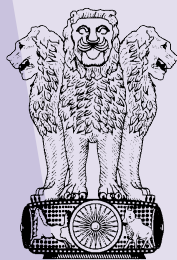


# वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ANNUAL REPORT 2008-2009

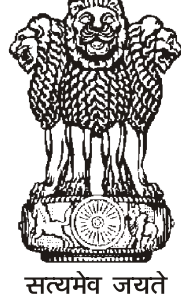


सत्यमेव जयते

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय  
**Ministry of Minority Affairs**

भारत सरकार  
**Government of India**





# वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ANNUAL REPORT 2008-2009

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार

**Ministry of Minority Affairs  
Government of India**

Web-site : [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in)

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## CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Ministry of Minority Affairs was created on 29th January, 2006 to ensure a more focused approach towards issues relating to the minorities and to facilitate the formulation of overall policy and planning, coordination, evaluation and review of the regulatory framework and development programmes for the benefit of the minority communities.

1.2 The Ministry is headed by the Minister of State (Independent Charge). The Secretary of the Ministry is assisted by one Additional Secretary-cum Financial Adviser (additional charge) and three Joint Secretaries. The Ministry has a sanctioned strength of 97 Officers/Staff. A statement indicating the sanctioned strength of the Ministry is at **Annex-I**. The Organizational Chart of the Ministry is given at **Annex-II**.

## ALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS

1.3 Subjects allocated to this Ministry as per Second Schedule to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 are:-

1. Overall policy, planning, coordination, evaluation and review of the regulatory and development programmes of the minority communities.
2. All matters relating to minority communities except matters relating to law and order.
3. Policy initiatives for protection of minorities and their security in consultation with other Central Government Ministries and State Government.
4. Matters relating to Linguistic Minorities and of the Office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.
5. Matters relating to National Commission for Minorities Act.
6. Work relating to the evacuee Wakf properties under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (31 of 1950) (since repealed).
7. Representation of the Anglo-Indian community.

8. Protection and preservation of non-Muslim shrines in Pakistan and Muslim shrines in India in terms of the Pant-Mirza Agreement of 1955, in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.
9. Questions relating to the minority communities in neighboring countries, in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.
10. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments pertaining to subjects dealt with in the Department.
11. Matters pertaining to the socio-economic, cultural and educational status of minorities, minority organizations, including the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
12. The Wakf Act, 1995 (43 of 1995) and Central Wakf Council.
13. The Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 (36 of 1955).
14. Funding of programmes and projects for the welfare of minorities, including the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.
15. Employment opportunities for minorities in the Central and State public sector undertakings, as also in the private sector.
16. Formulation of measures relating to the protection of minorities and their security in consultation with other concerned Central Ministries and State Governments.
17. National Commission for Socially and Economically Backward Sections among Religious and Linguistic Minorities.
18. Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme for Minorities
19. Any other issue pertaining to the minority communities.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL/STATUTORY/AUTONOMOUS BODIES**

- 1.4 The Ministry has the following constitutional/statutory/autonomous bodies etc:-
  1. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.
  2. National Commission for Minorities (NCM).
  3. Central Wakf Council (CWC).
  4. National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
  5. Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).

## ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS

1.5 The Ministry is responsible for the administration and implementation of the following Acts:-

1. Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955.
2. National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
3. Wakf Act, 1995

## ACCOMMODATION.

1.6 With effect from 19th February, 2007, the Ministry is located in Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, New Delhi.

## USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

1.7 The Ministry issued all important orders/notifications bilingually. The Ministry observed the Hindi fortnight from the 15th to 26th September, 2008. Several competitions were organized during the fortnight and the prizes were also distributed.



Organisation of Hindi fortnight from 15th to 26th September 2008 in the Ministry

## **VIGILANCE UNIT**

1.8 Shri Ameising Luikham, Joint Secretary has been appointed as part-time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO). He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary, who are discharging these functions in addition to their normal duties. The Ministry observed the Vigilance Week from 3rd November to 7th November, 2008.

## **NATIONAL INTEGRATION WEEK**

1.9 The Ministry observed the Quami Ekta Week (National Integration Week) from 19th to 25th November, 2008 to foster the spirit of patriotism, communal harmony and integration.

## **e-GOVERNANCE**

1.10 The web-site of the Ministry has been launched on URL [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in). Basic information about the activities of the Ministry and its programmes, the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, report of the High Level Committee on the Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India and the follow-up action taken thereon, linked Organizations, tender notices, employment advertisements, press releases, progress reports and statistics etc. are available on the web-site.

## **RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

1.11 The Ministry of Minority Affairs has a designated Officer as its Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) for all matters concerning this Ministry. Shri Sujit Datta, Joint Secretary has been designated as the Appellate Authority.

## **BUDGET**

1.12 An outlay of Rs.7000 crore has been allocated to this Ministry for the various schemes/programmes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). Plan budget provision of Rs. 1000 crores was made in the financial year 2008-09. This was reduced to Rs. 650 crores in the Revised Estimates for 2008-09. A non-plan provision of Rs.13.83 crore was made in the Budget Estimates for the year 2008-09, which was subsequently raised to Rs.14.38 crores in the Revised Estimates (2008-09). A statement showing the scheme/programme-wise Eleventh Plan outlay, Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and the actual expenditure during the year 2008-09 is at **Annex-III**.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

#### **PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15-POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES**

2.1 The Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. It provides programme specific interventions, with definite goals which are to be achieved in a specific time frame. The objectives of the programme are : (a) Enhancing opportunities for education; (b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs; (c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes and (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

2.2 The progress of implementation of the programme is reviewed once in six months by the Committee of Secretaries and thereafter a report is submitted to the Union Cabinet. The Cabinet has already reviewed the progress for the period ending 31.3.2007, 31.3.2008 and 30.9.2008.

#### **HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE ON THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY OF INDIA**

2.3 A High Level Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Justice Rajindar Sachar to prepare a comprehensive report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India. The Committee submitted its report on 17th November, 2006. The Report was laid in both Houses of Parliament on 30th November, 2006. The Ministry of Minority Affairs is the nodal Ministry for examining the recommendations of the report in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments. A total of seventy six recommendations contained in the report have been examined by the Ministry in consultation with twenty two Ministries/Departments concerned. Out of the 76 recommendations of the Committee, 72 recommendations have been accepted.

A statement relating to the follow-up action on the recommendations was laid in both Houses of Parliament on 31st August, 2007.

## **RESTRUCTURING OF NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION (NMDFC)**

2.4 The Government appointed an Expert Committee of professional bankers and financial experts to review the functioning of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and suggest an action plan for improving its operational performance. The Expert Committee submitted its report in April, 2007.

2.5 After considering the recommendations of the Expert Committee and also detailed inter-departmental consultations, the Ministry prepared a proposal for restructuring of NMDFC. According to the envisaged institutional arrangement, NMDFC would be converted from a Section 25 company into a non-deposit taking Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) and it will act as a holding company for two other institutions viz. Minority Partnership (MP) and National Wakf Development Agency (NWDA), both of which will be registered as NBFCs. All future Government investment in equity will be made with the NMDFC which will further invest in MP and NWDA. NMDFC will hold 49% equity in both MP and NWDA initially, which will be gradually reduced to 26%. The major thrust of the programme of the Minority Partnership (MP) would be to provide funding for micro enterprises established by the minorities in low income household. NWDA would develop Waqf properties either on "built operate & transfer" basis or would provide finance and technical guidance to Wakf Boards on interest and consultancy charges basis. The thrust of the composite system would be on providing better and improved access to finance rather than on subsidized finance, tapping market resources, generating reasonable levels of surplus to ensure replicability and enlarging the ambit of coverage through larger cash flows as well as community participation. The Government has approved the envisaged restructuring 'in principle'. Details are to be worked out for which a consultant is being engaged.

## **EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION**

2.6 As recommended by the Sachar Committee, an Expert Group was constituted to examine and determine the structure and functions of the Equal Opportunity Commission and advise on an appropriate legislative framework for it. The Expert Group submitted its

report on 13th March, 2008. Inter-Ministerial consultations for setting up of Equal Opportunity Commission are being undertaken.

## **AMENDMENT OF WAKF ACT, 1995:**

2.7 The Sachar Committee has made certain recommendations relating to the amendment of the Wakf Act, 1995. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Wakf also made detailed recommendations regarding amendment of the Wakf Act, 1995. A proposal for the comprehensive amendment of the Act has been accordingly prepared and is under consideration.

## **EXPERT GROUP ON DIVERSITY INDEX**

2.8 An Expert Group to recommend an appropriate 'diversity index', to promote diversity was constituted in August, 2007. The report of the group submitted on 24th June, 2008 is under examination.

## **SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES**

2.9 The approved Eleventh Plan outlay for the Ministry of Minority Affairs is Rs.7000 crores. The following are the major Schemes of the Ministry exclusively meant for minorities:-

- (i) **Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses:-** Approximately 20,000 scholarships are awarded every year for pursuing professional and technical courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels.
- (ii) **Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities:** It is proposed to grant 25 lakh scholarships during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for studies in Class I to Class X.
- (iii) **Post-Matric Scholarship for Minorities:** It is proposed to award 15 lakh scholarships during the 11th Five Year Plan for studies from Class XI to Ph.D.
- (iv) **Coaching and Allied Scheme:** The scheme envisages enhancement of skill and knowledge of students to secure admission to professional courses and of candidates to secure employment.

