वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ANNUAL REPORT 2007-2008



अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Minority Affairs

> भारत सरकार Government of India



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Ministry of Minority Affairs Government of India

Web-site: www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Ministry of Minority Affairs is headed by Shri A.R.Antulay, Union Minister. Shri M.N.Prasad assumed charge of the office of Secretary on 1st March, 2006. He is assisted by three Joint Secretaries and a Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser. 14 additional posts have been approved during the year. A statement indicating the sanctioned strength, posts filled in and the vacant posts in the Ministry is at **Annexure-I**.

The organisation chart of the Ministry is at **Annexure-II**.

Allocation of subjects

1.2 The Ministry of Minority Affairs has a wide charter relating to the overall policy, planning, coordination, evaluation and review of the regulatory framework and developmental programmes relating to the minority communities.

Administration and implementation of various Acts

- 1.3 The Ministry is responsible for the administration and implementation of the following Acts:-
 - (i) National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992
 - (ii) Wakf Act, 1995
 - (iii) Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955

Accommodation

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

Use of Hindi

1.5 The Ministry issued all important orders/notifications bilingually. The Ministry observed "Hindi Week" from the 14th to 21st September, 2007. Several competitions were organized during the week and prizes were also distributed.

1.6 The Ministry could not, however, constitute the Hindi Advisory Committee, owing to acute shortage of staff. Recently, a post of Assistant Director (OL) has been sanctioned. Action has been initiated to fill-up the post soon.

Vigilance Unit

1.7 Shri Ameising Luikham, Joint Secretary has been appointed as part-time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO). He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and a Section Officer, who are discharging these functions, in addition to their normal duties. The Ministry observed the Vigilance Week from 12th to 16th November, 2007.

National Integration Week

1.8 Quami Ekta Week (National Integration Week): The Ministry observed the Quami Ekta Week (National Integration Week) from 19th to 25th November, 2007 to foster the spirit of patriotism, communal harmony and national integration.

e-governance

1.9 The web-site of the Ministry has been launched on URL www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. Basic information about the activities of the Ministry and its programmes, annual report, the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities and the report of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on the Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India are available on the web-site. Information about various autonomous organizations, under the administrative control of the Ministry, can also be accessed through this web-site.

Right to Information Act, 2005

1.10 The Ministry of Minority Affairs has designated an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary 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

1.11 The Ministry has a non-plan budget of Rs. 12.83 crores and a plan budget of Rs. 500 crores for the year 2007-08. A statement indicating the scheme-wise allocations is given at **Annexure III**.

HIGHLIGHTS

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

- 2.1 As envisaged in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, earmarking of 15% of the physical targets and financial outlays for 2007-08, for schemes considered amenable to earmarking and included in the programme, has been done. These targets have been conveyed to the Ministries/Departments concerned and in turn to the State Governments. The performance with reference to the targets is monitored closely in meetings held regularly with the nodal officers of the Ministries concerned.
- 2.2 As provided in the programme, the first report on the implementation of the programme was considered by the Committee of Secretaries in its meeting on 28th March, 2007, and thereafter, by the Cabinet on 21st June, 2007. The second progress report was considered by the Committee of Secretaries on 22nd January, 2008. The third progress report has also been submitted for consideration by the Committee of Secretaries.

Identification of Minority Concentration Districts

2.3 90 minority concentration districts (MCDs) have been identified, based on the population data of 2001 census and relevant backwardness parameters. A multi-sectoral development programme is under process for approval and it is expected to address the 'development deficits' in these districts. The 'development deficits' of these districts are being identified through a base line survey being carried out by the regional research institutes affiliated to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Inter-ministerial Task Force on the geographical distribution of minorities

2.4 The policy implications of the geographical distribution of minorities in India and, in particular, the urban bias in the distribution, has been examined in detail by the Ministry. An inter-ministerial task force was constituted under the chairmanship of Member, Planning

Commission to look into the policy implications of the distribution of minority population and suggest suitable steps, in the fields of housing, education, health and civic amenities, to improve their living conditions and employment prospects. The Task Force has submitted its report in November, 2007.

National Commission for Minorities (NCM)

- 2.5 The resignation of Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, Chairperson of the fifth National Commission for Minorities was accepted with effect from 20th July, 2007. Shri Mohamed Shafi Qureshi, assumed office of Chairperson on 3rd September, 2007.
- 2.6 The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) had submitted 13 Annual Reports. Only three of these Reports, along with the action taken memoranda (ATM) thereon, had been tabled in Parliament till the formation of the Ministry. Seven Annual Reports, along with ATMs, were tabled in Parliament during 2006-07. The remaining three Annual Reports, along with ATMs, were tabled in Parliament during 2007-08.
- 2.7 In pursuance of the commitment made in the National Common Minimum Programme, a Bill to confer constitutional status on the National Commission for Minorities was introduced in the Lok Sabha in December, 2004. The Lok Sabha referred it to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee of Parliament gave its report in February, 2006. In view of substantive constitutional and definitional issues involved, the matter is being examined. Official amendments are still to be moved.

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

- 2.8 The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) provides that "adequate funds will be provided to the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation to ensure its effective functioning". The authorized share capital of NMDFC has been increased to Rs. 750 crores during 2007-2008. As against a X Plan provision of Rs. 158.10 crores, an outlay of Rs. 500 crores has been proposed for the XI plan. An Amount of Rs. 70 crores was provided for 2007-08 and the entire amount has been released to the Corporation.
- 2.9 The corporation has extended financial assistance to 35,609 beneficiaries up to 29.02.08 during the year 2007-08. An Expert Committee was constituted to review the functioning of the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and

to suggest measures for restructuring of the corporation. The Committee submitted its report on 13th April, 2007. The report is being processed.

