

IMPLEMENTATION OF SACHAR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS
(Status up to 30.11.2018)

Background:

- A High Level committee under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retired) Rajinder Sachar was constituted by the Prime Minister's Office for preparation of a comprehensive report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India.
 - **Sachar Committee Constituted– 09.03.2005**
 - **Report submitted – 17.11.2006**
 - **Laid in Parliament – 30.11.2006**
 - **List of follow-up action on recommendations approved by Cabinet – 17.05.2007**

- The Government took several decisions on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and a statement in this regard was laid in both Houses of Parliament on 31.8.2007.

Total Recommendations / suggestions in the Report - 76

- **72 recommendations accepted by the Government**
- **3 recommendations were not accepted**
- **1 recommendation was deferred**

Recommendations not accepted / deferred:

- Following three recommendations at (i), (ii) & (iii) were not accepted and one recommendation at (iv) was deferred by the Government:
 - (i) Enumeration of castes/groups as a part of decennial census exercise.
 - (ii) Creation of a new All India Cadre of officers, to manage the affairs of State Waqf Boards and Central Waqf Council
 - (iii) Having an alternative admission criteria, to facilitate admissions to the most backward amongst all the SRCs in the regular Universities and autonomous colleges.
 - (iv) Absorbing Arzals in the SC list or atleast in a separate Most Backward Category (MBCs) carved out of the OBCs.

Implementation of decisions of the Government

- For implementation of 72 accepted recommendations, Government took 43 decisions by clubbing recommendations of similar nature.

- These decisions are overarching and encompass all notified minorities.

- All 43 decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations of Sachar Committee have been grouped under the following major focus areas:

- I. Education (15 decisions)**
- II. Skill Development (2 decisions)**
- III. Access to credit (6 decisions)**

- IV. Special development initiatives (2 decisions) – MsDP, JnNURM**
- V. Measures for affirmative action (4 decisions) - Equal Opportunity Commission, Diversity Index, National Data Bank and Assessment & Monitoring Authority.**
- VI. Waqfs (4 decisions)**
- VII. Miscellaneous (10 decisions) – Communal Violence (Prevention) Bill, multi media campaign, Delimitation Act, Sensitization etc.**

- The responsibility for implementation of these decisions has been given to Ministry of Minority Affairs and the concerned Ministries/Departments.
- Follow up action on all 43 decisions has been taken by the Government. Some of the decisions have already been implemented. The follow up action on remaining decisions is of on-going nature. The Status of Action Taken on the decisions of the Government is as under:

1. Education:

<u>S. N.</u>	<u>Decisions taken by the Cabinet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Status</u>
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>- Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL) and Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), implemented by DoSEL, was one of the flagship schemes of the Government. It recognized the prevailing situation of girls' education in the country and the goals of SSA retain a clear focus on bridging and eliminating gender differences in enrolment, retention and quality of learning. Under SSA, a two-pronged gender strategy was adopted to make the education system responsive to the needs of girls through targeted interventions which serve as a pull factor to enhance access and retention of girls in school and on the other hand to generate a community demand for girls education through training and mobilization.</p> <p>The States/UTs were advised under SSA to give primacy to opening of 'girls only' upper primary schools keeping with the State government policy, in areas where there was such a demand under SSA. Eight States/UTs namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have opened 'girls only' Schools at the Upper Primary Level. Under SSA the following works have been taken up since 2006-07 up to 2016-17 in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary schools constructed: 16,279 • Upper primary school constructed: 8,176 • Additional classrooms constructed: 2,42,128 • New primary schools opened: 21,486 • Upper primary schools opened: 11,871 • No of teachers sanctioned: 1,25,386 • No. of KGBVs functional: 554 <p>The total outlay of SSA in 2016-17 was Rs. 72,949.01 crore, out of which Rs. 14,328.05 crore (19.29%) was earmarked for minorities. The total expenditure for minorities during 2016-17 was Rs. 7,005.68 crore. Besides, Rs. 12.13 Lakh (19% of the National figures) have been allocated under SSA for the 121 MCDs identified by the M/o Minority Affairs 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.</p> <p>During 2018, SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education have been merged together, forming the new scheme of Integrated Scheme for School Education (ISSE).</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>