30% scholarships in the above four schemes are earmarked for girl students.



(v) **Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for the Minorities in Minority Concentration Districts:** The Programme has been launched in ninety identified minority concentration districts which are lagging behind in terms of several socio-economic and basic amenities parameters and require focused attention and specific programme interventions.

(vi) **Research Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes including publicity:** The schemes and programmes of the Ministry are evaluated and publicity campaigns are also taken up under this scheme.

## **MAULANA AZAD EDUCATION FOUNDATION**

**2.10 Corpus Fund of the Foundation:** An outlay of Rs.500 crores has been provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-12) for enhancement of the corpus fund of Maulana Azad Education Foundation to Rs.700 crores. Out of this, Rs.110 crores have already been released during 2007-08 and 2008-09.



## CHAPTER 3

# PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15-POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES

3.1 The 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was launched in May, 1983. The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. It provides programme specific interventions, with definite goals which are to be achieved in a specific time frame. The objectives of the programme are:-

- (a) Enhancing opportunities for education;
- (b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs;
- (c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes; and
- (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

3.2 An important aim of the new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. In order to ensure that the benefits of these schemes flow equitably to the minorities, the new programme envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for the minorities.

3.3 The target group of the programme consists of the eligible sections among the minorities notified under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis). In States, where one of the minority communities notified under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 is, in fact, in majority, the earmarking of physical/financial targets under different schemes will be only for the other notified minorities. These states are Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Lakshadweep is the only Union Territory in this group.

3.4 The progress of implementation of the programme is monitored by each of the Ministries/Departments concerned on a monthly basis. The Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs reviews the overall progress on a quarterly basis. As envisaged in the guidelines, the States/UTs are required to constitute State level committees to monitor the progress. Similar mechanism has also been envisaged at district level. At the Central level the progress is reviewed once in six months by the Committee of Secretaries and thereafter a report is submitted to the Union Cabinet. The Cabinet has already reviewed the progress for the period ending 31.3.2007, 31.3.2008 and 30.9.2008.

3.5 List of schemes included in the new 15 Point Programme, which are amenable to earmarking, is as under:-

- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme by providing services through Anganwadi Centres {Ministry of Women & Child Development}.
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme {Ministry of Human Resources Development}.
- Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana {Ministry of Rural Development}
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) {Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation}.
- Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) {Ministry of Labour & Employment}.
- Bank credit under priority sector lending {Department of Financial Services}.
- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) {Ministry of Rural Development}.
- Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) {Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation}.

## CHAPTER 4

# SACHAR COMMITTEE REPORT AND FOLLOW-UP ACTION

4.1 The High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India was constituted under the chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Rajinder Sachar to prepare a report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India. It had submitted its report on 17th November, 2006. The report was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 30th November, 2006.

4.2 Ministry of Minority Affairs is the nodal Ministry for examining the recommendations of the report in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments. Seventy six recommendations contained in the report were examined by the Ministry in consultation with twenty two Ministries/Departments. Conclusions were arrived at on each recommendation in the inter-ministerial meetings held in February and March, 2007. Based on the conclusions, the Government approved the blueprint on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee report. Out of the seventy six recommendations of the Committee, seventy two recommendations were accepted, one was deferred and three were not accepted by the Government. The salient features of the recommendations are at **Annex-IV**. A statement on the follow-up action taken on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee was laid in both Houses of Parliament on 31st August, 2007. The progress of implementation is being reviewed regularly by the Government.

## CHAPTER 5

# SCHEME OF COACHING AND ALLIED ASSISTANCE

5.1 The ongoing Central Sector Scheme titled as "Free Coaching & Allied Scheme" for candidates and students belonging to the minority communities, transferred from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, was revised and launched in July, 2007. It is a Central Scheme, with 100% central funding, to be implemented by the Ministry through coaching institutes recommended by the State Governments/Union Territories.

5.2 The objective of the scheme is to enhance the skills and knowledge of students and candidates from the minority communities to secure employment in Government Sector/ Public Sector Undertakings and jobs in the private sector, and admission in reputed institutions in technical and professional courses of under-graduate and post-graduate levels and remedial coaching in such institutions to complete the courses successfully.

### Eligibility for candidates and students

5.3 Candidates/students should belong to a minority community. The annual income of parents'/guardians' from all sources should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakh. Candidates/students should have the requisite educational qualifications and performance for the coaching course.

5.4 Types of coaching and financial assistance provided

Sl. No.	Type of coaching	Coaching fee for coaching institute	Amount of stipend for candidate/ student
1	2	3	4
1.	Group 'A' Services & technical/professional courses	As fixed by the institute, subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 20000/-	Rs.1500 /-for outstation candidates, Rs.750/-for local candidates
2.	Group 'B' services	As fixed by the institute, subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 15,000/-.	-do-

3.	Group 'C' services	As fixed by the institute, subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 10,000/-.	-do-
4.	Entrance examination for technical/professional courses	As fixed by the institute, subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 20000/-	-do-
5.	Coaching for jobs in private sectors	As fixed by the institute, subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 20,000/-.	-do-
6.	Remedial coaching/tuition	As charged by the institutes for the extra tuition classes.	Not applicable
7.	Coaching for recruitment of constables and equivalent in police/ security forces and railways. (For a period not exceeding five days)	At nominal rates.	Rs.100 /-for outstation candidates, Rs. 50/-for local candidates.

5.5 An outlay of Rs.45 crores has been provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) to cover 20,000 students. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.7.44 crores was released to 71 institutes in 20 States to cater to 5,522 students.

## **CHAPTER 6**

# **MERIT-CUM-MEANS BASED SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL COURSES**

6.1 The Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme for Professional and Technical Courses was launched in 2007. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses at graduate and post-graduate levels. These scholarships are available for studies in India only and are being awarded through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The entire expenditure is borne by the Central Government. Under the scheme, 20,000 scholarships are proposed to be awarded every year, apart from renewal of old scholarships. 30% of these scholarships are earmarked for girl students, which may be utilized by boy students, if an adequate number of eligible girl students are not available.

6.2 Seventy institutes for professional and technical courses have been listed in the scheme. Eligible students from the minority communities admitted to these institutions will be reimbursed full course fee. A course fee of Rs.20,000/- per annum will be reimbursed to students studying in other institutions.

6.3. To be eligible, a student should have secured admission in any technical or professional institution, recognized by an appropriate authority. In case of students admitted without a competitive examination, students should have secured not less than 50% marks. The annual income of the family from all sources should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakhs.

6.4 During the year 2008-09, 26,195 scholarships were awarded, of which 32.01% went to girl students. An amount of Rs.63.93 crores was released during the year.

## **CHAPTER 7**

# **SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS BELONGING TO THE MINORITY COMMUNITIES**

7.1 The scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to the Minority Communities was launched in December, 2007 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with 100% Central funding and is implemented through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Scholarship is awarded for studies in India in a Government higher secondary school/college including residential Government higher secondary school/college and eligible private institutes selected and notified in a transparent manner by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned. 30% of scholarships are earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient number of girl students are not available, it will be given to eligible boy students.

7.2 It is proposed to award 15 lakh scholarships during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-12). An outlay of Rs.1150 crores has been provided for the Plan period. An amount of Rs.70.63 crores was released to award 1.51 lakh scholarships during the year 2008-09, of which 55.76% were for girl students.

## **CHAPTER 8**

# **SCHEME OF PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS BELONGING TO THE MINORITY COMMUNITIES**

8.1 The Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Students belonging to the Minority Communities was approved on 30th January, 2008. This scheme was launched on 1st April, 2008 as a Centrally Sponsored scheme (CSS) on 75:25 fund sharing ratio between the Centre and States and is implemented through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Students with not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination, whose parents/guardians, annual income does not exceed Rs.1.00 lakh, are eligible for award of the pre-matric scholarship.

8.2 An outlay of Rs. 1400 crores has been provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to award 25 lakh scholarships during the plan period (2007-12). Of these 30% have been earmarked for girl students. An amount of Rs.62.21 crores was released and 5.13 lakh scholarships were awarded during the year 2008-09. Of this, 50.89% scholarships were for girl students.



## **CHAPTER 9**

# **RESEARCH/ STUDIES, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES INCLUDING PUBLICITY**

9.1 The Central Sector scheme of research/studies, monitoring and evaluation of development schemes including publicity, launched in November, 2007 provides for professional charges to institutions/organizations to undertake purposeful studies on the problems and requirement of minorities including surveys and concurrent monitoring of the schemes.

9.2 Under the scheme, the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was assigned the task of conducting a baseline survey of all minority concentration districts. The baseline survey reports have since been received. One impact study on coaching and allied scheme was also carried out and its report has also been received.

9.3 The scheme also provides for a multi-media campaign using the print, broadcast and electronic media as well as outdoor publicity for dissemination of information to generate awareness relating to various schemes and programmes for the welfare of minorities.

## CHAPTER 10

# IDENTIFICATION OF MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS (MCDs)

10.1 In 1987, a list of 41 minority concentration districts was drawn up based on a single criterion of minority population of 20 percent or more in a district as per 1971 Census for enabling focused attention of government programmes and schemes on these districts.

