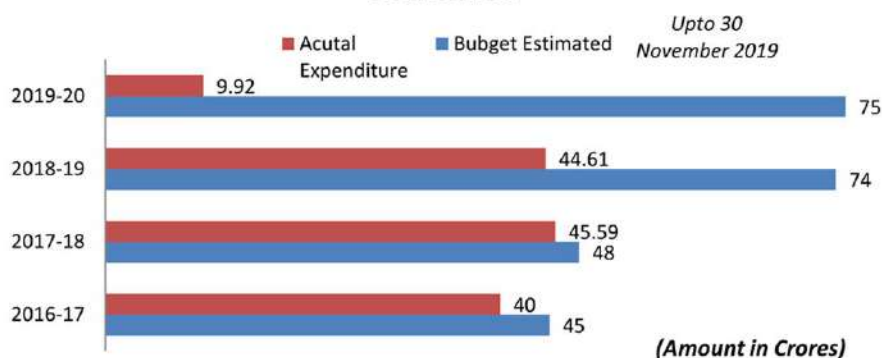
NAYA SAVERA

Free Coaching & Allied Scheme launched in July 2007 to enhance skills and knowledge of Notified Minority Community candidates, having total family income not exceeding Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum to enable them to get employment and admission in reputed institutions. 30% of the sanctioned students for coaching has been earmarked for girl candidates. Focused preparation of Minority Students at classes 11 & 12 with Science stream for availability of eligible institution & sufficient funds, along with coaching for preparation of Civil Service Exams.

Budget of Rs. 238.75 crore was approved for period of 2017-18 to 2019-20 for providing free coaching to about 33000 students. Allocation for 2018-19 was Rs. 74.00 crore out of which, as on 31.03.2019, Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 44.61 crore have been released to various coaching institutes/organizations for imparting coaching for 10097 students and further disbursement of fellowship amount to the candidates.

Out of BE of 75 Crore Rupees for Free coaching and allied scheme for the FY 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 only 9.92 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 only around 13% has been spent.

Free Coaching and Allied Schemes



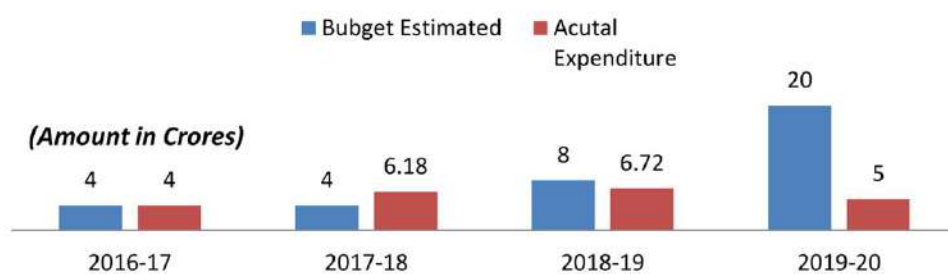
Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

NAI UDAAN

To provide financial support to the maximum of 2000 minority candidates annually clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs) etc., with total annual family income not exceeding Rs. 6.00 lakh & selection based on exam-wise/community-wise slots. Launched in 2013-14 & assistance ranges from Rs. 25 thousand to Rs. 1 lakh. Budget of the scheme for 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20 was approved at Rs. 24.75 crore for assistance to about 6000 candidates. In the Financial Year 2018-19, budget allocation was Rs. 8.0 crore out of which funds to the tune of Rs. 6.75 crore were released to 1182 eligible candidates.

Out of BE of 20 Crore Rupees for Support for students clearing prelims-UPSC for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 only 5 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 only 25% has been spent.

Support for students clearing Prelims- UPSC



Upto 30 November 2019

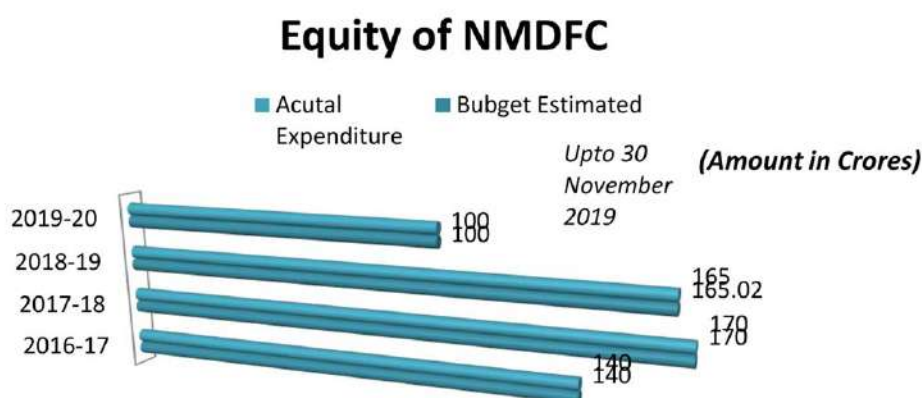
Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

Economic Empowerment

Budget utilization of economic empowerment schemes has also dipped from 2016-17 to 2019-20 (data available till 30th Nov, 2019).

National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

These provisions are for providing share capital to the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and for arranging the operation of new initiative Venture Capital fund for minorities. Out of BE of 100 Crore Rupees for **Equity of NMDFC** for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 100 Crore rupees were actually spent. In the first 8 months of FY 2019-20, **100% has been spent but Please note that this is not expenditure its allocation/transfer to another government wing.**



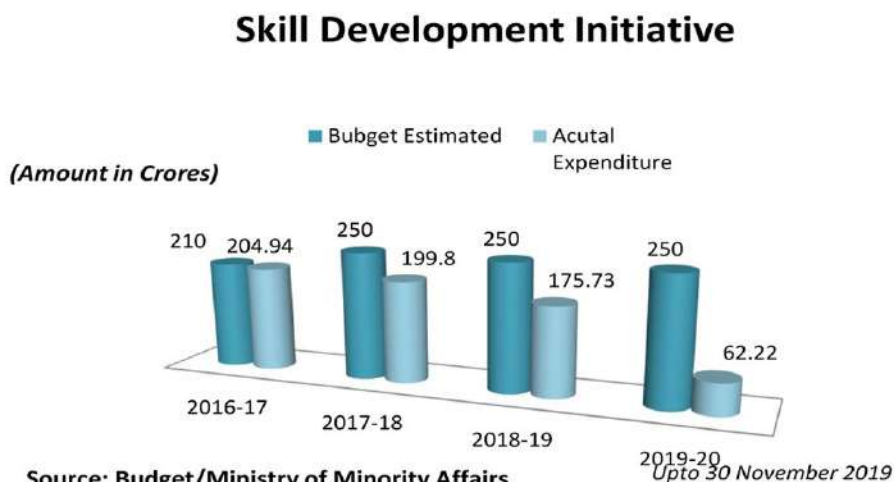
Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

Development Initiative for Minorities “Seekho aur Kamao”

To upgrade the modern/traditional skills of minority youth depending upon their qualification, economic trends and market potential, this can earn them suitable employment/self-employment launched in 2013. 33% seats are earmarked for female minority candidates. Ensuring placements of 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector. Post placement tracking of trainees is mandatory for PIAs.

During 2018-19, against the target to train 1,20,500 youth minorities with a budget of Rs. 250.00 crore, training of 51550 Minority Youths has been allocated to PIAs. An amount of Rs.175.73 crore has been released to them.

Out of BE of 250 Crore Rupees for Skill development initiative for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 only 62.22 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 only 25% has been spent.



Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

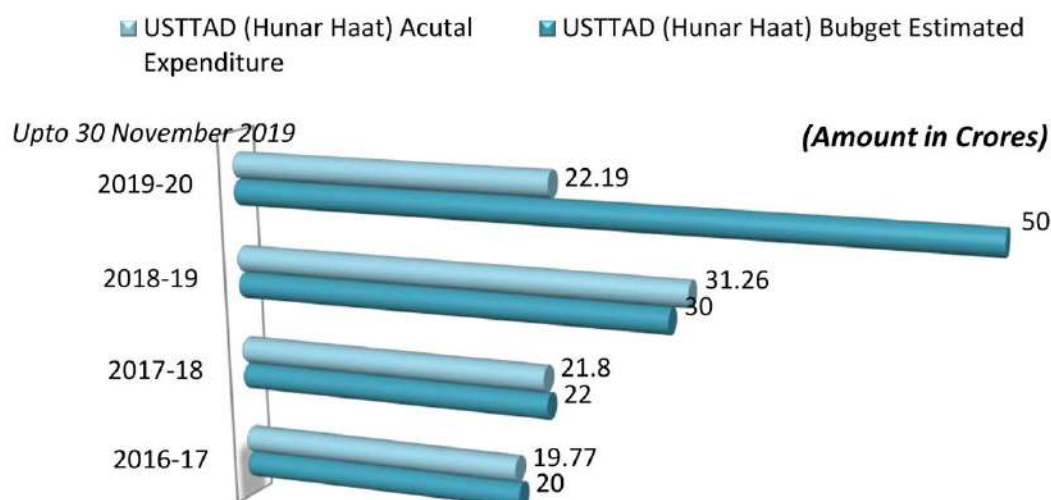
USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development)

For capacity building and upgrading of the traditional skills of craftsmen and artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards of traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; develop national and international market linkages; and preservation of languishing Arts/Crafts. Launched in May 2015. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), National Institute of Design (NID) and Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) to work in various craft clusters for design intervention; product range development; packaging; exhibitions, tying up with e-marketing portals to enhance sales; and brand building.

From 01.01.2018 to 31.07.2019, five Hunar Haats namely in Allahabad, Baba Kharag Singh Marg (Delhi), IITF, Delhi, Mumbai and Puducherry have been organized. Funds to the tune of Rs.6.91 crore were released during the quarter January to March, 2018.

Out of BE of 50 Crore Rupees for USTTAD (Hunar Haat) for the period of 2019-20, up till 30.11.2019, only 22.19 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 only 44% has been spent.

USTTAD (Hunar Haat)



Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

NAI MANZIL

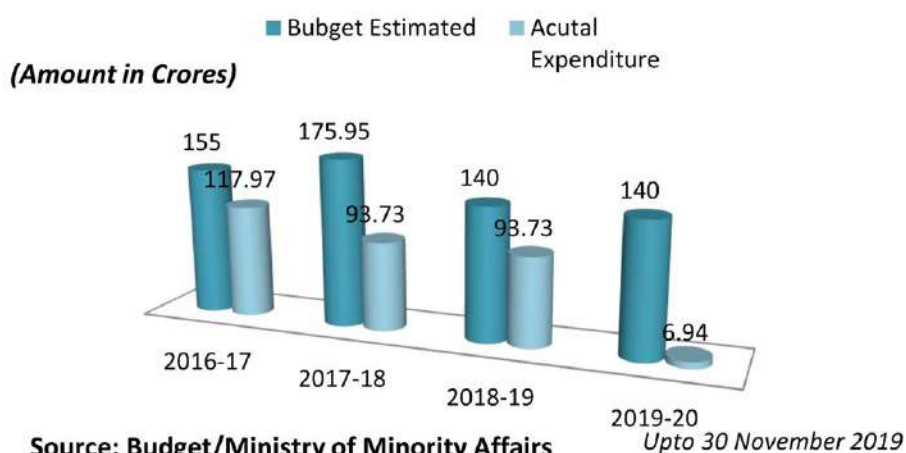
An Integrated Education and Livelihood Initiative for the Minority Communities launched in the year 2015 to benefit the minority youth i.e. those in the category of school-dropouts or educated in community education institutions like Madarsa etc. by providing them formal education and skill training that enables them to seek better employment and livelihood.

Dropout minority youth from BPL families in the age group of 17-35 years of 1228 Minority Concentrated Blocks (MCBs), where the minority population is 25% or more & 15% of candidates belonging to BPL families of non-minority communities are also covered. 30% of total beneficiaries have been earmarked for women candidates that Enables eligible candidates to obtain open schooling certification of class 8th/10th along with skill training and placement support.