		<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 details of scholarships given since inception till are as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-matric Scholarship (launched in 2008-09): 1.22 crore Pre-matric scholarships were awarded and Rs. 1326.87 crore released during 11th Five Year Plan. During the 12th Five Year Plan, 2.83 crore scholarships were awarded and Rs. 4,215.34 crore released. During 2017-18, 48.74 lakh such scholarships have been awarded and Rs. 1181.52 crore released as on 30.11.2018 (disbursement of scholarships for 2017-18 continues in 2018-19). • Post-matric Scholarship (launched in 2007-08): 17.87 lakh Post-matric scholarships were awarded and Rs. 820.96 crores released during 11th Five Year Plan. During the 12th Five Year Plan, 33.92 lakh scholarships were awarded and Rs. 2048.38 crore released. During 2017-18, 6.21 lakh such scholarships have been awarded and Rs. 496.53 crore released as on 30.11.2018 (disbursement of scholarships for 2017-18 continues in 2018-19). • Merit-cum-means Scholarship (launched in 2007-08): 1.63 lakh Merit-cum-Means based Scholarships were awarded and Rs. 427.61 crores released during 11th Five Year Plan. During the 12th Five Year Plan, 4.68 lakh scholarships were awarded and Rs. 1,332.52 crore released. During 2017-18, 1,16,452 such scholarships have been awarded and Rs. 505.55 crore released as on 30.11.2018 (disbursement of scholarships for 2017-18 continues in 2018-19). 	
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 Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) schools, on priority, in areas with substantial Muslim population.</p> <p>- Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>Under SSA, there was commitment to ensure universal access to primary and upper primary education within one Km and three Kms respectively.</p> <p>KGBVs are upper primary residential schools for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC & minority communities and are opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) with a rural female literacy rate below the national average (46.13%) as per Census 2001. In order to increase enrolment of girls belonging to minority communities, States have been requested in July 2013 to take immediate steps to enroll the most vulnerable / drop-out girls from the minority communities in the KGBVs so as to enhance their opportunities.</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>

The KGBV scheme provides for appointment of Urdu teachers also. Besides, the Urdu teachers available in the system can also be deployed in KGBVs.

A range of strategies and interventions have also been evolved that were designed to improve 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 so as to enable a conducive learning environment and also monitor progress along key indicators of girls' education to ascertain the impact and have in-depth understanding of various dimensions of interventions including classroom processes, equity issues in KGBVs, etc.

DoSEL 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. It has asked all the States/UTs to critically and sensitively relook the curriculum to ensure that textbooks and teacher training modules are gender positive and gender sensitive messages are incorporated and that these are fully in accordance with the values enshrined in the Constitution.

The total number of KGBVs sanctioned in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) having more than 20% Muslim population; and known as Muslim Concentration Districts (or SFDs), in 71 such districts of 12 States since 2006-07 up to 31.03.2018 is 550 (the total KGBVs sanctioned in the EBBs in the country is 3,703); out of which, 544 are operational. The total enrolment in these facilities as on 31.03.2018 was 47,541; out of which, 11,666 (24.54% of total) are Muslims. Details of other minority communities are not available. Up to 30.09.2018, out of 835 KGBVs sanctioned in 88 SFDs in 18 States/UTs, 835 KGBVs have been sanctioned and 576 are operational. The total enrolment in these facilities is 57969; out of which, 12,297 (21.21% of total) are Muslims.

Besides, out of sanctioned posts of 552 Urdu teachers in 9 States, 300 have been filled and 252 are lying vacant as on 31.03.2018. Continued efforts have been made by DoSEL

		to increase enrolment of Muslim girls in these KGBVs.	
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>- Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was approved. Under it, it was envisaged to give preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. Besides, State Governments were advised to accord priority to setting up new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.</p> <p>Since implementation of RMSA from 2009-10 up to 31.12.2017, out of 12,682 new secondary schools approved at National level with an amount of Rs. 8,482.51 crore, 1,375 (10.84%) have been approved in MCDs with an amount of Rs. 903.69 crore (10.65%). Besides, 2,369 existing secondary schools located in MCDs have also been sanctioned for strengthening under the programme up to August 2014.</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>
4.	<p>A mass mobilization campaign will be carried out in all districts, having a substantial population of Muslims, to 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>- Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>DoSEL had 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 mn non-literate adults literate by the end of the Plan. The scheme has special focus on women, belonging to minorities. It is proposed to cover 12 mn Muslims (10 mn women and 2 mn men) under the programme. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 404 districts out of 410 eligible districts (26 States and 1 UT) where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census. Around 93.8 mn learners have appeared under the basic literacy assessment tests conducted between August, 2010 to August, 2017; out of which about 70.8 mn learners (female – 50.07 mn and male – 20.74 mn), comprising of 6.81 mn minorities, have successfully passed the assessment tests conducted under the programme and have been certified as literate.</p> <p>Besides, Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan, a target focused approach under overall umbrella of Saakshar Bharat Programme has been launched in February 2014 to improve literacy in Muslims, especially in women.</p> <p>As mass mobilization campaign has been designed keeping all forms of media (print and electronic), the folk, cultural and religious events popular in the Muslim community are to be utilized for generating demand for literacy and propagating its benefits. Under this campaign, State Resource Centres (SRCs) have been set up in 11 States, comprising of</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>