10.2 In order to ensure that the benefits of schemes and programmes of government reach the relatively disadvantaged segments of society, it was decided to identify districts on the basis of minority population of Census 2001 and backwardness parameters. A fresh exercise was, therefore, carried out based on population figures and the following backwardness parameters of 2001 Census:

**(a) religion-specific socio-economic indicators at the district level –**

- (i) literacy rate;
- (ii) female literacy rate;
- (iii) work participation rate; and
- (iv) female work participation rate; and

**(b) basic amenities indicators at the district level –**

- (i) percentage of households with pucca walls;
- (ii) percentage of households with safe drinking water;
- (iii) percentage of households with electricity; and
- (iv) percentage of households with water closet latrines.

10.3 Although female literacy and work participation are included in the overall literacy and work participation rates, these are important enough to be considered separately as they constitute independent indicators of the level of development, especially gender equity.

10.4 The process of identification of minority concentration districts has been carried out as follows:-

- (i) (a) Districts with a 'substantial minority population' of at least 25% of the total population were identified in 29 States/UTs.
  - (b) Districts having a large absolute minority population exceeding 5 lakh and the percentage of minority population exceeding 20% but less than 25% were identified in 29 States/UTs.
  - (c) In the six States/UTs, where a minority community is in majority, districts having 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT were identified.
- (ii) Thereafter, the position of these districts in terms of "backwardness" was evaluated against the two sets of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators. 90 Minority Concentration Districts(MCDs) having a substantial minority population, which are relatively backward and falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators, have been identified in 2007 based on population figures and the backwardness parameters of 2001 Census. Out of the 90 minority concentration districts, 53 districts have been classified in category 'A'. Category 'A' districts fall behind in both socio-economic and basic amenities parameters. The remaining 37 districts fall under category 'B' of which 20 districts fall behind in socio-economic parameters and 17 districts in basic amenities parameters. These have been classified as sub-category 'B1' and 'B2' respectively. The lists of these districts are in **Annex-V**.

10.5 A baseline survey was assigned to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi to identify the 'development deficits' of these districts. The survey has been carried out by the research institutes affiliated with the ICSSR. The multi-sectoral district development plan of a district have to be prepared in such a manner that these districts are saturated with schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities within the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

## CHAPTER 11

# SCHEME OF MULTI-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSDP)

11.1 The programme aims at improving the socio-economic parameters of basic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the Minorities Concentration Districts (MCDs) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Identified 'development deficits' would be made up through a district specific plan for provision of better infrastructure for school and secondary education, sanitation, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generating activities. Absolutely critical infrastructure linkages like connecting roads, basic health infrastructure, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centers, skill development and marketing facilities required for improving living conditions and income generating activities and catalyzing the growth process would also be eligible for inclusion in the plan. The focus of this programme will be on rural and semi-rural areas of the identified 90 MCDs.

11.2 The programme will be implemented by the line departments/agencies assigned projects by the Department in the State/UT dealing with minority affairs/welfare. Panchayati Raj Institutions/urban local bodies would be involved in the implementation of the MsD Plan wherever the mechanism is established. The State may, however, decide to execute the project through any qualified, reputed, experienced agency, including renowned and widely accepted NGOs, justification for which should be mentioned in the proposal.

11.3 Creation of new posts under this programme is strictly prohibited. It would be the responsibility of the State Government/UT administration to ensure that staff required for operationalisation of assets proposed to be created under this programme is already available or will be provided by them.

11.4 There would be no change in guidelines of any existing scheme under implementation in the said district for which this scheme will provide additional funds. As far as possible, the focus of the programme will be on providing appropriate social and economic infrastructure rather than targeting individual beneficiaries. In case schemes for

individual benefits are taken up under the programme, there will be no divergence from existing norms for selection of beneficiaries from the list of BPL families in the district, so that benefits from the additional funds flow to all BPL families and not selectively to families of minority communities.

11.5 Financial assistance will be sanctioned to the State Government/UT administration concerned on 100% grant basis in suitable instalments linked with the satisfactory progress made as per approved Multi-sectoral Development Plan. Funds under the programme would be released to the States/UTs only against the approved district development plans. Once the proposal is approved for support by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the first instalment is released. The release is subject to a commitment from the State Government/UT administration that they will do the following:-

- (a) Constitute the State Level Committee for implementation of the 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, if not already done.
- (b) Constitute the District Level Committee for implementation of the 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, if not already done.
- (c) Notify a department in the State/UT to deal with clear responsibilities for schemes of minority welfare.
- (d) Set up a cell in that department exclusively to look after the implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of this programme. This cell will be IT enabled.
- (e) Ensure that the funds provided for the MCDs are additional resources for these districts and do not substitute State Government funds already flowing to the districts. To prevent diversion of funds from MCDs, the flow of funds to the district concerned in the previous year will be taken as a benchmark.
- (f) Agree to provide the State share in such central schemes/ programmes, which are being topped up, to saturate the requirement in the district.
- (g) Agree to operate and maintain the physical assets created under this programme.

## **Monitoring mechanism**

11.6 The State Level Committee and the District Level Committee constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and the Deputy

Commissioner/Collector respectively shall serve as such committees for this programme. The district committee shall prepare the development plan for MCD. Both the district and state committees shall ensure that there is no duplication of schemes, funds are not diverted, the level of funding is not less than that of the previous year, fund of this programme is additionality and monitor the implementation of the plan.

11.7 A 'MsDP Empowered Committee' in the Ministry of Minority Affairs appraises, recommends and approves the projects in the MsD Plans. The Empowered Committee also serves as the oversight committee at the Centre and shall monitor the implementation of the programme. The State Level Committee constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities headed by the Chief Secretary shall also serve as the oversight committee at the State/UT to monitor the implementation of the programme.

## **Implementation**

11.8 The multi-sectoral development programme was launched in 2008-09. Plans of 47 minority concentration districts in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Orissa have been approved and Rs.270.85 crores has been released upto 31st March,2009. The achievement in this regard in 2008-09 is at **Annex- VI**.

## **CHAPTER 12**

# **GRANT –IN-AID SCHEME TO STATE CHANNELISING AGENCIES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION**

12.1 The National Minority Development & Finance Corporation implements its schemes through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs). These are agencies so designated by the concerned State Governments which identify the beneficiaries, channelise the lendings and also make recoveries from the beneficiaries. However, most of the State Channelising Agencies have a very weak infrastructure leading to a weak delivery system. Consequently, the performance and the ambit of coverage of NMDFC cannot improve unless the infrastructures of these agencies are improved.

12.2 The Ministry launched a scheme of Grants-in-Aid for improvement of the infrastructure of the SCAs during 2007-08. Under the Scheme, 90% of the expenditure is to be borne by the Central Government and the State Government make matching contribution of 10%. Rs.10 crores were released under the Scheme during 2007-08.

## **CHAPTER 13**

### **NEW SCHEMES**

The Ministry is in the process of finalizing the following new schemes to be taken up during the year 2009-10.

#### **13.1 Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women**

This scheme has been transferred from Ministry of Women & Child Development to Ministry of Minority Affairs. The Sachar Committee Report has highlighted the fact that India's largest minority group, the Muslims numbering 13.83 crore, have been left out of the development trajectory. Within this group, Muslim women are doubly disadvantaged. To ensure that the benefits of growth reach these deprived women, it is proposed to implement the scheme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in pilot mode. Through this scheme, such women would be provided with support, leadership training and skill developments so that they can move out of the confines of their homes and community and begin to assume a leadership role in accessing services, skills and opportunities.

#### **13.2 Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards**

This new scheme is to be implemented in pursuance of the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Wakfs in its 9th Report. Under the scheme, financial assistance would be released to the State Wakf Boards, for computerization of their records through the Central Wakf Council who would oversee and remain accountable for proper utilization.

#### **13.3 National Fellowship for Students from the Minorities Communities.**

The scheme is proposed to be a Central Sector Scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowship in the form of financial assistance to students from the minority communities pursuing higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The scheme will cover all universities and institutions recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act and will be implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for minority community students through UGC. National Fellowship will be on the pattern of UGC Fellowship, awarded to Research students pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D courses.



## **CHAPTER 14**

### **SPECIAL OFFICER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES**

14.1 The office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (SOLM) was set up in July, 1957 in pursuance of Article 350B of the Constitution. It is the duty of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution and report to the President upon those matters, at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament, and send to the Governments of the states concerned.

14.2 The office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (SOLM) has its headquarters at Allahabad with three regional offices at Kolkata, Belgaum and Chennai. The SOLM takes up matters pertaining to the grievances arising out of the non-implementation of the constitutional provisions and Nationally Agreed Scheme of Safeguards relating to linguistic minorities that come to his notice or are brought to his knowledge by linguistic minorities, groups, associations or organizations at the highest political and administrative levels of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and recommends remedial action.

## **CHAPTER 15**

# **NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES (NCM)**

### **Introduction**

15.1 In January, 1978, the Government of India, through an executive order, set up a “Minorities Commission” to safeguard the interests of the minorities. With the enactment of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, the Minorities Commission became a statutory body and was renamed as the “National Commission for Minorities”. The Act extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

15.2 The first statutory commission was constituted on 17th May, 1993 in accordance with Section 4 of the NCM Act, 1992. Each Member holds office for a period of three years from the date of assumption of office.