Approved with the budget of Rs.650 crore for five years with 50% funding from the World Bank which envisages by benefitting one lakh beneficiaries in five years. For 2018-19, funds of Rs. 120 crores were earmarked out of which an amount of Rs.93.73 crore was utilized.

Out of BE of 140 Crore Rupees for Nai Manzil (skill to 8th to 10th) for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 only 6.94 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 only 5% has been spent.

Nai Manzil (skill to 8th to 10th)



For Nai Manzil scheme 140 crores is the estimated budget out of which 6.94 crores has been the actual expenditure in 2019-20.

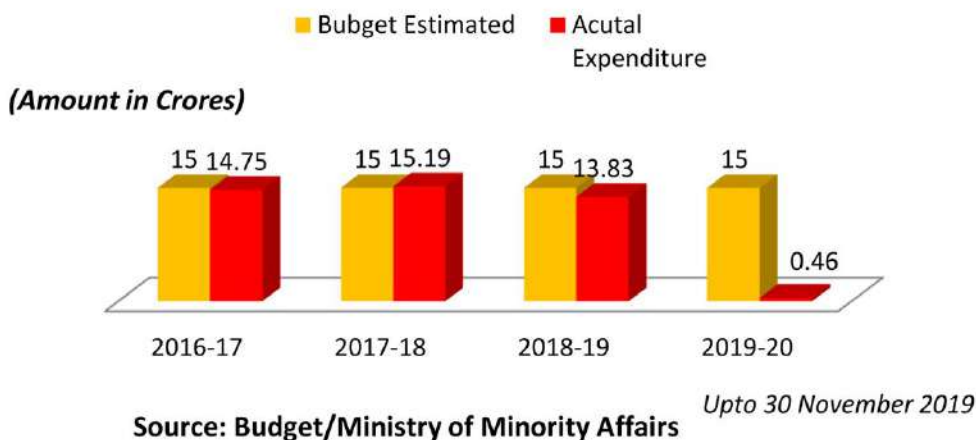
Special Initiatives for Empowerment

Budgets utilization for leadership development of minority women, containing population decline of minority population, research studies, monitoring and evaluation have also been minimal from 2016-17 to 2019-20 (data available till 30th Nov, 2019).

NAI ROSHNI

For leadership development of Minority Women to empower and instil confidence by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels launched in 2012 & implemented by empanelled NGOs. Includes 6 days (5 days for residential) sensitization programme followed by handholding for one year on Training modules by Ministry covering issues relating to women. Since inception, training of 4.20 lakh+ women has been sanctioned in 27 States with an amount of Rs. 108 crore. Monitored by District Administration. Emphasis on training for sustainable economic livelihood.

Leadership Development of Minority Women



JIYO PARSI

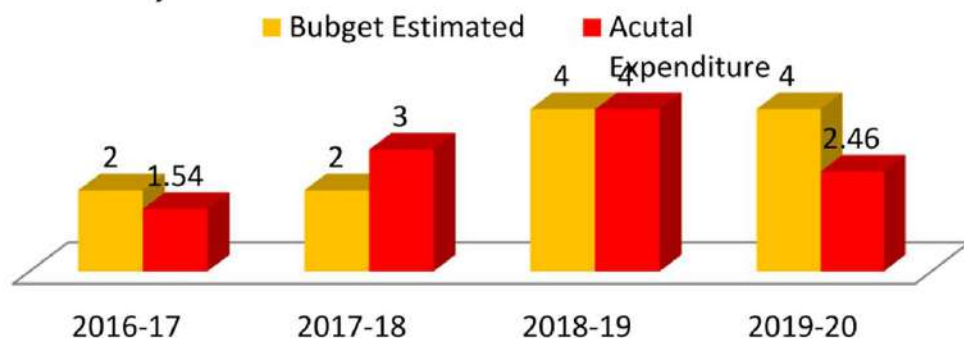
To reverse the declining trend of the Parsi population by adopting scientific protocols and structured interventions launched in 2013-14. It has been implemented by the Parzor Foundation with the help of the Bombay Parsi Panchayat (BPP), various organizations/societies/Anjumans and the Panchayat of the community concerned, in existence for not less than three years. 3 components under the scheme are Advocacy, Health of the community and Medical Assistance. Health of the Community under the Scheme covers creche/childcare support, senior citizen honorarium for childcare and assistance to the elderly.

Out of the total budgets of Rs.12 crores for implementation of the scheme from the period 2017-2018 to 2019-2020, Rs.4.00 crore has been released to the Parzor Foundation for the components - medical assistance, advocacy and health of the community, during 2018-19.

Out of BE of 4 crore rupees for the scheme for controlling population decline of the small minority community during the period 2019-20, up till 30.11.2019, 2.46 Crore rupees were spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20, 62% has been spent.

Scheme for Containing Population Decline of Small Minority Community

(Amount in Crores)



Upto 30 November 2019

Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

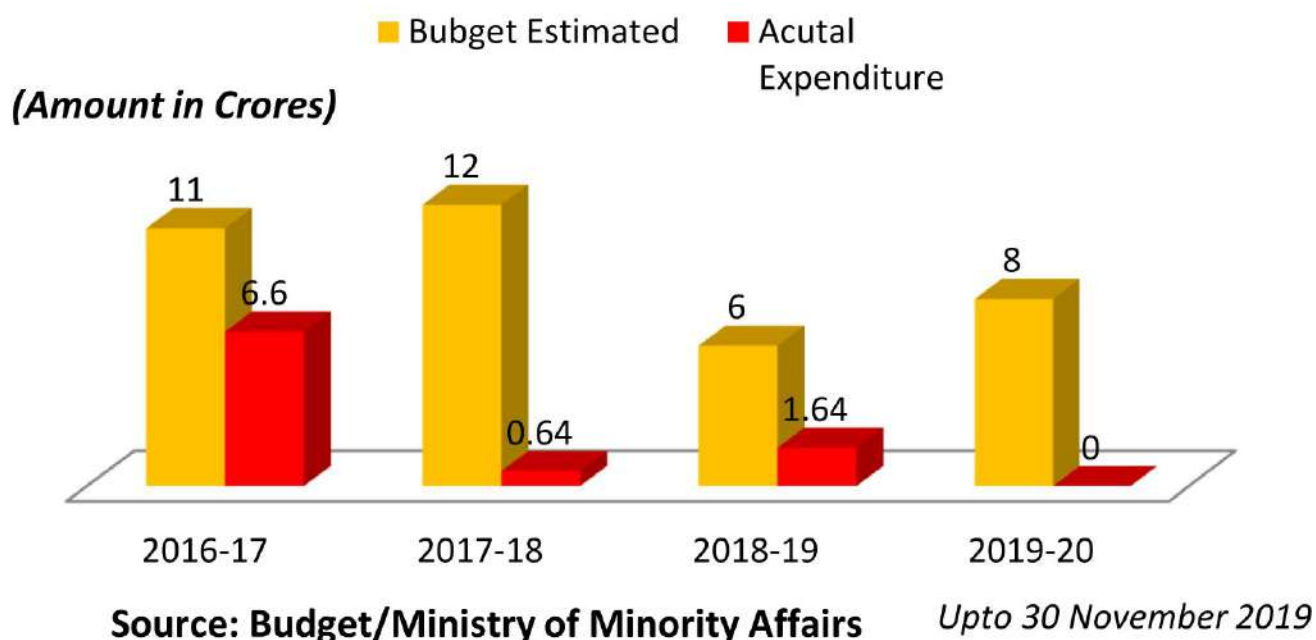
HAMARI DHAROHAR

Scheme to preserve rich heritage of Minority Communities in India under the Overall Concept of Indian Culture approved in 2014-15. Selective intervention to showcase the contribution of minorities in rich heritage of India to curate rich heritage of minorities and iconic exhibitions, preserve of literature/documents etc., support and promote calligraphy etc.

Amount of Rs.8.73 crore released for a project to exhibit Parsi culture, Rs. 2.77 crore released to the Osmania University in 2015-16 for translation of medieval documents from Arabic to English, their digitization and re-printing and in 2018-19, two Mushairas (in Delhi & in Mumbai) were organized the subject "Gandhi-150 Mushaira " to commemorate his 150th birth anniversary. In the quarter January-March, 2018, the expenditure was Rs.0.05 crore.

Out of BE of 8 Crore Rupees for Hamari Dharohar for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 no expenditure has been committed. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 0% has been spent.

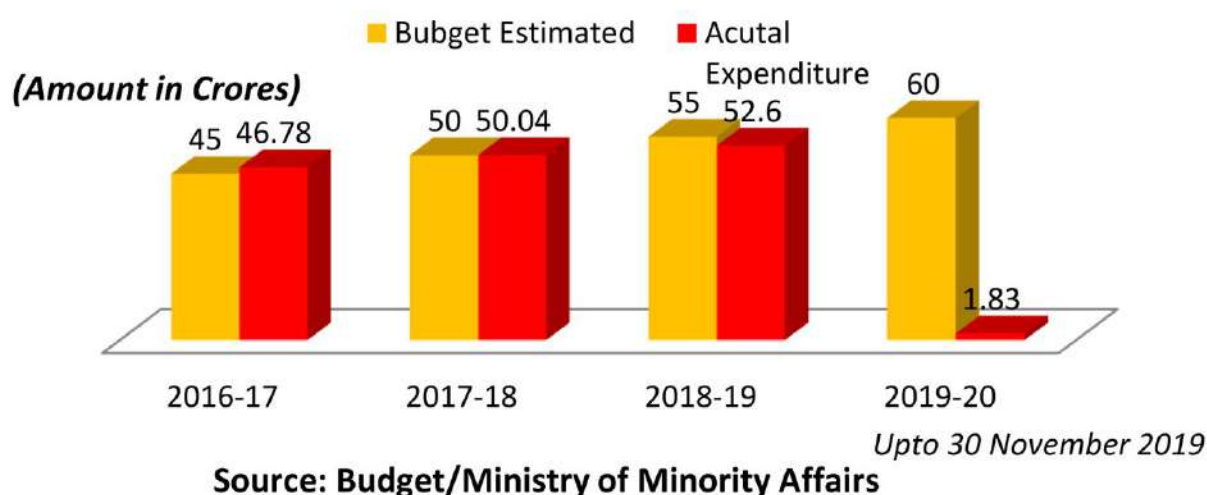
Hamari Dharohar



RESEARCH/STUDIES, PUBLICITY, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES FOR MINORITIES

Its objective is to study, evaluate and monitor the program and schemes for welfare of minorities, including the 15 Point Program, other area for studies and carry out intensive multi-media campaign for dissemination of information of Ministry's programs, schemes and initiatives. Out of BE of 60 Crore Rupees for **Research/studies, Monitoring, Evaluation and Publicity** for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 1.83 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 **3% has been spent**.