		61 MCDs, covered under Saakshar Bharat. DoSEL has informed that a suitable budget provision has been kept in the annual action plans of SRCs approved by NLMA (National Literacy Mission Authority) for 2014-15.	
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 Sansthans.</p> <p>- Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>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%. In the year 2013-14 (upto October, 2013) out of 248757 beneficiaries, 30,629 (12.31%) belong to minorities. No new JSS was set up for the quarter ending December 2014. During 2015-16, out of 4.10 lakh beneficiaries, 48 thousand (i.e. 11.70%) belonged to minorities. No new JSS has been set up since 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 JSs during the 12th Plan period. Besides, DoSEL has proposed to set up 10 new JSSs in Muslim Concentrated Districts under Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan initiative.</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</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>- Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>This centrally sponsored scheme, inter-alia, envisages establishment of 196 BITEs, including one such institute in a block of each of the 90 MCDs (other than the block in which a DIET (District Institute of Education and Training) is sanctioned), for which central assistance is to be provided. BITE is to be established in the block having highest concentration of minority population, depending upon the criterion for which the district has been identified for setting up the BITEs. Up to 2017-18, out of the 81 BITEs approved in 18 States, 30 BITEs have been sanctioned for minorities and 4 minority BITEs have been established.</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</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>- Department of Higher Education</p>	<p>UGC had sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentration Districts.</p> <p>Since inception of the programme up to 2016-17, out of 1,172 women's hostels sanctioned with an amount of Rs. 417.96 crore at national level, 238 (20.81%) have been approved / sanctioned in MCDs with an amount of Rs. 64.29 crore (15.38%). During 2017-18, the performance was nil. During 2018-19 (up to 30.09.2018), the performance has been nil.</p>	<p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</p>
8.	<p>The Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme will be augmented and the scheme revised to enhance</p>	<p>The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been recast as two schemes, namely, the Scheme of Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and the scheme for Infrastructure Development of</p>	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p>

	<p>the components eligible for assistance under this programme.</p> <p>- Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>Minority Institutions (IDMI). These schemes are demand driven. A budget provision of Rs. 120.00 crore has been provided at the BE stage during 2016-17 under scheme for providing education to Madarasas/minorities that includes SPQEM and IDMI.</p> <p>Since inception of SPQEM in 2006-07, funds of Rs. 1,306.99 crore were released assisting 94,528 Madarasas and 1,97,689 teachers up to 2016-17. During 2017-18, Rs. 77.60 crore has been released assisting 4,720 Madarasas and 12,518 teachers. Besides, under IDMI, funds of Rs. 144.26 crore were released for 997 institutions since inception in 2006-07 up to 2016-17. During 2017-18, Rs. 30.30 crore was released for 156 institutions.</p> <p>During 2018, the above two schemes have been merged into an umbrella scheme entitled, "Scheme for Providing Education to Madarasas/Minorities (SPEMM)".</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>- Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>The MDM scheme was extended to all areas in the country from the year 2007-08 onwards and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with concentration of Muslim population are covered under this scheme. Children in Madarasas are also covered under the programme. Planning Commission has approved the extension of the scheme to students studying in privately managed unaided schools located in SC, ST and Minority Concentrated Districts; benefitting approximately 60.37 lakh children in 29116 schools in MCDs and special focused districts. The Central assistance released to the States/UTs during 2016-17 under the scheme as on 19.12.2016 is Rs. 8776.83 crore.</p> <p>DoSEL has reported that a meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for revisions / modifications in the norms of MDM was held on 30.01.2014, wherein, it was decided with the approval of competent authority that the components of extension of MDM scheme to private schools in Special Focused Districts (SFDs) in SC/ST and minority concentration areas and coverage of 25% children admitted in private schools under section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act and coverage of children of pre-primary schools located in elementary schools during 12th Plan would be considered for implementation after a thorough review of the scheme. The EFC noted that the aforesaid proposal of extension of MDM may be taken on later by DoSEL after a thorough review, for which a separate proposal would be prepared if such a change is felt necessary.</p>	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</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>- Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised by DoSEL 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.
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>- Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>DoSEL 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>At primary stage (Class I-V), 25 States/UTs have developed State textbooks and 11 States/UTs have adopted/adapted NCERT's textbooks. At upper primary stage (Class VI-VIII), 23 States/UTs have developed State textbooks and 13 States/UTs have adopted/adapted NCERT's textbooks. At secondary stage (Class IX-X), 16 States/UTs have developed State textbooks and 20 States/UTs have adopted/adapted NCERT's textbooks. Besides, at higher secondary stage (Class XI-XII), 15 States/UTs have developed State textbooks and 21 States/UTs have adopted/adapted NCERT's textbooks.</p> <p>Besides, State Curriculum Framework has been developed by 9 States.</p>	Implemented.
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>- Department of School Education & Literacy</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 MHRD 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. DoSEL has informed that action has been initiated to develop data in respect of enrolment of the minorities in higher educational institutions.</p>	Implemented.