15.3 The Government of India vide Notification dated 23rd October, 1993 notified five religious communities viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) as minority communities under section 2 (c) of the NCM Act, 1992.

### **Functions of the Commission**

15.4 The main functions of the Commission are to evaluate the progress of the development of minorities, monitor the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution and in laws enacted by the Central Government/State Governments for the protection of the interests of the minorities and look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of the rights of minorities. It also causes studies, research and analysis to be undertaken on the issues relating to the socio-economic and educational development of minorities and make recommendations for the effective implementation of the safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities.

15.5 The present Commission was constituted on 3rd March, 2006. Subsequently, Lt.Gen.(Retd) A.M.Sethna expired on 17th October, 2006. Dr. (Miss) Mehroo Dhunjisha Bengalee assumed charge as Member on 11th April, 2007. Shri Mohammad Hamid

Ansari, Chairperson resigned on 20th July, 2007. Shri Mohamed Shafi Qureshi assumed the office of the Chairperson of the Commission on 3rd September, 2007. The composition and tenure of the Members of the present Commission is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of assumption of office	Date of expiry of the term
1	Shri Mohamed Shafi Qureshi	Chairperson	03.09.2007	02.09.2010
2	Shri Michael P.Pinto	Vice-Chairperson	20.07.2006	19.07.2009
3	Shri Dileep Padgaonkar	Member	29.06.2006	28.06.2009
4.	Prof. (Smt.) Zoya Hasan	Member	30.06.2006	29.06.2009
5	Dr.(Miss)Mehroo Dhunjisha Bengalee	Member	30.03.2007	29.03.2010
6	Shri Harvendra Singh Hanspal	Member	06.03.2009	05.03.2012
7	Smt. Spalzes Angmo	Member	06.03.2009	05.03.2012

## Annual Reports of the Commission

15.6 The National Commission for Minorities, in accordance with section 12 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, prepares and submits its Annual Report to the Ministry. In accordance with Section 13 of the NCM Act, 1992, the annual report of the Commission, together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein, in so far as they relate to the Central Government, and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any such recommendation, is to be laid before each House of Parliament. Recommendations pertaining to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are forwarded to them for taking necessary action in accordance with section 9(3) of the NCM Act, 1992.

15.7 The National Commission for Minorities had submitted thirteen annual reports for the years 1992-93 to 2005-06 to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The first three annual reports of the National Commission for Minorities, along with the action taken memoranda, were laid in both Houses of Parliament, before the creation of this Ministry. All the remaining ten annual reports, seven annual reports in 2006-07 and three annual reports in 2007-08, along with action taken memoranda, were tabled in both Houses of Parliament, by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The annual report for the year 2006-2007 submitted by the National Commission for Minorities is being processed in consultation

with the Ministries/Departments and would be laid in both Houses of Parliament after finalizing the action taken memorandum.

## **State Minority Commissions**

15.8 Thirteen State Governments namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have set up statutory commissions. Manipur and Uttarakhand have set up non-statutory commissions. All other State governments and Union Territory administrations have been requested to set up State Minorities Commissions.

## **Annual Conference of State Minorities Commissions**

15.9 The Annual Conference of State Minorities Commissions was organized by the National Commission for Minorities on 20th January, 2009. The function was inaugurated by Shri Mohammed Hamid Ansari, Hon'ble Vice President of India.

## **Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill, 2004**

15.10 The Constitution (One Hundred and Third (Amendment) Bill, 2004, to confer constitutional status on the National Commission for Minorities, and the National Commission for Minorities (Repeal) Bill, 2004 were introduced in the Lok Sabha in December, 2004. These bills were referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment for examination and report. The Committee presented its Report on 21st February, 2006. The Standing Committee, inter-alia, recommended that the Government should consider the directive issued by the Supreme Court in the case of Bal Patil & Anr. versus Union of India in its entirety while finalizing the Bill. Accordingly, official amendments to the bills were finalized and the notice to the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing of the Bills along with official amendments was issued on 5th February, 2009. However, these Bills were not presented in the last session of the fourteenth Lok Sabha in February, 2009. With the dissolution of the fourteenth Lok Sabha, these Bills have lapsed.

## **CHAPTER 16**

# **WAKF ADMINISTRATION AND CENTRL WAKF COUNCIL**

16.1 The Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Wakf Act, 1995, (erstwhile Wakf Act, 1954) which came into force on 1st January, 1996. The Act extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Twenty nine States have constituted Wakf Boards under this Act.

### **Central Wakf Council**

16.2 The Central Wakf Council is a statutory body, established under the Wakf Act in December, 1964. The Council consists of the Union Minister-in-charge of wakfs as ex-officio Chairperson and other members, not exceeding twenty in number, appointed by the Central Government. The Secretary, Central Wakf Council is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council. The main function of the Council is to advise the Central Government on matters concerning the working of Wakf Boards and the proper administration of wakfs in the country.

16.3 The Central Wakf Council meets twice a year. However, various committees of the Council meet as often as possible, to transact business relating to the monitoring of programmes, administrative and financial matters, implementation of the scheme for development of urban wakf properties and educational schemes. The committees discharge the functions entrusted to them by the Council.

16.4 In accordance with Section 10(1) of the Wakf Act, 1995, the Council derives its income from the contributions received by it from various State Wakf Boards @ 1% (one per cent) of the net income of wakfs. All the administrative expenses of the Council are met from this income.

### **Schemes run by the Central Wakf Council**

16.5 The Central Wakf Council, apart from advising the Central Government on matters pertaining to wakfs, has also been entrusted with the work of running schemes for the development of urban wakf properties and educational advancement of the community. The details are as under:-

#### **(i) Scheme of development of urban wakf properties**

With a view to protect wakf land from encroachers and to develop it for generating more income so as to widen the welfare activities of wakfs, the Council has been

implementing this scheme since 1974-75, with yearly grants-in-aid from the Central Government. Under the scheme, loans are extended to various wakf institutions in the country for taking up economically viable projects on wakf land, such as commercial complexes, marriage halls, hospitals, cold storage etc. For this, the Ministry of Minority Affairs released a total grant-in-aid of Rs.33.16 crore upto 31st March, 2009. The Council has so far extended loans of Rs.32.31 crores to 123 Projects. Of these, 76 Projects have been completed.

**(ii) Loan from revolving fund for development of wakf properties.**

The loan amount, repaid to the Council by loanee institutions, forms the revolving fund of the Council, which is again utilized for minor development projects on wakf land by advancing loans upto Rs.20 lakhs only. From this fund, the Council has advanced loans of Rs.4.9 crores to 90 Projects upto 31st March, 2008, out of which, 66 Projects have so far been completed.

## **Educational Programmes**

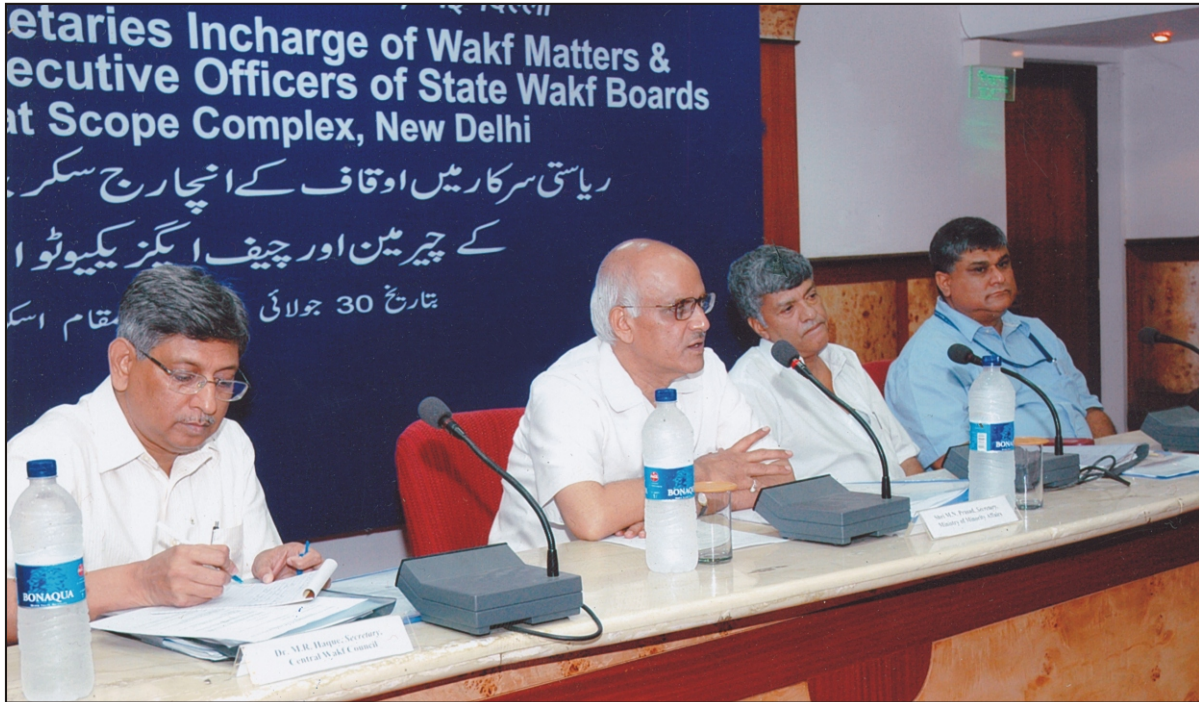
16.6 The grants-in-aid received by the Council is released to the loanee wakfs in the form of interest free loans for the development of urban wakf properties. Financial assistance is given to wakfs on the condition that (i) they would pay 6% donation on the outstanding loan to the Education Fund of the Council and (ii) after the repayment of the loan, they would spend 40% of their enhanced income on the education of Muslims, particularly on technical education.