Research/ Studies, Monitoring, Evaluation

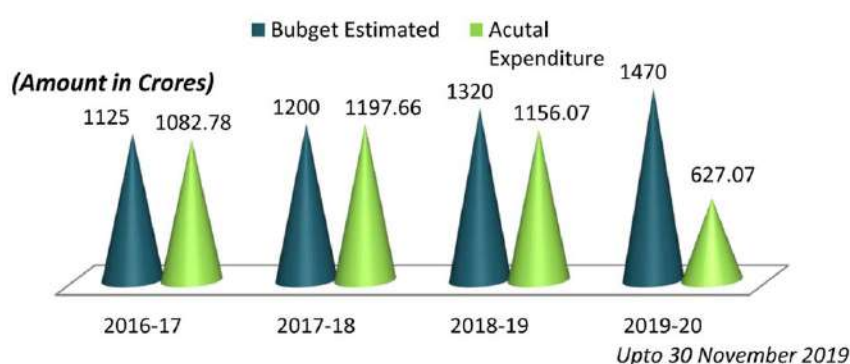


AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

PMJYK (PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKARAM)

It is a special area development program. The objective is to address development, deficits in the selected Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs i.e. identified districts headquarters blocks/towns/clusters of villages having substantial minority population which are relatively backward). The MSDP has been restructured and revamped for implementation as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram Out of BE of 1470 Crore Rupees for **PM Jan Vikas Karya karam** for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019, 627.07 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 only **43% has been spent**.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karya karam

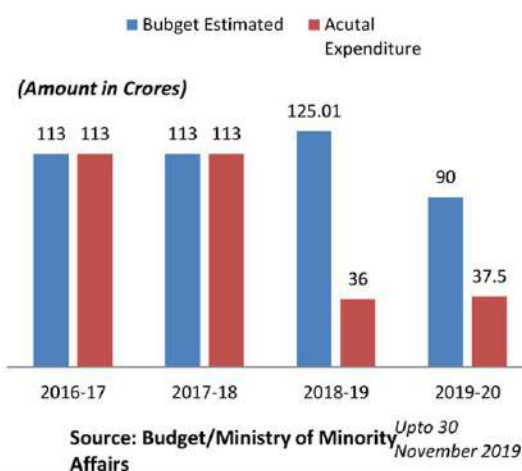


SUPPORT TO INSTITUTIONS

MAULANA AZAD EDUCATION FOUNDATION (MAEF)

It is a voluntary, social service non-political, non-profit making, organization established to promote education among the educationally backward minorities. Interest on the investment of Corpus Fund given by the Government of India, is the only source of income for the Foundation. The schemes of the Foundation are for expansion and upgradation of existing institutions and for improvement in the educational status of backward minorities. Out of BE of 90 Crore Rupees for Maulana Azad Education Foundation for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019, 37.5 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 only 42% has been spent.

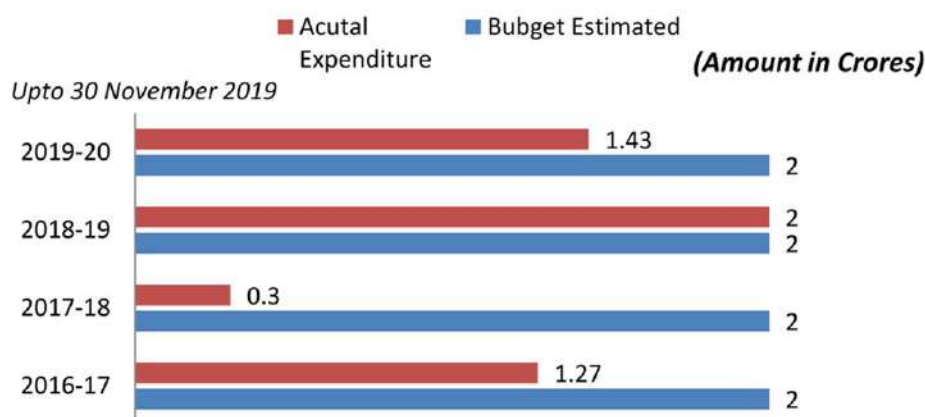
Maulana Azad Education Foundation



GRANTS IN AID TO STATE CHANNELISING AGENCIES (SCAS) FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NMDFC PROGRAMMES

The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) operates through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs). Grants-in-aid is being provided to SCAs to strengthen their capabilities and operations. Out of BE of 2 Crore Rupees for **Grants to SCAs of NMDFC** for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 actual amount spent was 1.43 Crore rupees . In 8 months of FY 2019-20, **72% has been spent**.

Grants to SCAs of NMDFC

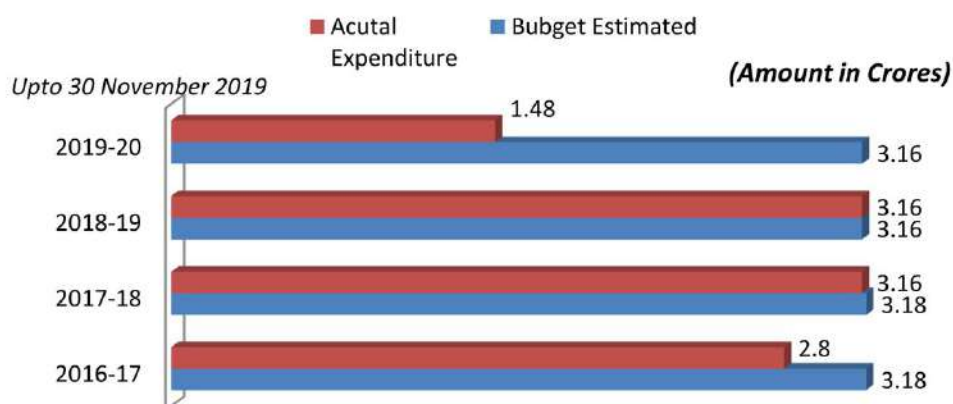


Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

QUAMI WAQF BOARD TARAQQIATI SCHEME AND SAHARI WAQF SAMPATI VIKAS YOJNA

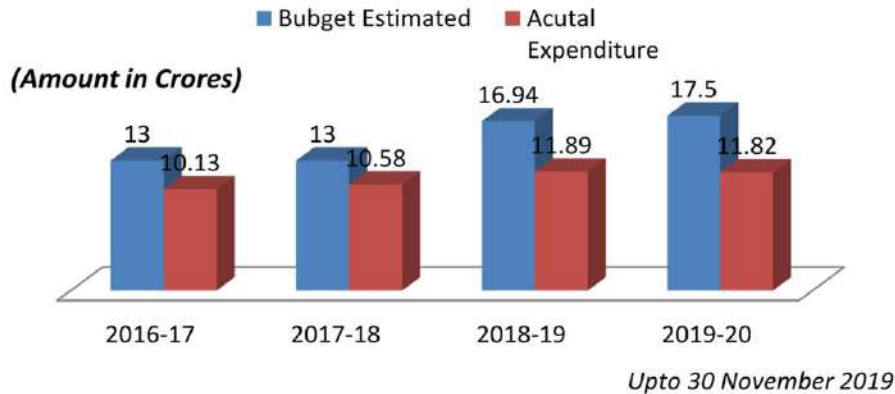
Two schemes are been implemented for Computerization of Records, Strengthening of State Waqf Boards and to protect vacant urban Waqf land from encroachers and to develop it on commercial lines for generating more income in order to widen welfare activities respectively. Financial Assistance under QWBTS is provided to State/UT Waqf Boards (SWBs) for deployment of manpower with the purpose of doing data entry in WAMSI Modules, GIS Mapping of waqf Out of BE of 17.50 Crore Rupees for **Quami Waqf Board Tariquatti scheme** for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 actual amount spent was 11.82 Crore rupees. In the first 8 months of FY 2019-20 **68% has been spent**. Out of BE of 3.16 Crore Rupees for **Sahar Waqf sampati vikas yojana** for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 actual spent was 1.48 crore. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 **47% has been spent**.

Sahari Waqf Sampati Vikas Yojana



Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

Quami Waqf Board Tariquatti scheme

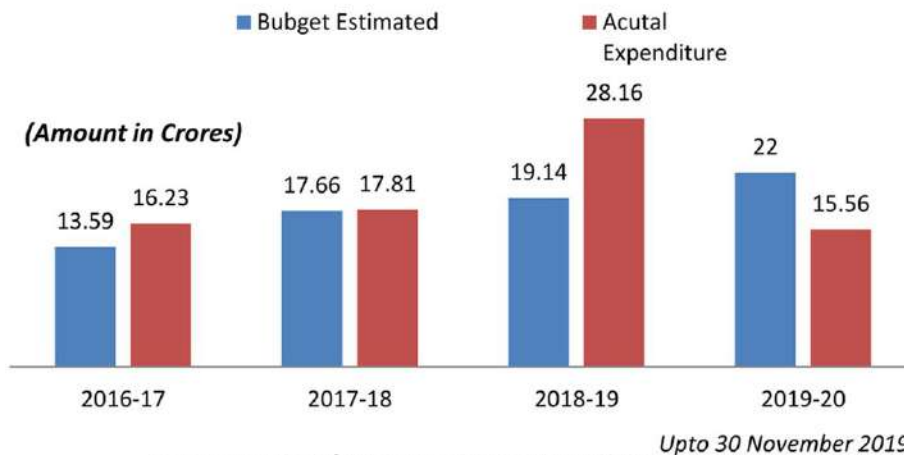


Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

SECRETARIAT

There is a provision for expenditure on Secretariat. Out of BE of 22 Crore Rupees for Secretariat during the period 2019-20, upto 30.11.2019 actual amount spent was 15.56 Crore rupees. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 71% has been spent.

Ministry of Minority Affairs-Secretariat

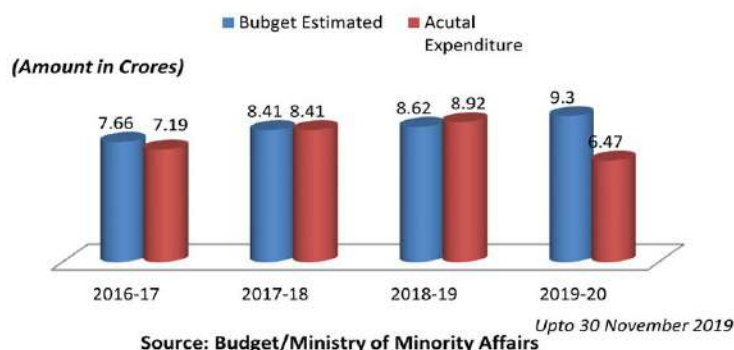


Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES

The provision is to meet the administrative expenditure of National Commission for Minorities. Out of BE of 9.30 Crore Rupees for National Commission for Minorities for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 actual amount spent 6.47 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 70% has been spent.

National Commission for Minorities

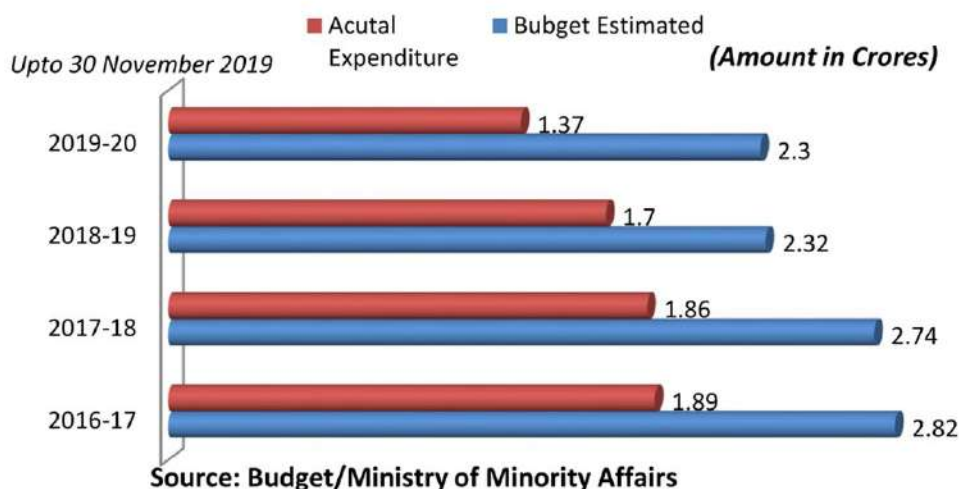


Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

The provision is to meet the administrative expenditure of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities Out of BE of 2.3 Crore Rupees for Commr Linguistic Minorities for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 1.37 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 60% has been spent.