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>-Department of Higher Education (DoHE)</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. DoHE has mentioned that from 2005 to 01.03.2017, 12,842 certificates have been issued for granting minority educational institute status.</p>	Implemented.
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>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>The Ministry is implementing following schemes:-</p> <p>(a) Pre-matric scholarship scheme; (b) Post-matric scholarship scheme; and (c) Merit-cum-means based scholarship scheme.</p> <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 under-graduate and post-graduate levels.</p> <p>Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme (launched in 2009-10): Since inception up to 31.03.2018, 6,800 fellowships (Fresh excluding Renewals) awarded and Rs. 513.27 crore released to University Grants Commission (UGC), the Nodal Agency for the fellowships. During 2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018), Rs. 61 crore has been released under the scheme</p> <p>Naya Savera – Free Coaching and Allied Scheme: Under this scheme, launched in 2006-07, Rs. 254.22 crore released to 89,156 beneficiaries as on 31.03.2018. During 2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018), Rs. 21.84 crore has been released to 14,550 beneficiaries.</p>	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.
15.	The corpus of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) will be augmented	The corpus of MAEF has increased from Rs. 200 crore to Rs. 1,362 crore.	Implemented. Operations of MAEF are being

and its operations expanded and streamlined.		streamlined.
-Ministry of Minority Affairs		

2. Skill Development:

<u>S. N.</u>	<u>Decisions taken by the Cabinet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	<p>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 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>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.</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). The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 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 234,010 seats as on 31.03.2014.</p> <p>Besides, under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram, PMJVK (<u>Earlier</u>: 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 were sanctioned for minority concentration areas under MsDP to fill the development deficit gap.</p> <p>Ministry of Minority Affairs launched a new</p>	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p>

		scheme in September, 2013 "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)" a 100% central sector scheme, for skill development of minorities. Since its inception in 2013-14, funds of Rs. 659.89 crore have been released to 3,15,454 beneficiaries under this scheme up to 2017-18. During 2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018), Rs. 42.02 crore has been released.	
2.	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, set up to plan and monitor the implementation of this programme, will also look into integrating this into their plan. -Department of Financial Services (DFS)	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. During 2017-18, 5,610 EDPs were organized covering 92,784 beneficiaries while Rs. 404.41 crore has been provided as financial assistance to 34,565 beneficiaries. During 2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018), 1,451 EDPs were organized covering 24,472 beneficiaries while Rs. 51.49 crore has been provided as financial assistance to 6,305 beneficiaries.	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.

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 share of percentage of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) going to minorities has shown steady increase from 10.6% in 2007-08 to 15.79% as on 31.03.2018. The community-wise details of the number of accounts as on 31.03.2018 are as under: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Muslims : 77,13,387 (60.02%) Sikhs : 15,89,328 (12.37%) Christians: 29,60,111 (23.03%) Jains : 2,02,616 (1.58%) Buddhists: 3,81,325 (2.97%) Parsis : 4,883 (0.04%)</p> The community-wise lending by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under PSL (Rs. in crore) as on 31.03.2018, is as under: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Muslims : 1,53,752.4 (49.17%) Sikhs : 66,158.21 (21.16%) Christians: 63,964.72 (20.46%) Jains : 17,270.01 (5.52%) Buddhists: 8,387.6 (2.68%) Parsis : 3,150.06 (1.01%)</p> During 2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018), the share of PSL going to minorities has risen to 15.43%. The community-wise details of the number of accounts as on 30.06.2018 are as under:	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.