16.7 The 6% donation received from loanee wakfs on the outstanding loans for the development of urban wakf properties, as well as the interest accrued on the bank deposits of the revolving fund form the Education Fund, which is utilized for the following programmes:-

- (a) Scholarships to poor students pursuing technical/professional courses @ Rs. 8000/- per annum.
- (b) Ad-hoc grant to poor and needy students of general courses @ Rs.3500/- per annum.
- (c) Matching grant to State Wakf Boards for providing scholarship in their respective States to higher secondary school students, madarsa students and to students undergoing technical/ professional diploma courses.
- (d) Grant for the establishment of ITIs in Muslim concentration areas.
- (e) Financial assistance to voluntary organizations for vocational training centers; and
- (f) Financial assistance to libraries for developing book banks.



16.8 12,952 scholarships were given upto 31st March 2008 by the Council to students of technical degree courses such as MBBS, BUMS, BAMS, B.Tech. and B.Sc(Ag.) etc. Similarly, "Ad-hoc" grant was given to 6,366 poor and needy students of general degree courses such as B.A., B.Sc.etc. However, these schemes have been discontinued from the year 2008-09 owing to implementation of similar scheme by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. 624 voluntary organizations / technical institutes have been assisted for technical / vocational training. Under the scheme of setting up ITIs, the Central Wakf Council has provided financial assistance to 16 ITIs in the Muslim concentrated areas.



Conference of State Secretaries incharge of Wakf Matter and  
Chief Executive Officers of Wakf Board held on 30th July, 2008

## AMENDMENT OF WAKF ACT, 1995

16.9. A proposal for comprehensive amendment of Wakf Act, 1995 has been under the consideration of the Government of India for sometime. The Sachar Committee had made some specific recommendations. The Joint Parliamentary Committee has also made detailed recommendations for amendment of the Act. A proposal has accordingly been prepared and inter-departmental consultations are being carried out. Since the Act is implemented by the State Governments, they are also being consulted.

## **CHAPTER 17**

# **ADMINISTRATION OF DURGAH KHWAJA SAHEB ACT, 1955**

17.1 The Durgah of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishti at Ajmer in Rajasthan is a wakf of international fame. The Durgah is being administered under the Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955. The administration, control and management of the Durgah Endowment vests in the Durgah Committee. A new committee of the Durgah was constituted on 24th August, 2007.

17.2 The services being rendered by the Durgah Committee include free meals to poor pilgrims, stipends for widows, aid to needy persons, free medical aid, burial of unclaimed bodies, running of schools in rural areas, computer centre and coaching classes for competitive examinations etc.

17.3 The 796th annual Urs of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishti was celebrated in a befitting manner in July, 2008. Around five lakhs pilgrims, irrespective of faith, caste and creed, visited the shrine.



## CHAPTER 18

# NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION

18.1 The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was incorporated on 30th September 1994, with the objective of promoting economic activities amongst the backward sections of notified minorities. To achieve its objective, NMDFC is providing concessional finance for self-employment activities to eligible beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities, having a family income below double the poverty line.

18.2 The authorized share capital of NMDFC has been raised from Rs.750 crores to Rs.850 crores during the year 2008-09. The Central Government's share works out to Rs.552.50 crores (65%) and the share of State Governments to Rs.221.00 crores (26%), while the remaining Rs.76.50 crores (9%) is to be contributed by institutions/individuals in minorities. As on 31.3.2009, the Government of India has contributed Rs. 520.36 crores towards the equity of NMDFC, while Rs.123.41 crores has been contributed by the various State Governments.

18.3 NMDFC has two channels to reach the ultimate beneficiaries (i) through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State /UT Governments and (ii) through non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Under the SCA programme, projects costing up to Rs. 5.00 lakhs are financed. Funds for this purpose are made available to the SCAs at an interest rate of 3% for further loaning to the beneficiaries at 6%. The Corporation is also implementing schemes of vocational training and educational loan through the SCAs for capacity building of the target groups for self as well as wage employment.

18.4 Under the NGO programme micro credit up to Rs. 25,000 could be given to each of the members of a minority self-help groups (SHGs). Funds for this purpose are made available to NGOs at 1% for further loaning at an interest rate of 5% per annum. In addition to loaning activity, NMDFC assists the targeted group in skill up-gradation and marketing assistance. Under the NGOs programme, there is also a provision of interest free loan (adjustable as grant) for promotion and stabilization of SHGs.

18.5 NMDFC is implementing the Educational Loan Scheme through state channelising agencies. Under this scheme, NMDFC provides Rs. 2,50,000 to eligible candidates belonging to the minority communities at a concessional interest rate of 3% p.a. for pursuing professional and technical education.

## **Achievements**

18.6 Under the SCA programme, NMDFC has given financial assistance to 2,91,006 beneficiaries, spread over twenty five States and three Union Territories, amounting to Rs. 1116.17 crores. During 2008-09, the corporation has extended financial assistance of Rs.114.79 crores to 34,985 beneficiaries.

18.7 The NGO programme is being implemented by NMDFC since 1998-99. Till 31st March, 2009 a total disbursement to the tune of Rs. 74.67 crores has been made under the micro financing scheme for 1,43,323 beneficiaries. In the current financial year 2008-09, Micro-Credit loan of Rs. 15.94 crores has been disbursed to NGOs/SCAs for 16,213 beneficiaries

18.8 Since inception in 1994 till 31st March, 2009, the Corporation has disbursed Rs.1190.84 crores covering around 4.34 lakh beneficiaries, which is rather insufficient compared to considerably large estimated target group. The basic problem areas are:-

(a) Weak infrastructure of the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and consequently a very weak delivery system.

(b) Limitation of resources.

(c) Unwillingness of good NGOs to work at the existing interest margin.

18.9 The inability of NMDFC in making a significant impact, and the existing organizational and financial constraints led the Government to constitute an Expert Committee of professional bankers and financial experts to review the functioning of the NMDFC and suggest an action plan for improving its operational performance. The Expert Committee submitted its report in April, 2007.

18.10 After considering the recommendations of the Expert Committee and also a detailed inter-departmental consultation, the Ministry prepared a proposal for restructuring of NMDFC. According to the envisaged institutional arrangement, NMDFC would be converted from a Section 25 company into a non-deposit taking Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) and it will act as a holding company for two other institutions viz. Minority

Partnership (MP) and National Wakf Development Agency (NWDA), both of which will be registered as NBFCs. All future Government investment in equity will be made with the NMDFC which will further invest in MP and NWDA. NMDFC will hold 49% equity in both MP and NWDA initially, which will be gradually reduced to 26%. The major thrust of the programme of the Minority Partnership (MP) would be to provide funding for micro enterprises established by the minorities in low income household. NWDA would develop Wakf properties either on “built operate & transfer” basis or would provide finance and technical guidance to Wakf Boards on interest and consultancy charge basis. The thrust of the composite system would be on providing better and improved access to finance rather than on subsidized finance, tapping market resources, generating reasonable levels of surplus to ensure replicability and enlarging the ambit of coverage through larger cash flows as well as community participation. The Government has approved the envisaged restructuring ‘in principle’. Details are to be worked out for which a consultant is being engaged. Once the detailed arrangement is worked out, the approval of the Government thereon would be obtained.

18.11 NMDFC’s pavilion “Excellence in Presentation of Special Display in Textiles and Garments’ was awarded Gold Medal in the India International Trade Fair organized at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14th to 27th November, 2008.



Presentation of Gold Medal Award for  
NMDFC's Pavilion in India International Trade Fair

## CHAPTER 19

# MAULANA AZAD EDUCATION FOUNDATION

19.1 The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) was registered in the year 1989 as a voluntary, non-political, non-profit making society under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860.

19.2 The main objectives of MAEF are to formulate and implement educational schemes and plans for the benefit of the educationally backward minorities in particular and weaker sections in general, to facilitate establishment of residential schools, especially for girls, in order to provide modern education to them and to promote research and encourage other efforts for the benefit of educationally backward minorities.

### General Body & Governing Body

19.3. The General Body of the Foundation consists of fifteen Members - six ex-officio Members and nine nominated members. The latter are nominated by the President of the Foundation for a period of three years. The Union Minister for Minority Affairs is the ex-officio President of the Foundation. The management of the Foundation is vested in and rests with the Governing Body.

19.4 A Senior Administrative Grade level officer of the Indian Revenue Service has been appointed as Secretary to the Foundation. The procedures for allocation and release of funds by MAEF will be streamlined.