Commr Linguistic Minorities



FOR HAJ MANAGEMENT

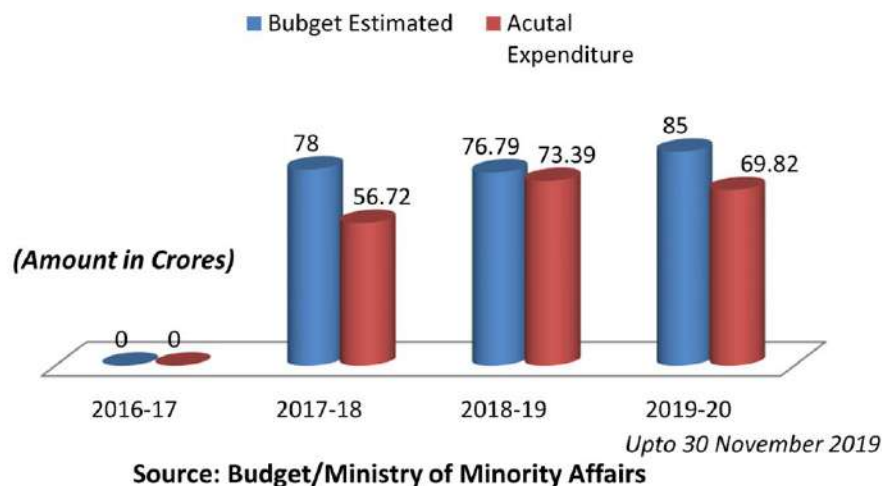
Out of BE of 85 Crore Rupees for Haj CGI Jeddah for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 Rupees 69.82 Crore were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 **82% has been spent**. Out of BE of 9 Crore Rupees for Haj Secretariat for the period 2019-20, up to 30.11.2019 6.53 Crore rupees were actually spent. In 8 months of FY 2019-20 **73% has been spent**.

Out of the total BE for FY 2019-20 of Rs. 4700 crores only a meagre 1396.48 has been spent in 8 months of the FY till 30.11.2019 which is just less than 30%.

Even in 2018-19 out of total BE Rs. 4700 crores only Rs. 3853.01 crores were actually spent i.e. 846.99 crores were not spent.

These raise serious concerns regarding implementation of schemes and political will to help the minorities. Even now it seems to be problematic with efficient allocation of budget.

Haj CGI Jeddah

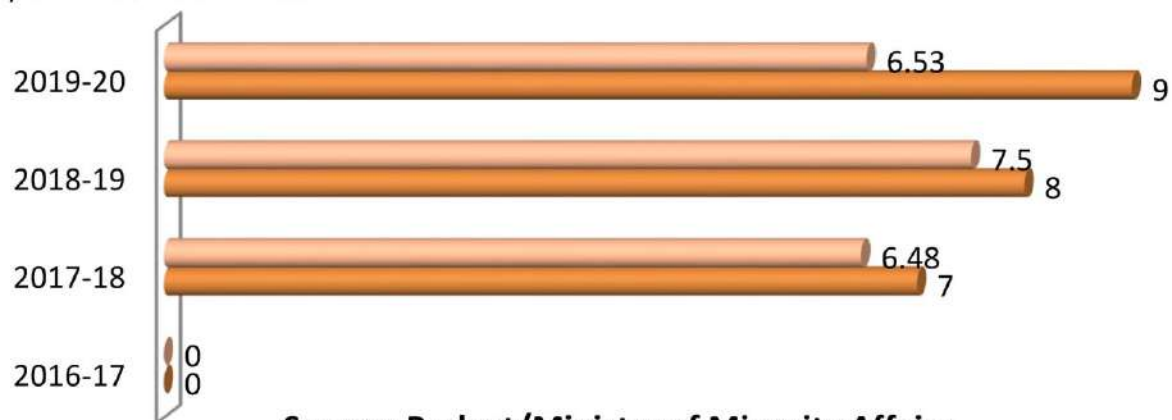


Haj Secretariat

Actual Expenditure Budget Estimated

Upto 30 November 2019

(Amount in Crores)



Source: Budget/Ministry of Minority Affairs

The background of the page features a series of overlapping semi-circles in two shades of orange, creating a modern, abstract design. The top and bottom sections are orange, while the middle section is white.

STATUS OF FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON THE DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT ON SACHAR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

STATUS OF FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON THE DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT ON SACHAR

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS(As on 31.03.2019)

1. Education:

S. N.	Decisions taken by the Cabinet	Action Taken	Status	TVF Comments
1.	<p>The Educational Backwardness of the Muslim Community as brought out by the Sachar Committee will be addressed through a multi-pronged strategy. The strategy will focus specifically on improving the access to education of Muslim girls.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>(i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA) is the main programme of Deptt. of School Education (MHRD) for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children.</p> <p>(ii) SSA targeted interventions for girls include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provisions of free text-books to children. b) Uniforms to all girls, SC, ST and BPL children. c) Provision of girls toilets in schools. d) Teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation. The revision of in service teacher training design to incorporate gender sensitization for all elementary school teachers, to create a supportive and enabling environment for girls participation in schools is a continuous exercise. The opening of schools in the neighborhood as defined by respective States. e) Residential hostel buildings/ KGBVs for children in habitations unserved by regular schools and also for children without adult protection. f) Recruitment of additional teachers, with emphasis on recruitment of female teachers. <p>SSA provides for innovation funds for equity of Rs. 50 Lakh per district per year for innovative projects for girls education, intervention for children belonging SC, ST, Minority community, deprived children in urban areas.</p> <p>(iii) Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalayas (KGBV) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. The KGBV reaches out to (a) girls who are unable to go to regular schools, (b) out of school girls in the 10+ age group who are unable to complete primary school, (c) younger</p>	<p>Implemented.</p> <p>However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>	<p>Specific data related to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are only available till 2015-16.</p> <p>Data related to Sanctioned no. of Teachers is disclosed and not Actual figures of teachers who were recruited.</p> <p>Total allocation for MCDs under SSA has not been updated after 2015-16.</p>

girls of migratory populations in difficult areas of scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/upper primary schools. Among these girls KGBVs provide reservation for 75% girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and minority communities. In respect of the remaining 25% priority is given to girls from BPL families.

(iv) The Department of School Education and Literacy (MHRD) has prepared a Digital Gender Atlas for Advancing Girls' Education in India which was launched on the occasion of International Women's Day on 08.03.2015.

The tool, which has been developed with the support of UNICEF, will help identify low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalised groups such as scheduled castes, schedule tribes and Muslim minorities, on specific gender related education indicators.

The Atlas is placed on the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) website and available and ready to use by States/Districts/Blocks education administrators or any other interested group. In order to plan and execute educational interventions, the purpose of the Gender Atlas is to help identify and ensure equitable education with a focus on vulnerable girls, including girls with disabilities. The Gender Atlas has been developed as a hands-on management tool to enable critical decisions and actions in pockets where gaps are to be met.

(v) Under SSA, details of Primary, Upper Primary Schools, and additional Classrooms opened and constructed in 121 Minority Concentration Districts up to year 2015-16 are given below:

- **Primary Schools constructed up to 2015-16:- 16,268**
- **Upper Primary school constructed up to 2015-16:- 8,151**
- **Additional classrooms constructed up to 2015-16:- 2,43,198**
- **New Primary schools opened up to 2015-16:- 21,486**
- **Upper Primary schools opened up to 2015-16:- 11,871**
- **No. of teachers sanctioned up to 2015-16:- 1,25,386**

	<p>• No. of KGBVs sanctioned:- 555 (sanctioned and operationalised).</p> <p>Under SSA total allocation for the 121 MCDs identified by M/o Minority Affairs (MoMA) to achieve the goal of Universalizing of Elementary Education (UEE) to meet the infrastructural gaps for schools, classrooms, teachers and providing access by opening new schools are given below:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(₹in lakhs)</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>2013-14</th><th>2014-15</th><th>2015-16</th></tr><tr><td>National</td><td>47,95,960.0</td><td>56,74,586.4</td><td>64,09,923.62</td></tr><tr><td>Target</td><td>9</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>121</td><td>8,95,825.48</td><td>10,35,332.9</td><td>12,13,423.87</td></tr><tr><td>Minority Dists.</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Target % w.r.t.</td><td>19</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>National Target</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>The Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing three Scholarship schemes namely Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes for the students of minority communities. The number of scholarships given since inception till 2018-19 are as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-matric Scholarship: 5.10 crore• Post-matric Scholarship: 64.64 lakh• Merit-cum-means Scholarship: 7.48 lakh <p>(30% of scholarships are earmarked for girls).</p>		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	National	47,95,960.0	56,74,586.4	64,09,923.62	Target	9	2		121	8,95,825.48	10,35,332.9	12,13,423.87	Minority Dists.		1		Target % w.r.t.	19	18	19	National Target					
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2.	<p>The outreach of upper primary schools, particularly for Muslim girls, will be expanded with “girls only” schools, wherever required, and by opening residential Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya (KGBV) schools, on priority, in areas with substantial Muslim population.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>SSA is committed to ensuring universal access to primary and upper primary education within one km and three kms respectively. In order to increase enrolment of girls belonging to minority communities, States were requested in July 2013 to take immediate steps to enroll the most vulnerable/ drop-out girls from the minority communities in the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) so as to enhance their opportunities. Under SSA, up to 2014-15, 10,51,970 Muslim girls are enrolled at Upper Primary level in 121 minority concentration districts (MCDs). In KGBVs, 9610 Muslim girls are enrolled in 121 Minority Concentration Districts up to 31.03.2016.</p> <p>A range of strategies and interventions have also been evolved that were designed to improve</p>	<p>Implemented</p> <p>However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>	<p>Data on Muslim girls enrolled is up to 2016. There is a failure to study drop-out rates among Muslim girls under the SSA and from KGBVs.</p>																											

		<p>Muslim girls' participation in education, at building systemic responsiveness, motivating girls and their parents and forging partnership with community-based groups for girls' education. Efforts have also been made to address issues within the classroom to enable a conducive learning environment and monitor progress along key indicators in girls' education to ascertain the impact and in-depth understanding of various dimensions of interventions including classroom processes, equity issues in KGBVs.</p> <p>Department of School Education and Literacy has also issued instructions that as KGBV schools are part of the regular upper primary school system of the State, the State Government / Union Territory's particular policy for instruction in Urdu medium should be adopted for the KGBV schools. The Urdu teachers available in the system should be deployed for the purpose.</p> <p>Since 2006-07 up to 2015-16, out of the 3,609 KGBVs sanctioned in the country, 555 (15.4%) have been sanctioned and operationalised in 121 minority concentration districts (MCDs). The percentage of Muslim girls enrolled therein is 18.26%. Continued efforts have been made by MHRD to increase enrolment of Muslim girls in these KGBVs.</p>		
3.	<p>In pursuance of the goal of universalizing secondary education, priority will be given to opening of secondary/senior secondary schools in areas of Muslim concentration, wherever there is need for such schools.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage, a scheme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.</p> <p>Since the inception of RMSA in 2009-10 till 2016-17 (as on 30.9.2016), a total of 1,370 new Secondary Schools have been approved in MCDs, which is 11.05% of total approved 12,394 schools.</p>	Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.	Recent data regarding schools constructed and operationalized under the RMSA scheme are not available.
4.	<p>A mass mobilization campaign will be carried out in all districts, having a substantial population of Muslims, to</p>	<p>The Department of School Education & Literacy has launched 'Saakshar Bharat' the new variant of the National Literacy Mission on 08.09.2009 for implementation during the 11th Plan with an objective to make 70 million non-literate adults literate (functional literacy) by the end of the Plan.</p>	Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.	