		<p>Muslims : 77,09,205 (59.68%) Sikhs : 15,79,358 (12.23%) Christians: 30,32,762 (23.48%) Jains : 2,05,316 (1.58%) Buddhists: 3,86,232 (2.99%) Parsis : 5,232 (0.04%)</p> <p>The community-wise lending by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under PSL (Rs. in crore) as on 30.06.2018, is as under: Muslims : 1,51,319 (49.11%) Sikhs : 64,061 (20.79%) Christians: 65,299 (21.19%) Jains : 16,630 (5.41%) Buddhists: 8,456 (2.74%) Parsis : 2,334 (0.76%)</p>																					
2.	<p>Public sector banks will be advised to open more branches in Muslim concentration areas.</p> <p>-Department of Financial Services</p>	<p>A total of 21,806 branches of Public Sector Banks had been opened in MCDs up to 31.03.2018. During 2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018), 108 such branches have been opened in MCDs.</p>	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p>																				
3.	<p>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 data will be made available on the web-site of RBI.</p> <p>-Department of Financial Services</p>	<p>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., are as under:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>2016-17</u></th> <th><u>2017-18</u></th> <th><u>2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Applications Received</td> <td>1102339</td> <td>1074493</td> <td>476363</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applications Accepted</td> <td>1083934</td> <td>1067040</td> <td>457430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applications Rejected*</td> <td>14396</td> <td>4945</td> <td>15202</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applications Pending*</td> <td>4009</td> <td>2508</td> <td>3731</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Broad reasons for rejection/pendency include non-viability of projects, lack of proper documentation, submission of applications at fag end of the quarter, non-completion of documents, etc.</p>		<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018)</u>	Applications Received	1102339	1074493	476363	Applications Accepted	1083934	1067040	457430	Applications Rejected*	14396	4945	15202	Applications Pending*	4009	2508	3731	<p>Implemented.</p>
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4.	<p>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.</p> <p>-Department of Financial Services</p>	<p>During 2017-18, 5,610 EDPs were organized for 92,784 beneficiaries while Rs. 404.41 crore has been provided as financial assistance to 34,565 beneficiaries. During 2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018), 1,451 EDPs were organized covering 24,472 beneficiaries while Rs. 51.49 crore has been provided as financial assistance to 6,305 beneficiaries.</p> <p>During 2017-18, 22,113 awareness campaigns were held in 4,902 Districts/Towns/Blocks having substantial minority population. Besides, under the publicity campaign, 6,712 branches out of the identified 8,350 branches have been covered in the minority identified districts during the same period.</p>	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p>																				

		During 2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018), 9,791 awareness campaigns were held in 2,998 Districts/Towns / Blocks having substantial minority population. Besides, under the publicity campaign, 3,825 branches out of the identified 5,574 branches have been covered in the minority identified districts during the same period.	
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 Affairs (Erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation)	As per information provided by DFS, up to 2017-18, 7,93,355 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 8,985 crore as micro credit (cumulative). During 2018-19 (up to 30.06.2018), 7,10,835 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 6,907 crore as micro credit (cumulative). The erstwhile M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (presently M/o Housing and Urban Affairs) had launched Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-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 women viz., “Mahila Samridhi Yojana”.	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.
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 Rs. 1,500 crore to Rs. 3,000 crore has been approved by the Cabinet; and at present, the Paid-up capital is Rs. 1,796.61 crore. The Cabinet has also approved the restructuring of NMDFC on the lines proposed by this Ministry. A High-Level Committee has been set-up to oversee restructuring of NMDFC.	Implemented.

4. Special Development Initiatives:

<u>S. N.</u>	<u>Decisions taken by the Cabinet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	A Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) to provide basic	MsDP was launched in 90 identified MCDs in 2008-09. Subsequently, on 04.06.2013 the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the restructuring of Multi-sectoral	Implemented.

	<p>amenities, and improve opportunities for employment will be launched in identified backward minority concentration districts.</p> <p>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>Development Programme for implementation in 710 blocks and 66 towns during the 12th Five Year Plan.</p> <p>Under MsDP, out of the total allocation of Rs. 3,780 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan, plans / projects worth Rs. 3,733.90 crore were approved and Rs. 2,935.30 crore. During the 12th Five Year Plan, out of the total allocation of Rs. 5,775 crore, projects costing Rs. 5,867.50 crore were approved and Rs. 4,563.41 crore were released to the States/UTs for implementation of the projects. During 2017-18, out of the total allocation of Rs. 1,200 crore, projects costing Rs. 1,200.00 crore were approved and Rs. 1,195.75 crore were released to the States / UTs for implementation of the projects. During 2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018), Rs. 307.45 crore has been released under the scheme.</p> <p>The projects approved during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans include projects for construction of 3,48,624 houses under erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana (present – Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana), 4,377 Health Centres, 37,068 Anganwadi Centres, 10,649 drinking water supply schemes, 32,006 additional classrooms, 1,817 school buildings, 15 Degree colleges, 169 ITIs, 48 Polytechnics, 248 Sadbhav Mandaps, 1,064 hostels and 27 residential schools.</p> <p>The projects approved during 2017-18 include projects for construction of 1,365 Anganwadi Centres, 12 drinking water supply schemes, 4,010 additional classrooms, 86 school buildings, 1 ITI, 21 Sadbhav Mandaps, 52 hostels and 12 residential schools.</p> <p>During 2018, MsDP has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK).</p>	
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>- NITI Aayog</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 M/o Urban Development (JnNURM) and M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (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>	Implemented.