### Schemes

19.5. The Foundation, since its inception, has been extending financial assistance for construction and expansion of hostels, technical and vocational training with emphasis on girl students. The various schemes run by the Foundation are as under:

- (a) Financial assistance to establish and expand schools/residential schools/colleges;
- (b) Financial assistance for purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture etc;
- (c) Financial assistance for setting up and strengthening vocational/technical training centres/institutes;

- (d) Financial assistance for construction of hostel buildings;
- (e) Maulana Azad National Scholarships for meritorious girl students (launched in 2003-04);
- (f) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Literacy Awards.

## **Corpus Fund**

19.6 The Foundation is implementing its schemes out of the interest earned on its Corpus Fund, which is its only source of income. The Corpus Fund has been provided to the Foundation as part of plan assistance. The Corpus fund, which stood at Rs. 30.01 crores during the Eighth Plan, was augmented by Rs. 40 crores during 1997-98, Rs.29.99 crores during 2005-06, by Rs.100 crores during 2006-07, by Rs.50 crores in the year 2007-08 and by Rs. 60 crores in the year 2008-09. The present Corpus of the MAEF stands at Rs. 310 crores.

19.7. An outlay of Rs. 500 crores has been provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-12) for enhancement of the corpus fund to Rs.700 crores. Approval of the Government for this enhancement has also been obtained. Out of this, Rs.110 crores has already been released during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

19.8 The Government, while approving augmentation of the Corpus Fund of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to Rs. 700 crores, decided that the Foundation can only utilize the interest accrued on the corpus fund, and the banks where the corpus is deposited will be instructed by MAEF that the corpus amount cannot be withdrawn by the Society under any circumstances. It has also been decided that in the extremely unlikely event of the Foundation not utilizing the income from the corpus for the objectives for which it has been created, the corpus will revert back to the Government of India.

## **Achievements**

19.9 Since its inception, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation has sanctioned grants-in-aid of Rs.124.69 crores to 945 NGOs throughout the country for construction and expansion of schools/colleges/girls hostels/polytechnics/ITIs and purchase of equipment, machinery and furniture. During the year 2008-09, the Foundation sanctioned grants-in-aid of Rs.24.51 crores to 176 NGOs. Under the scheme of scholarship for meritorious girl students, the Foundation sanctioned scholarships of Rs.14.48 crores to 12,064 meritorious girls belonging to minorities.

## **CHAPTER 20**

# **RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

20.1 In accordance with the provisions of section 4(1) (b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 this Ministry has brought out a handbook for information and guidance of the general public. This is available at the Ministry's website [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in). This provides information about the Ministry's organizational set-up, functions and duties of its officers and employees, records and documents available in the Ministry, etc. This also provides information about the schemes, projects and programmes being implemented by the Ministry and its various organizations.

20.2 The Ministry of Minority Affairs has designated Shri Virendra Singh, Deputy Secretary as its Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) for all matters concerning the Ministry. Shri Sujit Datta, Joint Secretary has been designated as the Appellate Authority.

20.3 During the year 2008-09, 144 applications under the RTI Act were received and these were replied to. 5 appeals received against the information furnished by the CPIO were disposed of by the Appellate Authority. In one case, the applicant filed an appeal before the Central Information Commission (CIC). The Commission ordered that the request of the applicant may be complied with. A review petition has been filed before the CIC.

## CHAPTER 21

# IMPLEMENTATION OF MINORITIES WELFARE PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES IN NORTH EASTERN STATES AND SIKKIM

21.1 The Ministry had been allotted an outlay of Rs.1000 crore for various Plan schemes for the year 2008-09. Subsequently, this was reduced to Rs. 650 crores in the Revised Estimates for 2008-09. Of this, an amount of Rs. 94 crores had been earmarked for the North Eastern States and Sikkim. The allocation was reduced to Rs.59.00 crores in the Revised Estimates for the year 2008-09. The Scheme-wise allocations, as per Revised Estimates, are given below:-

(i)	National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation	Rs. 7.50 crores
(ii)	Coaching and Allied scheme for minorities	Rs. 1.00 crore.
(iii)	Research/studies, monitoring & evaluation of Development schemes including Publicity.	Rs. 0.50 crore
(iv)	Merit-cum means scholarship for professional and technical courses.	Rs. 6.50 crores
(v)	Grants-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies(SCAs) engaged for implementation in NMDFC programmes.	Rs. 0.50 crore
(vi)	Multi-sector development programme for Minorities in 90 selected minority concentration Districts	Rs.28.00 crores
(vii)	Pre-matric scholarships for minorities	Rs. 8.00 crores
(viii)	Post-matric scholarships for minorities	Rs. 7.00 crores

21.2 The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) schemes are operational in North Eastern States through State Channelising Agencies with the

exception of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Under Term-Loan and Micro-Credit schemes, out of Rs.1190.84 crores provided to the minorities all over the country till 31st March, 2009, the share of North Eastern States has been Rs. 95.34 crores (8%) for 30,910 beneficiaries. Out of the total allocation of Rs.340.25 crores in the country, an allocation of Rs.30.95 crores (9.09%) has been made for the North Eastern Region during the year 2008-09. An amount of Rs.8.51 crores was released.

21.3 Maulana Azad Education Foundation sanctioned grant of Rs. 93.50 lakhs to 9 NGOs in North Eastern States during 2008-09. The Foundation also sanctioned scholarships worth Rs.53.04 lakhs to 442 girl students in North Eastern States.



## **CHAPTER 22**

# **GENDER ISSUES**

### **National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation**

22.1 The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides special focus to the credit needs of women. It has been operating the micro-finance scheme, mainly focusing on poor women belonging to the minorities. The micro-finance scheme of NMDFC mainly aims at empowerment of women by way of meeting their credit needs in an informal manner through NGOs/SHGs. NMDFC has so far helped around 1,43,323 beneficiaries with micro credit of Rs. 74.67 crores upto 31st March, 2009. Around 85% of the beneficiaries are women.

### **Mahila Samridhi Yojana**

22.2 Further, NMDFC also implements the scheme of Mahila Samridhi Yojana, which links micro-credit to women, after training. Under this scheme, women are provided skill development training for a duration of six months, followed by requisite micro-credit up to Rs.25,000, with an interest rate of 4% for starting income generating activities.

### **Maulana Azad Education Foundation**

22.3 Under the Maulana Azad National Scholarship for Meritorious Girl Students' launched in 2003-04 by the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, girl students belonging to the minority communities are awarded scholarships for the two years of their study in class XI and XII to enable them to cover expenditure on school / college fees, purchase of syllabus books, stationery and equipment required for the course and payment of boarding and lodging charges. During the year 2008-09, MAEF sanctioned 12064 scholarships to girl students and disbursed an amount of Rs.14.48 crores. Since inception of the scheme, MAEF sanctioned scholarships to 26,907 girl students up to 31st March, 2009 and disbursed an amount of Rs.30.12 crores.

## **Exclusive scholarship schemes for the minorities**

22.4 Three exclusive scholarship schemes for students belonging to the minority communities have been approved viz. a merit-cum means scholarship for technical and professional courses at undergraduate and post graduate levels, a post-matric scholarship scheme for those pursuing higher education from class XI up to Ph.D. including technical and vocational courses of class XI and XII level for the courses not covered under merit-cum-means scholarship scheme and a pre-matric scholarship scheme from Class I to X. All three schemes as well as the 'Free Coaching & Allied Schemes' provide for earmarking 30% of the available scholarships for girl students from the minority communities. Under the merit-cum means scheme, 32.01% of the scholarships have been awarded to girl students during the year 2008-09 under the Post-Matric scholarship scheme, 55.76% of scholarships sanctioned for 2008-09 have been awarded to girl students; under Pre-Matric scholarship scheme, 50.89% of scholarships sanctioned for 2008-09 have been awarded to girl students.

## **CHAPTER 23**

# **POLICY DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

23.1 The Ministry of Minority Affairs came in to existence on 29th January, 2006 to ensure more focused approach towards the issues relating to the minorities and to facilitate the formulation of overall policy and planning, coordination, evaluation and review of regulatory framework and development programmes for the benefit of the minority communities. The Ministry is a small set up consisting of only ninety seven sanctioned strength of officers and staff with one Secretary, one Additional Secretary-cum Financial Advisor (additional charge) and three Joint Secretaries. The Ministry essentially is officer oriented and most of the middle level officers work in Desk Officers' pattern.

23.2 Out of 97 sanctioned strength of officers/staff (most of which are filled from organized services) 66 posts have been filled up in the Ministry. The Ministry has so far recruited only 3 persons and only one Assistant Director has been absorbed in the Ministry. Rest of the posts are filled up either through short-term deputation or on outsourcing basis. The benefit of reservation, therefore, could not be given to the persons with disabilities so far. Provision regarding reservation for persons with disabilities will, however, be kept in mind for recruitment, in future.