	<p>generate awareness about the need for literacy and elementary education and to promote vocational education and skill development. A special literacy drive will be taken up in these districts to improve the overall literacy rate and especially the literacy rate of Muslim women.</p> <p>- Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>The scheme has special focus on women, belonging to Minorities. It is proposed to cover 12 million Muslim (10 million women and 2 million men) under the programme. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 404 districts out of 410 eligible districts (26 States and one UT) where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census.</p> <p>Since the first assessment conducted by National Literacy Mission Authority in collaboration with the National Institute of Open Schooling in August, 2010 to August, 2016, 5.12 crore adults have been certified as literates, of which 47 lakh (9.18%) are certified learners from minorities.</p> <p>About 64.24 lakh learners of the Muslim community have appeared in the biannual basic literacy assessment tests conducted till March, 2016 under the Saakshar Bharat programme. Out of this, about 47 lakh learners of Muslim community have successfully passed the tests.</p>		<p>Criteria of considering an adult 'literate' needs to re-defined. Literary assessment need to be carried out for recent years to know the real impact on minorities.</p>
5.	<p>New Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) would be set up in all districts, with a substantial population of Muslims, not covered as yet with such Sansthan.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country. Action for covering additional districts with substantial minority population is under process. The coverage under this programme during 2012-13 was 12.2%. During the year 2013-14 out of 4.92 lakh beneficiaries, 59 thousand belonged to minorities. No new JSS has been set up in 2014-15 as there is no provision under the Scheme of Support to NGOs/Institutions/SRCs for Adult Education and Skill Development to open new JSSs during the XII Plan period</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>	<p>No recent efforts have been undertaken to establish JSS in the remaining 55 Muslim dominated districts in the country.</p>
6.	<p>In areas with a concentration of Muslim population, Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) would be established to impart pre-service and in-service training to primary, upper primary and secondary level teachers.</p> <p>M/o Human Resource Development</p>	<p>The Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the XII Plan inter-alia envisages establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education (BITES) in 196 SC/ST/Minority concentration areas, depending upon the criterion for which the district has been identified for setting up the BITE. Up to 2016-17, 30 BITES have been sanctioned in 9 States (24 BITES till 2015-16).</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>	<p>Data regarding operationalized BITES have not been disclosed.</p>

7.	<p>The allocation for setting up women's hostels in colleges and Universities would be stepped up further during the 11th Plan. The University Grants Commission (UGC) would pay special attention to setting up women's hostels in higher education institutions in Muslim concentration areas.</p> <p>Mo Human Resource Development</p>	<p>UGC had sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentration Districts. Since inception of the programme up to 2014-15, out of 815 women's hostels sanctioned with an amount of ₹ 213.59 crore at national level, 165 (20.25%) have been approved/ sanctioned in MCDs with an amount of ₹20.41 crore (9.56%). During 2015-16, out of 35 hostels sanctioned with an amount of Rs. 52.21 crore at national level, 12 (34.28%) have been approved/sanctioned in MCDs with an amount of ₹15.78 crore (30.22%).</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>	<p>Data regarding operationalized women's hostels for the recent years is not disclosed. Fund utilization for hostel construction has not been revealed.</p>
8.	<p>The Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme will be augmented and the scheme revised to enhance the components eligible for assistance under this programme.</p> <p>M/o Human Resource Development</p>	<p>The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been recast as two schemes, namely, the Scheme of Providing Quality Education in Madaras (SPQEM) and the scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI). The scheme is demand driven. Since inception of SPQEM in 2006-07, ₹ 1,200.05 crore have been sanctioned for 85,822 Madaras for assisting 1,76,654 teachers up to 2015-16. Besides, under IDMI an amount of ₹ 142.01 crore has been released for 957 institutions during the same period. During 2018-19, funds of Rs.18.25 crore were released for assisting 8562 Madrasa and 24507 teachers. Total 38 institutions were covered.</p>	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p>	
9.	<p>The mid-day meal (MDM) scheme is being extended to cover children in upper primary classes. Special attention would be given to all Muslim concentration blocks, which are educationally backward.</p> <p>M/o Human Resource Development</p>	<p>The mandate of MDM scheme is to provide mid-day meal on each school day at the prescribed norm to children studying in the Classes I to VIII in all Govt. aided schools and special training Centres including Madaras and Maqtabas recognized under SSA irrespective of class, caste or gender. Since 2007-08 onwards, the MDM scheme has been extended to all areas in the country and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with concentration of Muslim population are also covered under the scheme.</p>	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p>	<p>Specific data regarding the number of schools covered under the MDM scheme is not disclosed. Monitoring the quality and quantity of food provided is not being done.</p>

10.	<p>Existing school and community buildings could be used in the evenings as 'study centres' and existing teachers could be engaged on honoraria to tutor willing students including girls, who could be accompanied by guardians.</p> <p>M/o Human Resource Development</p>	<p>All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised by MHRD for using existing school buildings and community buildings as the study centres for school children. Reminders have been periodically issued to the Chief Secretaries of all states/ UTs in this regard.</p>	Implemented.	<p>It seems state governments and union territories are not really utilizing the schools building and community building as study centres.</p>
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11.	<p>The National Curriculum Framework-2005 envisages strengthening of a national system of education in a pluralistic society, based on the values enshrined in the Constitution of India, such as social justice, equality and secularism. Text books are being revised in accordance with the National Curriculum Framework-2005.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>MHRD has informed that based on the recommendations of National Curriculum 2005, NCERT revised the syllabi and prepared new textbooks of all the subjects for all stages of school education. The whole exercise of revision of syllabi and textbooks was supervised by the National Monitoring Committee appointed by the Department of Secondary and Higher Education. The textbook of secondary and higher secondary stages for Geography, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Commerce, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics have been reviewed and updated. The syllabus has been revised by almost all the State Govt. either by revision, or by adopting the syllabus of neighboring States.</p> <p>23 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have completed revising their curriculum in the light of National Curriculum Framework, 2005. Besides, 10 States/UTs (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Manipur and Sikkim) follow curriculum of NCERT. 3 UTs (Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry) have followed the curriculum of neighboring States.</p>	Implemented.	Review of National Curriculum Framework 2005 keeping in mind current educational statistics is required.
12.	<p>The trend of the pool of eligible population for higher education increasing faster for SCs/ STs than for Muslims will be examined further.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>A study was undertaken by the National University for Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA) to address this issue. The study report has been submitted and the same has been examined in the Ministry of HRD. As recommended in the NUEPA Report, a Standing Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of HRD with the mandate to monitor the minority related schemes and programmes and to suggest modifications with a view to cater to the needs of the minorities. MHRD has informed that action has been initiated to develop data in respect of enrolment of the minorities in higher educational institutions.</p>	Implemented.	Action taken report on the recommendations of standing committee created is required.

13.	<p>A mechanism has already been put in place to make granting of minority educational institution status more responsive. The question of equivalence of qualifications from Madarsas for subsequent access to higher education has been engaging the attention of Government. Institutions like Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Islamia University and Jamia Hamdard University already recognize qualifications from Madarsas.</p> <p>M/o Human Resource Development</p>	<p>With respect to mechanism for granting of minority educational institution status more responsive, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has been established by an Act of Parliament with the key objective of ensuring that the true amplitude of the educational rights enshrined in Article 30 (1) of the Constitution is made available to the members of the notified religious minority communities, including the Muslims.</p> <p>The certificates / qualifications of the Madarsa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the State Education Board to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification have been equated with corresponding certificates of the Central Board of Secondary Education, Council of Board of School Education in India and other school examination boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels education. DoPT has issued notification in this regard. MHRD has mentioned that from 2005 to 01.03.2015, a total of 10,687 certificates have been issued for granting minority educational institute status.</p>	Implemented.	Data regarding certificate issued for granting minority educational institute status needs to be updated
14.	<p>The Ministry of Minority Affairs will implement three scholarship schemes, a coaching & allied scheme specifically for students from the minority communities and other schemes for development of education.</p> <p>-M/o Minority Affairs</p>	<p>The Ministry is implementing the following schemes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Pre-matric scholarship scheme; (b) Post-matric scholarship scheme; and (c) Merit-cum-means scholarship scheme. <p>The aforesaid three Scholarship schemes are being implemented for minority communities, for Class I to X, Class XI to Ph.D. and for technical and professional courses respectively at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. 5.82 crore scholarships since their inception till the year 2018-19 have been awarded..</p>	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	

		<p>Maulana Azad Fellowship Scheme: Since inception, up to 2017-18, 6,000 Maulana Azad National Fellowships (fresh; excluding renewals) have been awarded with the release of ₹611 crore to the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Nodal Agency for awarding the fellowships.</p> <p>Free Coaching and Allied Scheme: A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07. During the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19, ₹ 2.6.55 crore have been released for 54,664 beneficiaries.</p>		Specific data regarding Maulana Azad National Fellowship for the recent years needs to be updated along with the amount of scholarship released.
15.	The corpus of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) will be augmented and its operations expanded and streamlined. —M/o Minority Affairs	The corpus of MAEF was increased from ₹ 200 crore to ₹1,136 crore till 31.03.2016.	Implemented. Operations of MAEF are being streamlined.	There is a need to specify the way in which the operations of MAEF are being streamlined

2. Skill Development

S. N.	Decisions taken by the Cabinet	Action Taken	Status	
1.	An inter-ministerial group will be set up consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Labour & Employment, small Scale Industries & Agro & Rural-based Industries, Human Resource Development, Textiles, Heavy Industries, Health & Family Welfare, Minority Affairs, Food Processing Industries, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Finance (Banking) and Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion to plan and monitor the	A new Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has been created, which is responsible for co-ordination of all skill development efforts across the country, removal of disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, building the vocational and technical training framework, skill up-gradation, building of new skills, and innovative thinking not only for existing jobs but also jobs that are to be created. The Ministry aims to impart Skill on a large Scale with Speed and High Standards in order to achieve its vision of a 'Skilled India'. The apex institution for policy direction and review is PM's National Council on Skill Development under the chairmanship of Prime Minister. A National Skill Development Coordination Board has been set up under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman of NITI Aayog. Apart from this, National Skill Development Corporation is a non-profit company with an appropriate governance structure which would constitute Sector Skills Councils in the field of skill development, training, standardization of affiliation and accreditation process, etc.	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	

	<p>implementation of a comprehensive programme for skill development amongst Muslims so that the benefits from complementarities and synergy from a host of schemes could accrue to the intended beneficiaries quickly and in a palpable fashion. A cluster approach' will be adopted to address the need for skill and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>- NITI Aayog(erstwhile Planning Commission)</p>	<p>National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) will be strengthened and reengineered with a broader mandate and representation. Its main functions include design, development and maintenance of National Vocational Qualifications Framework (NVQF).</p> <p>The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (erstwhile Ministry of Labour & Employment) has also informed that 1,493 out of 10,750 ITIs/ITCs (13.89%) affiliated to NCVT are in Minority Concentration Areas with a capacity of 2,34,010 seats as on 31.03.2014.</p> <p>Besides, under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs, 10% of the total allocation is earmarked for the skill training. Also 118 ITIs and 45 Polytechnics have been sanctioned for minority concentration areas under MsDP to fill the development deficit gap.</p> <p>Ministry of Minority Affairs has also launched a new scheme in September, 2013 "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)" a 100% Central sector scheme, for skill development of minorities. During 2013-14 to 2018-19, 3.67 lakh trainees have been sanctioned/trained and an amount of Rs. 835.62 crore released.</p>		
2.	<p>NABARD and SIDBI will be advised to set aside funds for training minorities under their EDP programmes with focus on skill development of artisans in traditional occupations and also for re-equipping them with modern skills, especially in minority dominated clusters. An inter-ministerial Group,</p>	<p>RBI has instructed the lead banks to organize entrepreneur development programmes so that members of the minority communities in these areas could derive the benefits of various programmes being financed by the banks. 4,353 entrepreneur development programmes (EDPs) were organized during 2014-15 and the number of beneficiaries was 78,063 while ₹ 207.91 crore were provided as financial assistance to 24,629 beneficiaries. During 2015-16, 6,140 EDPs were organized and the number of beneficiaries was 1,23,781 while ₹ 255.34 crore were provided as financial assistance to 22,657 beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p>	<p>Post 2015-16 data regarding EDPs organized, no. of beneficiaries and financial assistance provided need to be disclosed</p>

set up to plan and monitor the implementation of this programme, will also look into integrating this into their plan. -D/o Financial Services			
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3. Access to Credit