<p>(Erstwhile Planning Commission) and Ministry of Minority Affairs</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>	
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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 of the new Government on the proposal. After this fresh inter-Ministerial consultation, a note has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat for withdrawal of the Cabinet approval.</p>	Not implemented.
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>	Not implemented.
3.	<p>A National Data Bank (NDB) will be set up</p>	<p>MoSPI has created a National Data Bank web page on its website where approximately 200</p>	Implemented. However action

	<p>where the relevant data for various socio religious communities (SRCs) will be maintained.</p> <p>-Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)</p>	<p>various tables on SRCs viz. population, education, health and labour & employment (Census 2011 and Census 2001) have been uploaded under the link "National Data Bank" that also contain a few National Sample Survey reports having data on SRCs. This is a continuous process. Besides, it is a GIGW (Guidelines for Indian Government Websites) compliant, user-friendly, multi-lingual, CMS (Content Management System) based portal that enables the users to download, browse and conduct online analysis of data from one source. This integrated repository will provide state-of-art decision support infrastructure with online analytical processing (OLAP) capabilities, such as providing multi-dimensional sliced / diced views of data across various dimensions of interest. It will also provide extensive integrated metadata support across all layers of data for which a Data Centre will be established in the Computer Centre, MoSPI to maintain the Data archive.</p> <p>MoSPI had observed that the utility of NDB may be enhanced through active coordination between MoSPI and the Ministry of Minority Affairs in designing the NDB template, identification of subjects and collection of relevant data. Accordingly, a group of officers was formed in MoSPI to discuss issues relating to the need of a proper interface on NDB webpage to properly manage SRC data on various domains.</p> <p>MoSPI has further opined that the Ministry of Minority Affairs may set up a statistical cell headed by a senior officer for effective coordination of data on minorities from various Ministries/Departments/ State Governments.</p>	<p>taken is a continuous process.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>An Autonomous assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA), to evaluate the data maintained by National Data Bank will be set up in the Planning Commission.</p> <p>-NITI Aayog (Erstwhile Planning Commission)</p>	<p>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 15th 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, erstwhile Planning Commission on 02.05.2014. Broad recommendations made by AMA were examined in MoMA and appropriate actions taken.</p> <p>One of the recommendations made by AMA was that it should be made into an institution with a separate Secretariat under the erstwhile Planning Commission for concurrent assessment and monitoring of various welfare schemes / programmes of the Government. This recommendation of AMA was referred to NITI Aayog (successor of Planning Commission) to institutionalise the system of AMA under the aegis</p>	<p>Not Implemented.</p>

	<p>of NITI Aayog. However, the NITI Aayog has viewed that the composition and organisational structure of NITI Aayog is different from the erstwhile Planning Commission and as such AMA may not fit into the functions assigned to NITI Aayog under the amended Allocation of Business Rules. It has suggested that the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) may take a view regarding location of the AMA as well as its structure and functions. The matter is under consideration in the Ministry of Minority Affairs.</p> <p>As such, NITI Aayog has not accepted the setting up of AMA in that office. It was recommended that AMA may be set up in MoMA. However, the possibility of locating the AMA in MoSPI is being explored.</p>	
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6. Waqfs:

<u>S. N.</u>	<u>Decisions taken by the Cabinet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	<p>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).</p> <p>-Ministry of Culture</p>	<p>The Archeological Survey of India (ASI) holds annual meetings with CWC. Last such meeting was held on 09.11.2017. Updating of list of protected monuments, declared to be of national importance that are also notified by the State Waqf Boards (SWBs) in various States is a continuous process, done in consultation with the Regional Offices of ASI. There are 267 Waqf properties, as per preliminary abstract, notified as Waqf property by the State Waqf Boards; and which are to be protected by ASI.</p>	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.
2.	<p>A suitable agency will be set up for providing financial assistance for the development of Waqf properties to enable Waqfs to generate surpluses for the welfare of the poor.</p> <p>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>A Public Sector Undertaking namely National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO) has since been incorporated by MoMA with an authorized share capital of Rs. 500 crores and paid up capital of Rs. 100 crore to finance the development of Waqf properties for public purposes throughout the country.</p>	Implemented.
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 prepared and circulated among all States / UTs and to adapt it or revise it as per their requirements vide letter dated 28.05.2016. These rules are to be notified by State Governments / UTs.</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 Housing and Urban Affairs (Erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development)</p>	<p>(a) 13 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal & 2 UTs viz., Chandigarh and Puducherry have amended their respective RCAs 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 RCAs.</p> <p>(d) 5 States/UTs namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim have 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) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that its RCA makes no distinction between Waqf and non-Waqf properties.</p> <p>(j) There is no information received from Government of Tripura, Lakshadweep and the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.</p>	Implemented.
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7. Miscellaneous Issues:

S. N.	Decisions taken by the Cabinet	Action Taken	Status
1.	A Bill will be brought before Parliament for providing social security to workers in the un-organised sector, which, inter-alia includes, home-based	<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 Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is</p>	Implemented.

	<p>workers.</p> <p>- Ministry of Labour & Employment and Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship</p>	<p>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 are availing the benefits 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 Administration for use in induction and in-service training programmes.</p> <p>-Department of Personnel & Training</p>	<p>A training module on sensitization of Government functionaries on social and economic conditions of Muslim community in India was prepared by DoPT and shared with all the State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs). Accordingly, State ATIs were requested in 2012 to conduct at least two courses on the subject. During the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, 30 and about 40 such programmes respectively, were conducted. For the year 2018-19 however, all the State ATIs have been directed by DoPT to include two programmes in their proposals while seeking the approval of DoPT under the State category DoPT sponsored programmes.</p> <p>DoPT has further stated that training is, however, a continuous process and State ATIs, who are one of the key stakeholders in the training eco-system, have already been advised to conduct training programmes. Thus, the recommendation may be treated as implemented.</p>	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.

4.	<p>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.</p> <p>-Ministry of Home Affairs</p>	<p>A Bill titled "The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005" was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 05.12.2005 to address all aspects of the issues of communal violence in the country. However, the Bill could not be taken up for consideration on these occasions. Subsequently, a new Bill titled, "The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2013" was prepared and was approved by the Cabinet on 16.12.2013. The said Bill came up for discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 05.02.2014. However its introduction was deferred.</p>	Not implemented.
5.	<p>A multi-media campaign will be launched to focus on the need for social inclusion.</p> <p>-Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</p>	<p>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.</p>	Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.
6.	<p>State Governments and UTs will be requested to consider the recommendation for posting of Muslim police personnel in thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas.</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>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 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>Information regarding posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas is collected by MHA on half-yearly basis. For the half year ending June 2017, 18 States/UTs have furnished information. Out of 2,12,244 police personnel posted in 4,691 Thanas, 7,651 are Muslims, which is 3.6%.</p> <p>For the half year ending December 2017, 18 States/UTs have furnished information. Out of 2,42,541 police personnel posted in 4,864 Thanas, 5,073 are Muslims, which is 2.09%.</p> <p>M/o Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) has informed that advisories have been issued to all the States/ UTs to furnish the details of Muslim personnel in PHCs (Primary Health Centres)/CHS (Community Health Service), etc. 13 States/UTs viz. Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab and Tripura have reported that a total of 4,999 Muslim personnel are posted in Health Centres as on 23.02.2018. Data from the rest of the States/UTs is yet to be received.</p>	Implemented.
7.	<p>Civil rights centres, initially in Central</p>	<p>35 Universities have started centres for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and</p>	Implemented.