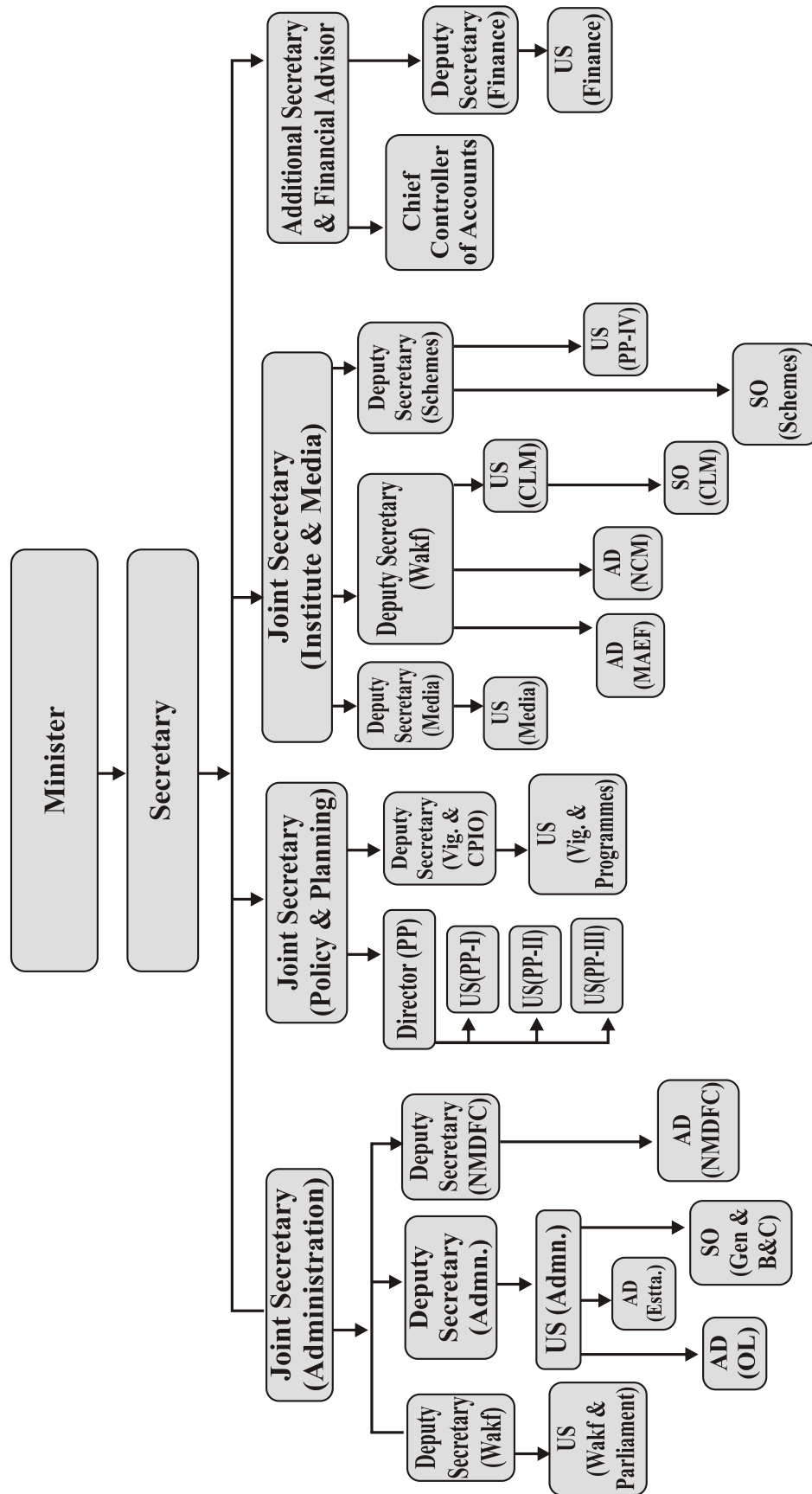
**ANNEX-I**

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE SANCTIONED STRENGTH AND VACANT POSTS IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned strength	Number of Posts filled	Number of Posts vacant.
01	Secretary	01	01	nil
02	Joint Secretary	03	03	nil
03	Director/Deputy Secretary	06	06	nil
04	Under Secretary	08	08	nil
05	Assistant Directors	03	03	nil
06	Assistant Director (Official Language)	01	01	nil
07	Assistant Director (Urdu)	01	nil	01
07	Research Officer	01	nil	01
08	Section Officer	08	04	04
09	Principal Private Secretary	01	01	nil
10	Assistant	10	09	01
11	Senior Research Investigator	04	03	01
12	Senior Investigator	04	00	04
13	Accountant	01	01	nil
14	Private Secretaries	03	03	nil
15	Steno Grade "C"	07	07	Nil
16	Senior Hindi Translator	01	01	nil
17	Translator (Urdu)	01	nil	01
18	Steno Grade "D"	08	02	06
19	UDC/LDC	08	01	07
20	Typist (Urdu)	01	Nil	01
21	Staff Car Driver	02	02	nil
22	Peons	14	10	04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>31</b>

## ANNEXURE-II

### ORGANIZATION CHART OF MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS



**STATEMENT SHOWING SCHEME/PROGRAMME-  
WISE ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12)  
OUTLAY, BUDGET ESTIMATES, REVISED  
ESTIMATES, AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE  
DURING 2008-09**

(In crore of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Eleventh Plan (Outlay)	Budget Estimates 2008-09	Revised Estimates 2008-09	Actual Expenditure 2008-09
<b>A. Central Sector Schemes</b>					
1	Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	500.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
2	Coaching & Allied Scheme for Minorities	45.00	10.00	8.75	7.44
3	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	500.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
4	Research/Studies, monitoring & evaluation of development schemes for Minorities including publicity	35.00	5.00	8.95	8.23
5	Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies(SCAs) engaged for implementation of NMDFC programme	20.00	5.00	2.30	0.00
	<b>Sub-Total (CS)</b>	<b>1100.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>150.67</b>
<b>B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					
1	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses of undergraduate and post-graduate	600.00	124.90	64.94	63.93
2	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected minority concentration districts.	2750.00	539.80	279.89	270.85
3	Pre-matric Scholarships for Minorities	1400.00	79.90	79.90	62.20
4	Post-matric Scholarships for Minorities	1150.00	99.90	69.93	70.63
5	Secretariat-Plan	--	0.50	0.34	0.34
	<b>Sub-total (CSS)</b>	<b>5900.00</b>	<b>845.00</b>	<b>495.00</b>	<b>467.95</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>7000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>650.00</b>	<b>618.62</b>

## **SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE SACHAR COMMITTEE REPORT**

**(i) Education:**

- (a) The literacy rate among Muslims was 59.1%, which was below the national average of 64.8 %.
- (b) The mean years of schooling (MYS) is lower compared to the average MYS for all children.
- (c) 25% Muslim children of 6-14 years' age group have either never attended school or have dropped out.
- (d) The majority of Muslim girls and boys fail in their matriculation examination or drop out before that.
- (e) Less than 4% Muslims are graduates or diploma holders compared to about 7% of the population aged 20 years and above.
- (f) There is a strong desire and enthusiasm for education among Muslim women and girls across the board.
- (g) Schools beyond primary level are few in Muslim localities. Exclusive schools for girls are fewer.
- (h) Lack of hostel facilities is a limiting factor, especially for girls.
- (i) Muslim parents are not averse to modern or mainstream education and to sending their children to affordable Government schools. They do not necessarily prefer to send children to madaras. However, the access to government schools for Muslim children is limited.

**(ii) Skill development**

- (a) Skill development initiatives for those who have not completed school education may be particularly relevant for some sections of Muslims given their occupational structure.
- (b) The skill demands in the manufacturing and service sectors are changing continuously and youth with middle school education would meet these needs.
- (c) A rehabilitation package for innovative re-skilling and for upgrading the occupational structure in the wake of liberalization is seen as an urgent need.

**(iii) Employment and economic opportunities:**

- (a) Self-employment is the main source of income of Muslims. They are engaged more in self-employed manufacturing and trade activities compared to others.
- (b) The share of Muslim workers engaged in street vending is the highest. More than 12 per cent of Muslim male workers are engaged in street vending as compared to the national average of less than 8 per cent.
- (c) The percentage of women Muslim workers undertaking work within their own homes is much larger at 70 per cent compared to all workers at 51 per cent.
- (d) The share of Muslims in the total workers engaged in the tobacco and textiles/garment related industries is quite significant.
- (e) The share of Muslim workers in production related activities and transport equipment operation is much higher at 34%, as against 21% of all workers.
- (f) More than 16 per cent of Muslims were engaged as sales workers, while the national average was only about 10 per cent.
- (g) While the participation of Muslim workers is relatively higher in production and sales related occupations, their participation was relatively lower in professional, technical, clerical and to some extent managerial work.
- (h) Muslims, by and large, are engaged in the unorganized sector of the economy and have to bear the brunt of liberalization.



- (i) The participation of Muslims in regular salaried jobs is much less than workers of other socio-religious categories.
- (j) Muslims are relatively more vulnerable in terms of conditions of work as their concentration in informal sector employment is higher and their job conditions, even among regular workers, are less for Muslims than those of other socio-religious communities.
- (k) Percentage of households availing banking facilities is much lower in villages where the share of Muslim population is high.