<u>S. N.</u>	<u>Decisions taken by the Cabinet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Status</u>	
1.	Access to credit for Muslims is critical as a large proportion of this community is engaged in self-employment activities. While formulating the district plan it will be ensured that adequate credit is made available to minorities and Muslims in particular, with convenience and ease. -Department of Financial Services	The percentage of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) going to minorities has shown steady increase from 10.6% in 2007-08 to 15.06% in 2017-18. During 2018-19, the total credit of Rs.3,15,570 crore was outstanding as on 31.12.2018.	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	
2.	Public sector banks will be advised to open more branches in Muslim concentration areas. -D/o Financial Services	A total of 21,187 branches of Public Sector Banks have been opened in areas with substantial minority population up to 2018-19.	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	
3.	Public sector banks would regularly monitor disposal of loan applications for minorities and maintain reasons for rejection of applications so that the applicants can exercise full rights to information about the status of their applications. District-wise and bank-wise	Proforma for reporting and monitoring of loans to minorities has been devised. As per the information provided by the Department, the details regarding number of applications received, accepted etc. during 2018-19 are as under: (a) No. of Applications received- 999782 (b) No. of applications accepts – 990933 (c) No. of applications rejected- 4060 (d) No. of applications pending- 4788	Implemented.	

	data will be made available on the web-site of RBI. -D/o Financial Services			
4.	RBI has already issued necessary instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks to specifically direct credit to Muslims, create awareness of various credit schemes through publicity and organize entrepreneurial development programmes. -Department of Financial Services	3,646 entrepreneur development programmes (EDPs) were organized during 2018-19 and the number of beneficiaries was 56,456 while ₹ 151.44 crore were provided as financial assistance to 17,251 beneficiaries. 9,048 awareness campaigns were held in 3,318 Districts / Towns / Blocks having substantial minority population covering 6,651 branches during 2014-15. During 2018-19, 15,77 awareness campaigns were held in 3,623 Districts/Towns/Blocks having substantial minority population covering 4,624 branches out of the identified 76,557 branches.	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	
5.	Micro-finance among women would be promoted, especially in clusters, by the Ministries / Departments / PSU banks / financial institutions. -Department of Financial Services and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.	As per the information provided by the D/o Financial Services, 7,51,569 accounts have been opened for minority women with ₹7,840 crore as micro credit in 2018-19 during 2018-19, . M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in the 12 th Five Year Plan w.e.f. 24.09.2013 by replacing the existing scheme of SJSRY. Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID) component of NULM envisages organizing urban poor in self-help groups (SHGs) for group saving, internal lending and taking bank loans. At least one member from each urban poor household, preferably a woman, would be brought under the SHG network in a time-bound manner. Further, interest subsidy over and above 7% rate of interest will be available on bank loan to all SHGs accessing bank loan. An additional 3% interest subvention will be provided to all women SHGs who repay their loan in time. Detailed guidelines of the scheme have been circulated and the States/UTs have been impressed upon to implement the scheme as per the guidelines. In addition, National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has also launched a specific scheme for micro-finance for minority	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	

		women namely "Mahila Samridhi Yojana".		
6.	The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) will be restructured so as to make it more effective instrument of intervention. -Ministry of Minority Affairs	After detailed exercise undertaken in this regard, the proposal of the Ministry to increase the authorized share capital of NMDFC from ₹ 1,500 crore to ₹ 3,000 crore has been approved by the Cabinet. The Cabinet has also approved the restructuring of NMDFC on the lines proposed by this Ministry. NMDFC has engaged M/s IL& FS Trust Company Ltd. as consultancy organization to assist NMDFC, in restructuring of its business model.	Implemented.	Plan of restructuring especially when ILFS is defaulting on its own loans needs to be put in public domain.

4. Special Development Initiatives:

S. N.	Decisions taken by the Cabinet	Action Taken	Status	
1.	A Multi-sectoral Development programme to provide basic amenities, and improve opportunities for employment will be launched in identified backward minority concentration districts. -Ministry of Minority Affairs	<p>Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts (MCDs) in 2008-09. Subsequently, on 04.06.2013 the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the restructuring of Multi-sectoral Development Programme for implementation in 710 blocks and 66 towns during the 12th Five Year Plan.</p> <p>The Schemes has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK).</p> <p>During the 12th Plan, the projects approved include those for construction of 47,403 house under IAY (presently PMAY), 1,8669 Health-related projects, 9523 AWCs, 10654 Drinking water Supply facilities, 1192 school buildings, 100 ITIs, 17 Polytechnics, 716 Hostels, 15 Degree colleges, 18 Residential schools, 161 Sadbhav Mandaps, 14600 free bicycles, 1,27,605 Skill Training beneficiaries covered under the Digital Literacy initiative of Cybergram.</p> <p>During 2018-19, a budget of Rs. 1320 crore was allotted and projects having central share of Rs.1551.54 crore were approved. Funds to the tune of Rs.1153.64 were released.</p> <p>Projects covered were- Degree colleges- 13, Hostel- 83, Health Projects-60, AWC-833, Addl Classrooms- 3965, school buildings-254, ITI- 18, Sadbhav Mandaps-88 . Residential schools-25, Hunar Haat-</p>	Implemented.	

		01, Polytechnic-02, WomenHostels- 6 etc..		
2.	<p>An Inter-ministerial Task Force, constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, will recommend strategies to address the deficiencies in civic amenities, infrastructure and economic opportunities in 338 identified towns and cities, with a population exceeding 50,000 and having at least 25% minority population.</p> <p>– Planning Commission and Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>Report of Inter-Ministerial Task Force headed by Dr. BL Mungekar was examined. 338 towns/cities having a substantial minority population, of which 251 are backward, have been identified. Following were its broad recommendations:</p> <p>(1) The identified deficiencies in educational and health infrastructure are to be attended on priority by Deptt. of School Education & Literacy, Deptt. of Higher Education, Min. of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (erstwhile Min. of Labour & Employment) and Min. of Health & Family Welfare.</p> <p>(2) The identified deficiencies in basic civic amenities are to be attended on priority by Min. of Urban Development (JNNURM- UIG & UIDSSMT) and Min. of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (JnNURM- BSUP and IHSDP).</p> <p>(3) Percentage of priority sector lending to minorities to be stepped up to 15% by 2010 by the D/o Financial Services.</p> <p>The Ministries/Departments concerned have been suitably advised to take action on the recommendations of the task force.</p> <p>(a) The deficiencies in civic amenities have been addressed through the schemes of M/o Urban Development, M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA) and M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation through their various schemes. MHUPA, which has issued advisory to ensure that under the JnNURM/UIDSSMT schemes, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) should have adequate provision for minorities.</p> <p>(b) The PSL going to minorities has shown steady increase from 10.6% in 2007-08 to 15.38% in 2015-16.</p> <p>(c) The restructured Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has identified 66 towns/cities from the list of backward towns/cities with substantial minority population from this report for implementation of programme during 12th Plan.</p>	Implemented.	

5. Measures for affirmative action

S. N.	Decisions taken by the Cabinet	Action Taken	Status	
1.	<p>An expert Group will be set up to examine and determine the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC).</p> <p>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>In pursuance of this decision, an Expert Group was set up on 31.08.2007. The Expert Group submitted its report on 13.03.2008. Based on the Expert Group Report, recommendations of Group of Ministers constituted for this purpose and comments/ inputs received from various stakeholders, a proposal for setting up of Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) has been prepared. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 20.02.2014 approved the proposal to set up the EOC for minorities through an Act of Parliament.</p> <p>However, after formation of the new Government after General Election 2014, the proposal was re-circulated for inter ministerial consultation for obtaining views on the proposal. Divergent views raised by MHA and Deptt. of Expenditure are being examined in consultation with M/o Law & Justice and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>The decision per se is implemented.</p> <p>However, the proposal for setting up of EOC is under consideration.</p>	Setting up of EOC should be expedited.
2.	<p>An expert group will be set up to recommend an appropriate "diversity index" to promote diversity in living, educational and work spaces.</p> <p>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>An expert group on diversity index was set up as per the decisions of the Government. The purpose was to, inter-alia, develop and devise a transparent and acceptable index to measure diversity in the areas of education, government and private employment and housing. The expert group submitted its report recommending, among other things, a conceptual framework of the diversity index and its construction. Since the proposal for setting up of EOC was already under consideration, the concept of having a diversity index has been subsumed in the proposal for setting up an EOC.</p>	<p>The decision per se is implemented.</p> <p>However, the idea of diversity index is under consideration along with the proposal of EOC.</p>	Setting up of EOC and creation of Diversity Index should be expedited.
3.	<p>A National Data Bank (NDB) will be set up where the relevant data for various socio religious communities (SRCs) will be maintained.</p> <p>-Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)</p>	<p>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has created a National Data Bank web page on its website where various tables on population, education, health and labour& employment (Census 2011 and Census 2001) have been uploaded under the link "National Data Bank". The webpage also contains a few National Sample Survey reports which contain data on the socio-religious categories. So far, more than 150 tables (including the schemes of PM's New 15 PP and follow-up action on the recommendations of Sachar Committee) have been uploaded on the</p>	Implemented.	

		webpage of NDB.		
4.	An Autonomous assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA), to evaluate the data maintained by National Data Bank will be set up in the Planning Commission. -Planning Commission	In pursuance of the decision of the Government, an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) was set up in the Planning Commission. Since the term of the AMA ended on 15 th January, 2011, the Planning Commission reconstituted AMA and the term of the reconstituted AMA was extended up to 30.06.2014. The AMA set up three Working Groups. After detailed discussions on the reports of the three working groups, the report of AMA was finalized and approved in the meeting chaired by Dr. Syeda Hamid, the then Member, Planning Commission on 02.05.2014. The AMA has, <i>inter alia</i> , recommended for having a regular institution of AMA with its own Secretariat to periodically monitor and review the efficacy of programmes and to suggest policy measures. The erstwhile Planning Commission and the NITI Aayog have suggested that the AMA may be located in the M/o Minority Affairs. The issue regarding location of AMA is under consideration. Meanwhile, the report of the AMA has been circulated to all the States/UTs and the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government for necessary action.	Implemented.	Action taken report on AMA report and revival of AMA.

6. Waqfs:

<u>S. N.</u>	<u>Decisions taken by the Cabinet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Status</u>	
1.	The Ministry of Culture will hold an annual meeting with the Central Waqf Council (CWC) to review the list of waqfs, which are under the Archeological Survey of India (ASI). -Ministry of Culture	The Archeological Survey of India (ASI) holds annual meetings with CWC. Last such meeting was held on 12.10.2015. There are 267 Waqf properties, which are to be protected by ASI, has been reported. M/o Culture has directed the ASI to expedite action for the identification of Waqf properties at the regional level and to send a report to them shortly.	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	Mere directions cant constitute implementation.
2.	A suitable agency will be set up for providing financial assistance for the development of waqf properties to	A Public Sector Undertaking namely National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO) has since been incorporated by MoMA with an authorized share capital of ₹ 500 crores and paid up capital of ₹ 100 crore, to finance the development of Waqf	Implemented.	