	<p>universities, will be set up to promote the importance of social inclusion.</p> <p>-Department of School Education & Literacy</p>	<p>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 Rs. 46.07 crore during the 11th Plan.</p>																
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>-Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development]</p>	<p>The erstwhile M/o Urban Development (MoUD) has issued advisory to ensure that under JnNURM / UIDSSMT schemes, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) should have adequate provision for minorities. It has also informed that DPRs submitted by States do not specifically target minority concentrated areas. Projects are prepared for a Mission City and its population as a whole. The benefits automatically accrue to minority concentrated areas falling within such cities. Cumulative achievements under the urban development projects sanctioned in minority concentration areas included in the various components of JnNURM are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="539 824 1241 2040"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Name of component / sub-scheme</u></th> <th><u>Total project cost (National level)</u></th> <th><u>Project cost sanctioned</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (up to 30.09.2016)</td> <td>Rs. 23,126.00 crore in 62 cities/towns for 478 projects.</td> <td>Rs. 5,906 crore (25.54% of total project cost) in 24 cities / towns (38.71% of total area covered) for 147 projects.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (up to 30.09.2016)</td> <td>Rs. 9,591.65 crore in 877 cities/towns for 130 projects.</td> <td>Rs. 2,149.59 crore (22.41% of total project cost) in 138 cities / towns (15.74% of total area covered) for 184 projects.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) (up to 22.02.2017)</td> <td>Rs. 14,563.68 crore for 132 projects in 42 cities / towns.</td> <td>Rs. 2,477.73 crore (17.01%) sanctioned for 23 projects (17.42%) in 12 minority concentration cities/towns.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (up to 22.02.2017)</td> <td>Rs. 7,604.84 crore for 266 projects in 242 cities / towns.</td> <td>Rs. 222.34 crore (2.93%) sanctioned for 7 projects (2.63%) in 7 minority concentration cities/towns.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>JnNURM project came to an end on 31.03.2014. However, the Government has decided to extend the continued funding for the selected projects only (total</p>	<u>Name of component / sub-scheme</u>	<u>Total project cost (National level)</u>	<u>Project cost sanctioned</u>	Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (up to 30.09.2016)	Rs. 23,126.00 crore in 62 cities/towns for 478 projects.	Rs. 5,906 crore (25.54% of total project cost) in 24 cities / towns (38.71% of total area covered) for 147 projects.	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (up to 30.09.2016)	Rs. 9,591.65 crore in 877 cities/towns for 130 projects.	Rs. 2,149.59 crore (22.41% of total project cost) in 138 cities / towns (15.74% of total area covered) for 184 projects.	Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) (up to 22.02.2017)	Rs. 14,563.68 crore for 132 projects in 42 cities / towns.	Rs. 2,477.73 crore (17.01%) sanctioned for 23 projects (17.42%) in 12 minority concentration cities/towns.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (up to 22.02.2017)	Rs. 7,604.84 crore for 266 projects in 242 cities / towns.	Rs. 222.34 crore (2.93%) sanctioned for 7 projects (2.63%) in 7 minority concentration cities/towns.	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p>
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		398) till 31.03.2017 under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). MoUD has mentioned the Outcome results for the minority areas out of these selected 398 projects. No new projects are being sanctioned under schemes covered in JnNURM during the 12 th Five Year Plan.	
9.	<p>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> <p>-Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development</p>	<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 the erstwhile M/o Urban Development (presently M/o Housing and Urban Affairs) in respect of 18 States/UTs}:</p> <p>(a) Following 10 States/UTs have either taken action for improving the representation of minorities or minorities are represented in local bodies- Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Odisha, 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 STs.</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, RLBs (Information given by M/o Panchayati Raj, MoPR):</p> <p>MoPR has issued requisite advisory letter to all the State Govt. for improving representation of minorities</p>	Implemented.

		<p>in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by the Andhra Pradesh government. These are being reiterated from time to time.</p> <p>(a) 13 States/UTs namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have furnished the status of representation of minorities in RLBs, local self-Government, etc.</p> <p>(b) 7 States/UTs have informed that suitable provisions exist in the relevant Act for providing representation of minorities or there is adequate representation of minorities in RLBs – Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>(c) 7 States/UTs namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have not furnished information.</p> <p>(d) The UTs/States of Gujarat, Odisha and Puducherry have informed that the said recommendation of Sachar Committee in the matter is yet to be implemented or considered for implementation.</p> <p>(e) Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu and Haryana have informed that either no provision exists for separate representation of minorities or it is not feasible or required to make such provision/reservation.</p> <p>(f) NCT of Delhi has informed that Panchayati Raj Institutions had been superseded in the UT in 1990 and have not been revived. Therefore, any recommendation to be furnished on part of the UT may not be possible.</p> <p>(g) Sikkim has stated that it has no recognized minority community. However, 90% reservation is being given to SC, ST, OBC and MBC (Most Backward Classes) based on their respective population.</p>	
10.	<p>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.</p> <p>-Department of Health and Family Welfare</p>	<p>The Department of Health and 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 15 States have given response. The Department under MoHFW 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 focus Districts of 17 States on 17.07.2011. However, the scheme has now been expanded to the entire country.</p>	<p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p>