**(iv) Poverty and development**

- (a) About 38 % of Muslims in urban areas and 27 % in rural areas live below the poverty level.
- (b) Muslims are concentrated in locations with poor infrastructure facilities. This affects their access to basic services like education, health facilities, transport, etc.
- (c) About a third of small villages with high concentration of Muslims do not have any educational institutions.
- (d) There is a scarcity of medical facilities in larger villages with a substantial Muslim concentration. About 40% of large villages with a substantial Muslim concentration do not have any medical facilities.
- (e) Muslim concentration villages are not well served with pucca roads.
- (f) Policies to deal with the relative deprivation of the Muslims in the country should sharply focus on inclusive development and mainstreaming of the community while respecting diversity.

**(v) Social conditions**

- (a) A community-specific factor for low educational achievement is that Muslims do not see education as necessarily translating into formal employment.
- (b) The Muslim population shows an increasingly better sex ratio compared with other socio-religious communities.
- (c) Infant and childhood mortality among Muslims is slightly lower than the average.
- (d) There has been a large decline in fertility in all the religious groups including Muslims.

## LIST OF MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS

CATEGORY - 'A'			
List of districts which have both socio-economic and basic amenities parameters below national average			
Sl. No.	Sub-group Sl. No.	States	Districts
1	1	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
2	2	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
3	3	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
4	4	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
5	5	Assam	Kokrajhar
6	6	Assam	Dhubri
7	7	Assam	Goalpara
8	8	Assam	Bongaigaon
9	9	Assam	Barpeta
10	10	Assam	Darrang
11	11	Assam	Marigaon
12	12	Assam	Nagaon
13	13	Assam	Cachar
14	14	Assam	Karimganj
15	15	Assam	Hailakandi
16	16	Assam	Kamrup
17	17	Bihar	Araria
18	18	Bihar	Kishanganj
19	19	Bihar	Purnia
20	20	Bihar	Katihar
21	21	Bihar	Sitamarhi
22	22	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran
23	23	Bihar	Darbhanga
24	24	Jharkhand	Sahibganj

25	25	Jharkhand	Pakaur
26	26	Maharashtra	Parbhani
27	27	Manipur	Thoubal
28	28	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
29	29	Orissa	Gajapati
30	30	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar
31	31	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
32	32	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
33	33	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri
34	34	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
35	35	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
36	36	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
37	37	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
38	38	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
39	39	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
40	40	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
41	41	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
42	42	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
43	43	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
44	44	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
45	45	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
46	46	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
47	47	West Bengal	Maldah
48	48	West Bengal	Murshidabad
49	49	West Bengal	Birbhum
50	50	West Bengal	Nadia
51	51	West Bengal	South 24-Parganas
52	52	West Bengal	Bardhaman
53	53	West Bengal	Koch Bihar

CATEGORY 'B'			
Sub-category 'B 1'			
List of districts which have socio-economic parameters below national average			
Sl. No.	Sub-group Sl. No.	States	Districts
54	1	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
55	2	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
56	3	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
57	4	Delhi	North East
58	5	Haryana	Gurgaon
59	6	Haryana	Sirsa
60	7	Karnataka	Gulbarga
61	8	Karnataka	Bidar
62	9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
63	10	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
64	11	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
65	12	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
66	13	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
67	14	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
68	15	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
69	16	Uttaranchal	Udham Singh Nagar
70	17	Uttaranchal	Hardwar
71	18	West Bengal	Haora
72	19	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas
73	20	West Bengal	Kolkata

Sub-category 'B 2'			
List of districts which have basic amenities parameters below national average			
Sl. No.	Sub-group Sl. No.	States	Districts
74	1	Andamans	Nicobars
75	2	Assam	North Cachar Hills
76	3	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)
77	4	Jharkhand	Ranchi

78	5	Jharkhand	Gumla
79	6	Kerala	Wayanad
80	7	Maharashtra	Buldana
81	8	Maharashtra	Washim
82	9	Maharashtra	Hingoli
83	10	Manipur	Senapati
84	11	Manipur	Tamenglong
85	12	Manipur	Churachandpur
86	13	Manipur	Ukhrul
87	14	Manipur	Chandel
88	15	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
89	16	Mizoram	Mamit
90	17	Sikkim	North

## ANNEX-VI

### AMOUNT RELEASED UNDER MSDP IN 2008-09

(In Rs. Lakh)

S. No.	State/District	Approved (Central Share)	In Principle (Central Share)	Total (Central Share)	1st Installment 50% of 3	1st Installment 50% of 1	Released	Date
		1	2	1+2=3				
<b>A U.P.</b>								
1	Kheri	2660.025	1400.00	4060.025	2030.013	1330.013	1329.01	07/11/08
2	Barabanki	1679.290	157.00	1836.290	918.140	839.64	839.64	31/12/08
3	Bareilly	1177.570	383.00	1560.570	780.280	588.78	588.78	31/12/08
4	Baghpat	507.38	132.90	640.28	320.16	253.69	253.71	31/12/08
5	Bijnor	3164.88	171.00	3335.88	1667.95	1582.45	1582.45	31/12/08
6	Muzaffarnagar	1743.46	491.69	2235.15	1117.59	871.73	871.74	31/12/08
7	J.P. Nagar	1859.39	-	1859.39	929.70	929.70	929.70	31/12/08
8	Siddarth Nagar	439.50	-	439.50	219.75	219.75	219.75	31/12/08
9	Shajahanpur	2015.00	250.00	2265.00	1132.50	1007.50	1007.50	12/02/09
10	Bulandshahr	1475.00	250.00	1725.00	862.50	737.50	737.50	12/02/09
11	Rampur	2525.00	250.00	2775.00	1387.50	1262.50	1262.50	12/02/09
12	Saharanpur	2781.77	250.00	3031.77	1515.89	1390.89	1390.89	12/02/09
13	Balrampur	2857.88	250.00	3107.88	1553.94	1428.98	1428.94	12/02/09
	<b>Total of A</b>	<b>24886.15</b>	<b>3985.59</b>	<b>28871.74</b>	<b>14435.91</b>	<b>12443.12</b>	<b>12442.11</b>	
<b>B West Bengal</b>								
1	Malda	2100.00	397.15	2497.15	1248.58	1050.00	1050.00	12/12/08
2	Birbhum	1464.20	1252.76	2716.96	1358.48	732.10	732.10	12/12/08
3	Burdwan	2014.00	45.15	2059.15	1029.41	1007.00	1007.00	12/12/08
4	Murshidabad	1387.50	2442.30	3829.80	1914.90	693.75	693.75	12/12/08
5	Nadia	1419.82	359.86	1779.68	889.85	709.91	709.91	12/12/08
6	Howrah	269.65	52.00	321.65	160.83	134.83	134.83	12/12/08
	<b>Total of B</b>	<b>8655.17</b>	<b>4549.22</b>	<b>13204.39</b>	<b>6602.05</b>	<b>4327.59</b>	<b>4327.59</b>	
<b>C Haryana</b>								
1	Mewat	1200.00	-	1200.00	600.00	600.00	281.56	10/10/08
1A	Mewat*	1512.67	-	1512.67	756.34	756.34	669.22	31/12/08
2	Sirsa	900.90	450.00	1350.90	675.45	450.45	450.45	31/12/08
	<b>Total of C</b>	<b>3613.57</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>4063.57</b>	<b>2031.79</b>	<b>1806.79</b>	<b>1401.23</b>	

<b>D Assam</b>								
1	Berpeta	6320.33	-	6320.33	3160.17	3160.17	3160.17	26/12/08
2	Kamrup	1039.50	925.10	1964.60	982.30	519.75	519.75	26/12/08
3	Darrang	1093.45	5.95	1099.40	549.70	546.73	546.73	26/12/08
	<b>Total of D</b>	<b>8453.28</b>	<b>931.05</b>	<b>9384.33</b>	<b>4692.17</b>	<b>4226.65</b>	<b>4226.65</b>	
<b>E Manipur</b>								
1	Senapati	1037.39	360.00	1397.39	698.69	518.70	518.70	31/12/08
2	Ukhrul	686.46	1117.50	1803.96	901.98	343.23	343.23	31/12/08
3	Churachandpur	1492.58	225.00	1717.58	858.79	746.29	746.29	31/12/08
4	Thoubal	630.00	400.00	1030.00	515.00	315.00	315.00	31/12/08
5	Chandel	1518.75	900.00	2418.75	1209.38	759.38	759.38	31/12/08
6	Tamenglong	658.35	-	658.35	329.18	329.18	329.18	31/12/08
	<b>Total of E</b>	<b>6023.53</b>	<b>3002.5</b>	<b>9026.03</b>	<b>4513.02</b>	<b>3011.78</b>	<b>3011.78</b>	
<b>F Bihar</b>								
1	Katihar	1042.39	-	1042.39	521.21	521.21	521.21	12/02/09
2	Araria	1108.17	226.43	1334.60	667.31	554.09	554.09	12/02/09
3	Darbhanga	1199.81	-	1199.81	599.91	599.91	599.91	12/02/09
	<b>Total of F</b>	<b>3350.37</b>	<b>226.43</b>	<b>3576.8</b>	<b>1788.43</b>	<b>1675.21</b>	<b>1675.21</b>	
<b>33</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>54982.07</b>	<b>13144.79</b>	<b>68126.86</b>	<b>34063.37</b>	<b>27491.14</b>	<b>27084.57</b>	

\* Revised Plan for balance fund considered by Empowered Committee Second Time.