	<p>enable waqfs to generate surpluses for the welfare of the poor.</p> <p>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>properties for public purposes throughout the country.</p> <p>More than 80 Waqf properties have been identified for development. Expressions of Interest (Eoi) have been received from 22 Waqf Institutions / State Waqf Boards. NAWADCO has already signed MoU with National Building Construction Corpn. (NBCC) for developing properties and the Power of Attorney with Karnataka Waqf Board was signed during November, 2015 for development of Gulistan project.</p>		
3.	<p>(a) A Bill to amend the Waqf Act will be introduced in Parliament after receiving the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Waqfs.</p> <p>(b) Model Waqf rules will be framed and forwarded to States/UTs which have not framed such rules.</p> <p>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>(a) The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2013 with proposed amendments in the Waqf Act, 1995, has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament, and Waqf Amendment Act, 2013 has been enacted.</p> <p>(b) Model Waqf Rules have been framed in May, 2016 and circulated to the States/UTs for adoption.</p>	Implemented.	
4.	<p>States will be requested to consider amendments to their Rent Control Act (RCA) to exempt Waqf properties from its purview.</p> <p>-Ministry of Urban Development</p>	<p>(a) 11 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal & 3 UTs viz., Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have amended their respective rent control acts for exemption of Waqf properties.</p> <p>(b) 4 States/UTs namely, Assam, NCT of Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana and Meghalaya have stated that the matter is under consideration.</p> <p>(c) 3 States/UTs namely, Manipur, Odisha and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have clarified that there are no rent control acts.</p> <p>(d) 5 States/UTs namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim have</p>	Implemented.	

	<p>confirmed that no Waqf property exists.</p> <p>(e) The State Government of Goa has informed that there is no provision in the Goa, Daman & Diu Building (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1968 exempting premises occupied by religious and charitable trusts.</p> <p>(f) The Maharashtra Government informed that the Waqf properties are registered as charitable public trust. The proposal for exemption will be considered by the State Government on receipt of application under section 32 of Maharashtra RCA, 1999.</p> <p>(g) Government of Tamil Nadu has already been providing concession to religious trusts under Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956. The State Government does not intend to amend the above Act for exemption of Waqf lands because it will defeat the provisions of Articles 39 (c) and 46 of the Constitution.</p> <p>(h) Himachal Pradesh has stated that Waqf properties have been brought out of the Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act 1971 on 18.01.2012. Therefore, exempting the Waqf properties from the State Rent Control Act may not serve the desired purpose.</p> <p>(i) There is no information received from Government of Tripura, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.</p>		
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7. Miscellaneous Issues:

<u>S. N.</u>	<u>Decisions taken by the Cabinet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Status</u>	
1.	<p>A Bill will be brought before Parliament for providing social security to workers in the un-organised sector, which, inter-alia includes, home-based workers.</p> <p>-Ministry of Labour & Employment</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that an Act has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the unorganized sector, which, inter-alia, includes home based workers.</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (erstwhile Ministry of Labour & Employment) has been implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. More than 3.69 crore families availed the benefits</p>	Implemented.	

		<p>of the schemes. As on 28.02.2014, 28 States/UTs, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Chandigarh are covered under this scheme.</p> <p>During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to various other categories or unorganized workers viz. Building & other construction workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA worker (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year). Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation workers, Mines worker, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers. RSBY is envisaged to be extended to all unorganized workers in a phased manner.</p>		
2	<p>High Level Committee has been set up to review the Delimitation Act, and the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report will be considered in the course of the review.</p> <p>-Ministry of Law & Justice</p>	<p>The High Level Committee on Delimitation had, <i>inter alia</i>, considered all the matters relating to the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies and suggested certain further course of action. Thereafter, a Group of Ministers (GoM) considered the measures suggested by the High Level Committee and on the basis of the recommendations of the GoM, the matter was again placed before the Cabinet. Thereafter, on the basis of the decision of the Cabinet, the Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008 was promulgated; which was later replaced by the Delimitation (Amendment) Act, 2008.</p>	Implemented.	
3.	<p>Appropriate training modules, films and material for sensitization of government functionaries, specially field staff, would be prepared and made available to State governments/UT</p>	<p>Department of Personnel & Training has already taken action in this regard and State Government / UT administration have been given modules for training.</p>	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	

	administration for use in induction and in-service training programmes. –Department of Personnel & Training			
4.	Parliament is considering passing of the Communal Violence (Preventive, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005. It provides for penal provisions as deterrents, setting up Special Courts and mechanism for compensation and rehabilitation of riot victims. –Ministry of Home Affairs	MHA has issued revised guidelines to the States and Union Territories in June, 2008 to promote communal harmony. A Bill titled “The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005” was pending in the Rajya Sabha. The same was withdrawn and the Bill titled “The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2013” was approved by the Cabinet on 16.12.2013. Notice for introduction of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha was sent on 17.12.2013 but could not be introduced. Notice was again given on 20.01.2014 for introduction of the said Bill titled “The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2014”. However, the House, after a discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 05.02.2014, deferred its introduction.	Implemented.	Introduction is deferred so it can't be implemented. Political will is lacking especially when CAB can be passed.
5.	A multi-media campaign will be launched to focus on the need for social inclusion. –Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	A multi-media campaign has been followed by the M/o Information & Broadcasting for dissemination of information through electronic and print media in Urdu language apart from other languages on PM's New 15 PP and the Sachar Committee Report. During 2015-16, following major activities were performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 598 Press releases and 2 films were issued. - Organized 119 SOPs, 2439 film shows, 5198 group discussions. - Conducted 72 special programmes. - Sensitized 14 lakh people in 2455 minority concentration villages. - Multi-media campaign run by the M/o Minority Affairs exclusively for schemes of minorities. - 3573 programmes of 14591 minutes duration were broadcast. 	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	
6.	State Governments and UTs will be requested to consider the recommendation	DoPT has issued instructions to Ministries of HRD, Home Affairs, Health & Family Welfare for issuing necessary guidelines regarding posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health	Implemented.	

<p>for posting of Muslim police personnel in thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas.</p>	<p>personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas. The States/ UTs have been advised by DoPT to implement the guidelines issued by the aforesaid Ministries. DoPT has issued annual advisory in this regard. While these Ministries have issued circulars, DoPT has issued annual advisory in this regard.</p>		<p>Data on %age of Muslims in police is not being disclosed by almost 50% states. This is a cause of concern.</p>
<p>The Ministries of Home Affairs, Health & Family Welfare, Human Resource Development and Department of Personnel & Training will issue appropriate guidelines. Department of Personnel & Training will be the nodal department for monitoring this.</p> <p>-Department of Personnel & Training</p>	<p>Information regarding posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas is collected by the M/o Home Affairs on half-yearly basis. For the half year ending June 2014, 24 States have furnished information. Out of 284,350 police personnel posted in Thanas, 12,348 are Muslims, which is 4.34%. For the half year ending December 2014, 14 States have furnished information. Out of 170,448 police personnel posted in Thanas, 5917 are Muslims, which is 3.47%.</p> <p>For the half year ending June, 2015, information has been received from 17 States only. Out of 2,54,893 police personnel posted in Thanas, 7182 are Muslims which comes to 2.81%.</p> <p>For the half year ending December, 2015, information has been received from 16 States only. Out of 2,51,708 police personnel posted in Thanas, 6601 are Muslims which comes to 2.62%.</p> <p>MHFW has informed that advisories have been issued to all the States/ UTs to furnish the details of Muslim personnel in PHCs/ CHS, etc 27 States/UTs viz. Manipur, Lakshadweep, Haryana, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Jharkhand, Kerala, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Nagaland, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Punjab, NCT of Delhi, Goa, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Bihar have reported that so far 3,113 Muslim personnel have been posted in PHCs/CHCs. The remaining States have not furnished the requisite information and reminder was issued to them on 02.01.2015 by M/o Health & Family Welfare to expedite the information.</p>		

7.	<p>Civil rights centres, initially in Central Universities, will be set up to promote the importance of social inclusion.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>The UGC during the last financial year of the Xth Plan period i.e. 2006-07, introduced a new scheme namely- Establishment of Centres in Universities for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy. Those Universities and Deemed Universities which are covered under Section 2(1) & 3 and fit to receive Central assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 are eligible under the scheme. The scheme has also been extended for the 12th Plan Period.</p> <p>35 Universities have started Centres for Studying Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy for Minorities and SCs/STs. Grants to the tune of Rs. 12.73 crore have been released since 2012-13 up to 2014-15 (24.03.2015) Besides, 2,328 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 23 Central Universities, 114 State Universities, 12 Deemed Universities and 2,179 Colleges. UGC has released ₹46.07 crore during the 11th Plan.</p>	Implemented.							
8.	<p>For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps will be taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities, as envisaged in the new 15 Point Programme.</p>	<p>M/o Urban Development (MoUD) has issued advisory to ensure that under the JNNURM / UIDSSMT Schemes, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) should have adequate provision for minorities.</p> <p>MoUD has informed that detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by State Governments do not specifically target the minority concentrated areas. Projects are prepared for a Mission City and its population as a whole. The benefits automatically accrue to minority concentrated (MC) areas falling within such cities. Cumulative achievements under JnNURM are as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Name of component / sub-scheme</th><th>Project cost for minority dominated cities/ towns (₹ in crore) and % of total</th><th>Number of cities/ towns (% of total)</th></tr><tr><td>Urban Development projects sanctioned in MC Cities under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (up to</td><td>5,894.89 (25.54%)</td><td>24 (38.71%)</td></tr></table>	Name of component / sub-scheme	Project cost for minority dominated cities/ towns (₹ in crore) and % of total	Number of cities/ towns (% of total)	Urban Development projects sanctioned in MC Cities under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (up to	5,894.89 (25.54%)	24 (38.71%)	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	
Name of component / sub-scheme	Project cost for minority dominated cities/ towns (₹ in crore) and % of total	Number of cities/ towns (% of total)								
Urban Development projects sanctioned in MC Cities under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (up to	5,894.89 (25.54%)	24 (38.71%)								

	-Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development	30.09.2015)				
		Urban Development projects sanctioned in MC Cities under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (up to 30.09.2015)	2,171.53 (22.51%)	138 (15.59%)		
		Urban Development projects sanctioned in MC Cities under Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) (up to 31.03.2014)	10,259.78 (15.81%) [₹. 2,477.73 crore (17.01%) under AMRUT after 31.03.2014]	18 (29.23%) [23 projects (17.42%) under AMRUT after 31.03.2014]		
		Urban Development projects sanctioned in MC Cities under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (up to 31.03.2014)	2048.91 (9.87%) [₹. 222.34 crore (2.93%) under AMRUT after 31.03.2014]	95 (11.59%) [7 projects (2.63%) under AMRUT after 31.03.2014]		
9.	State Governments will be advised to improve representation of minorities in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government.	<p>The State Governments have been advised by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Urban Development to improve representation of minorities in local bodies.</p> <p>I. Action taken for Urban Local Bodies (Information given by M/o Urban Development in respect of 18 States/UTs):</p> <p>a) Following 10 States/UTs have either taken action for improving the representation of</p>			Implemented.	

<p>-Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development</p>	<p>minorities or minorities are represented in local bodies- Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.</p> <p>b) Andaman Nicobar Islands Administration informed that no community has been declared as minority community in Islands either on religious or linguistic grounds. However, the present council consists of member belonging to minority communities who has been elected in normal course of municipal election.</p> <p>c) Arunachal Pradesh has stated that it is of the view that the whole state is inhabited by various ethnic Tribal groups, some of whom may have converted to some other faith. However, they enjoy the privileges and social rights as Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>d) The Government of Chhattisgarh has stated that adopting the Andhra Pradesh Model in the State is not feasible as its demographic profile is different from Andhra Pradesh. However, the State Government is mulling alternative model in its context and circumstances. However, there are at present elected representatives from minorities in the local bodies.</p> <p>e) There is no representation of minorities in Urban Local Bodies in Goa.</p> <p>f) In Himachal Pradesh there is no provision in HP municipal Acts for representation of minorities in ULBs.</p> <p>g) Meghalaya is a special category State, being included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The State is of the view that representation of minorities in the local bodies appears irrelevant.</p> <p>h) Nagaland has reported to have set up a committee to identify minorities in the State.</p> <p>i) Puducherry Administration is yet to consider the issue of representation of minorities in urban local bodies.</p> <p>II. Action taken for Rural Local Bodies (Information given by M/o Panchayati Raj): M/o Panchayati Raj has issued requisite advisory letter to all the State Govt. for improving representation of minorities in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by the Andhra Pradesh government. These are being reiterated from time to time.</p>		
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		<p>(a) Following 10 States have informed that suitable provisions exist in the relevant Act for providing representation of minorities or there is adequate representation of minorities in rural local bodies – Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Goa.</p> <p>(b) 11 States namely, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have not furnished information.</p> <p>(c) The State Govt. of Bihar has informed that the matter is under consideration.</p> <p>(d) The State Governments of Gujarat, Odisha and Puducherry have informed that this is yet to be implemented/ considered.</p> <p>(e) Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu have informed that either no provision exists for separate representation of minorities or it is not feasible to make such provision.</p> <p>(f) Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland are Non Part IX State – elected PRIs are not mandated by the constitution.</p> <p>(g) Haryana has informed that there is provision of reservation for women, scheduled castes and backward classes in the local bodies.</p> <p>(h) NCT of Delhi informed that Panchayati Raj Institution had been superseded in the union Territory in 1990 and have not been revived. Therefore, any recommendation to be furnished on part of the Govt. of Delhi may not be possible.</p> <p>(i) State of Sikkim has stated that it has no recognized minority community. However, 90% reservation is being given to SC, ST, OBC and MBC based on their respective population.</p>		
10.	Dissemination of information regarding Health and Family welfare schemes will be done in Urdu and regional languages in such districts blocks and towns, with a substantial minority population. A basket of choice in contraception will also be made available, along with ensuring easy access to such services. -M/o Health & Family Welfare	The M/o Health & Family Welfare has advised States/UTs to take effective steps to popularize various health and family welfare services through advocacy and IEC campaign in Urdu and regional languages in Districts/blocks/towns of minority concentration. In their meeting held on 26.11.2013, advisory had been issued to State Governments in the matter and data in respect of 14 States / UTs has been received (up to 30.06.2015). The Department under M/o Health & Family Welfare focuses on addressing the unmet needs for contraception through basket of choices, which are made available to all the citizens in the country. Responsibilities have also been given to ASHAS to deliver contraceptives at door step of the clients. This scheme was launched in 233 high focused Districts of 17 States on 17.07.2011 and has now been expanded to the entire country.	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.	

Minority Population(2011 Census)

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
JAMMU & KASHMIR	12541302	3566674	8567485	35631	234848	112584	2490
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6864602	6532765	149881	12646	79896	78659	1805
PUNJAB	27743338	10678138	535489	348230	16004754	33237	45040
CHANDIGARH	1055450	852574	51447	8720	138329	1160	1960
UTTARAKHAND	10086292	8368636	1406825	37781	236340	14926	9183
HARYANA	25351462	22171128	1781342	50353	1243752	7514	52613
NCT OF DELHI	16787941	13712100	2158684	146093	570581	18449	166231
RAJASTHAN	68548437	60657103	6215377	96430	872930	12185	622023
UTTAR PRADESH	199812341	159312654	38483967	356448	643500	206285	213267
BIHAR	104099452	86078686	17557809	129247	23779	25453	18914
SIKKIM	610577	352662	9867	60522	1868	167216	314
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1383727	401876	27045	418732	3287	162815	771
NAGALAND	1978502	173054	48963	1739651	1890	6759	2655
MANIPUR	2855794	1181876	239836	1179043	1527	7084	1692
MIZORAM	1097206	30136	14832	956331	286	93411	376
TRIPURA	3673917	3063903	316042	159882	1070	125385	860
MEGHALAYA	2966889	342078	130399	2213027	3045	9864	627
ASSAM	31205576	19180759	10679345	1165867	20672	54993	25949
WEST BENGAL	91276115	64385546	24654825	658618	63523	282898	60141
JHARKHAND	32988134	22376051	4793994	1418608	71422	8956	14974
ODISHA	41974218	39300341	911670	1161708	21991	13852	9420
CHHATTISGARH	25545198	23819789	514998	490542	70036	70467	61510
MADHYA PRADESH	72626809	66007121	4774695	213282	151412	216052	567028
GUJARAT	60439692	53533988	5846761	316178	58246	30483	579654
DAMAN & DIU	243247	220150	19277	2820	172	217	287
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	343709	322857	12922	5113	217	634	1186
MAHARASHTRA	112374333	89703057	12971152	1080073	223247	6531200	1400349
ANDHRA PRADESH	84580777	74824149	8082412	1129784	40244	36692	53849
KARNATAKA	61095297	51317472	7893065	1142647	28773	95710	440280
GOA	1458545	963877	121564	366130	1473	1095	1109
LAKSHADWEEP	64473	1788	62268	317	8	10	11
KERALA	33406061	18282492	8873472	6141269	3814	4752	4489
TAMIL NADU	72147030	63188168	4229479	4418331	14601	11186	89265
PUDUCHERRY	1247953	1089409	75556	78550	297	451	1400
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	380581	264296	32413	80984	1286	338	31
INDIA	1210854977	966257353	172245158	27819588	20833116	8442972	4451753

**Government of India
Ministry of Minority Affairs**

**DETAILS OF SCHEMES / PROGRAMMES / INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN BY
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS FOR WELFARE OF MINORITIES**

(A) Educational Empowerment

- (i) Scholarship Schemes:-
 - (a) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme.
 - (b) Post- Matric Scholarship Scheme.
 - (c) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme.
- (ii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) Scheme.
- (iii) Naya Savera - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates / students belonging to Minority Communities.
- (iv) Padho Pardesh – Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Student belonging to Minority Communities.
- (v) Nai Udaan – Support for Minority Students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, State Public Service Commissions (PSCs) and Staff Selection Commission.

(B) Economic Empowerment:

- (i) Skill Development:
 - (a) Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn).
 - (b) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development).
 - (c) Nai Manzil - A scheme to provide education and skill training to the youth from Minority Communities.
- (ii) Concessional credit through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).

(C) Infrastructure Development:

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK).

(D) Special Needs:

- (i) Nai Roshni – The scheme for leadership development of Minority Women.
- (ii) Hamari Dharohar – A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities of India under the overall concept of Indian culture.
- (iii) Jiyo Parsi – Scheme for Containing Population Decline of Parsis in India.
- (iv) Waqf Management -
 - (a) Qaumi Waqf Board Taraqqiati- Scheme (Scheme of Computerization of Records and Strengthening of State Waqf Boards)
 - (b) Shahari Waqf Sampatti Vikas Yojana (Scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Waqf – Development of Urban Waqf Properties)
- (v) Research/ Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes Including Publicity
- (vi) Haj Management

(E) Support to institutions:

- (i) Corpus Fund to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).
- (ii) Equity to National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
- (iii) Grants-in-Aid Scheme to State Channelising Agencies of National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation.

SCHEMES/INITIATIVES COVERED UNDER PM'S NEW 15-PP AND FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON THE DECISIONS OF SACHAR COMMITTEE

S. N.	Implementing Ministry/Department	Scheme/Programme covered under PM's New 15-PP	Scheme/Programme covered under follow-up action on Sachar Committee Report
1	Ministry of Minority Affairs	Pre-Matric scholarships	
		Post-Matric scholarships	
		Merit-cum-Means based scholarships	
		Maulana Azad National Fellowships	
		Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of education	
		Naya Savera – Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	Restructuring of NMDFC
		Loan schemes of National Minority Development & Finance Commission (NMDFC)	MsDP/PMJVK Waqf matters
2	Ministry of Human Resource Development [Departments of School Education & Literacy and Higher Education]	*Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	
		†Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM)	
		†Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI)	
		Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
			Saakshar Bharat/Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan
			Setting up of Jan Shiksha Sansthan
			Establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education
			Setting up of women's hostels Mid-day Meal scheme
3	Ministry of Women & Child Development	*Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres	
		^POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)	
4	Department of Rural Development	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) [Earlier: SGSY/Aajeevika]	
		Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) [Earlier: Indira Awaas Yojana]	
5	#Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) [Earlier: SJSRY/NULM]	
		**Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)	
		**Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	
6	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	*Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence	
7	Department of Financial Services	Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL)	Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending
		^Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana	Opening of new Bank Branches/ awareness campaigns

S. N.	Implementing Ministry/Department	Scheme/Programme covered under PM's New 15-PP	Scheme/Programme covered under follow-up action on Sachar Committee Report
8	#Ministry of Urban Development	**Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)	
		**Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	
			Representation of minorities in urban local bodies
			Exemption of Waqf properties from Rent control Act
9	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	
10	Department of Personnel & Training	Revised guidelines dated 8 th January 2007 for giving special consideration for recruitment of minorities	Preparation of appropriate training modules
11	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revised guidelines on communal harmony dated July 2008	Enactment of "The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations)" Bill
12	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting		Multi-media campaigns for dissemination of information through electronic and print media
13	Ministry of Culture		Annual Meeting with CWC and protect of Waqf monuments
14	NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission)		Setting up of Assessment & Monitoring Authority
15	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		Setting up of National Data Bank
16	Ministry of Panchayati Raj		Representation of minorities in rural local bodies
17	Ministry of Law & Justice		Review of Delimitation Act
18	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	^National Health Mission	Dissemination of information in vernacular languages

*Scheme has reached saturation.

† SPQEM and IDMI schemes have been merged into an umbrella scheme entitled, "Scheme for Providing Education to Madarsas/Minorities (SPEMM)".

^New schemes which have been offered for inclusion under PM's New 15-PP.

**Scheme has been discontinued.

#Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, vide gazette notification, No.SO2163 (E) dated 06.07.2017, has merged the Ministries of Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation into one Ministry, i.e. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

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		Maulana Azad National Fellowships	
		Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of education	
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		Loan schemes of National Minority Development & Finance Commission (NMDFC)	MsDP/PMJVK Waqf matters
2	Ministry of Human Resource Development [Departments of School Education & Literacy and Higher Education]	*Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	
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			Setting up of Jan Shiksha Sansthan
			Establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education
			Setting up of women's hostels Mid-day Meal scheme
3	Ministry of Women & Child Development	*Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres	
		^POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)	
4	Department of Rural Development	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) [Earlier: SGSY/Aajeevika]	
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5	#Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) [Earlier: SJSRY/NULM]	
		**Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)	
		**Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	
6	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	*Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence	
7	Department of Financial Services	Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL)	Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending
		^Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana	Opening of new Bank Branches/ awareness campaigns

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			Exemption of Waqf properties from Rent control Act
9	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	
10	Department of Personnel & Training	Revised guidelines dated 8 th January 2007 for giving special consideration for recruitment of minorities	Preparation of appropriate training modules
11	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revised guidelines on communal harmony dated July 2008	Enactment of "The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations)" Bill
12	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting		Multi-media campaigns for dissemination of information through electronic and print media
13	Ministry of Culture		Annual Meeting with CWC and protect of Waqf monuments
14	NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission)		Setting up of Assessment & Monitoring Authority
15	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		Setting up of National Data Bank
16	Ministry of Panchayati Raj		Representation of minorities in rural local bodies
17	Ministry of Law & Justice		Review of Delimitation Act
18	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	^National Health Mission	Dissemination of information in vernacular languages

*Scheme has reached saturation.

† SPQEM and IDMI schemes have been merged into an umbrella scheme entitled, "Scheme for Providing Education to Madarsas/Minorities (SPEMM)".

^New schemes which have been offered for inclusion under PM's New 15-PP.

**Scheme has been discontinued.

#Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, vide gazette notification, No.SO2163 (E) dated 06.07.2017, has merged the Ministries of Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation into one Ministry, i.e. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.



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