- 2.10 An assessment study has also been assigned to the Agricultural Finance Corporation to ascertain the impact of the schemes of the corporation on the beneficiaries and to judge whether the beneficiaries have actually become self-reliant or not. The report has been received recently and is being examined.
- 2.11 A new scheme has been approved in 2007-08 for strengthening of state channelising agencies (SCAs), as their weak structure and poor performance are at the root of many problems faced by NMDFC.

Annual Plan

2.12 The annual plan outlay for the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been doubled from Rs.500 crores in 2007-08 to Rs.1000 crores for 2008-09. A non-plan provision of Rs.13.83 crores has been made for 2008-09.

High Level Committee

2.13 The Prime Minister's 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 High Level Committee submitted its report to the Prime Minister on 17th November, 2006. Decisions on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Committee have been taken. A statement on the follow up action was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 31st August, 2007.

National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM)

2.14 The National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) set up under the chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Ranganath Misra for making a detailed examination of and determining the criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and to suggest measures for their welfare, including reservation in education and Government employment, submitted its report to Government in May, 2007.

Equal Opportunity Commission

2.15 An Expert Group to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission was constituted on 31st August, 2007. The Group is expected to submit its report shortly.

Expert Group on Diversity Index

2.16 An Expert Group to recommend an appropriate 'diversity index', to promote diversity, was constituted on 28th August, 2007. The group is expected to submit its report in March, 2008.

Scholarship Schemes

2.17 Three new scholarship schemes for students belonging to the minority communities have been approved during 2007-08. One is the merit-cum-means scholarship scheme for technical and professional education. The other two are a pre-matric scholarship scheme and a post-matric scholarship scheme for minorities. All these schemes have a provision of earmarking 30% of the scholarships for girl students. Under the merit-cum means scholarship, up to 29th February, 2008, 6,414 scholarships have been sanctioned to States/UTs, of which a little over 42% were for girl students.

Coaching & Allied Scheme

2.18 A revised coaching and allied scheme has also been launched. Up to 29th February, 2008, 31 coaching institutes, in 9 States/UTs, have been sanctioned financial assistance totalling Rs. 3.31 crores for coaching of 2582 students/candidates from the minority communities.

Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)

- 2.19 The corpus fund of the Foundation, which stood at Rs. 100 crores, provided to MAEF over a period of 15 years, was doubled to Rs. 200 crores in December, 2006. A further sum of Rs.50 crores has been released to the foundation for the augmentation of its corpus fund during 2007-08.
- 2.20 In order to ensure that the enhanced resources available to the foundation were utilized properly, a senior officer has been appointed as Secretary to the Foundation.
- 2.21 The Organization Research Group (ORG) Pvt. Ltd. was engaged by the Foundation to conduct an evaluation study on its functioning. ORG Pvt. Ltd. submitted its report in November, 2007. The recommendations of the evaluation study are under consideration of Government.

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

- 3.1 The Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006.
- 3.2 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 (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.
- 3.3 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 physical targets and financial outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities.
- 3.4 As envisaged in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, earmarking of 15% of the physical targets and financial outlays for 2007-08 has been done in respect of nearly all the schemes considered amenable to earmarking. These targets have been conveyed to the Ministries/Departments concerned.
- 3.5 As provided in the programme, the first status report on the implementation of the programme was considered by the Committee of Secretaries in its meeting on 28th March, 2007 and by the Cabinet on 21st June, 2007. The second status report was considered by the Committee of Secretaries on 22nd January, 2008. The third status report has been submitted for consideration by the Committee of Secretaries.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SACHAR COMMITTEE

4.1 The Sachar Committee submitted its report on 17th November, 2006. This has been tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 30th November, 2006. A consensus was arrived at in respect of all the seventy six recommendations/suggestions contained in the report. The follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee was approved in May, 2007. A statement on the "Follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee" was laid in both Houses of Parliament on 31st August, 2007. A copy is at Annexure-IV. Appropriate action has been taken to implement the decisions. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been requested to furnish the updated position of action taken to the Ministry of Minority Affairs on a quarterly basis by the 15th day of the month, following the quarter ending. They have also been advised to nominate a nodal officer, not below the rank of a Joint Secretary, to represent their Ministries/Departments in quarterly review meetings. Besides this, the progress of implementation is being reviewed regularly at the highest levels of government.

SCHEME OF COACHING AND ALLIED ASSISTANCE

5.1 A revised scheme of Coaching and Allied Assistance for the minorities has been launched in 2007. It is a central sector scheme, with 100% central funding, to be implemented by the Ministry through coaching institutes recommended by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The objective of the scheme is to assist the economically weaker sections of students and candidates, belonging to the minority communities, in receiving coaching for the following:-

- (a) Coaching for Groups 'A', 'B' and 'C' services in government.
- (b) Coaching for entrance examination for technical/professional courses.
- (c) Coaching for jobs in the private sector.
- (d) Coaching for recruitment of constables and equivalent in police, security forces and railways.
- (e) Remedial coaching/tuition.
- 5.2 To be eligible, the annual income of the family of the student or candidate from all sources should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakhs.
- 5.3 Under the scheme, 31 coaching institutes, in 9 States/UTs, have been sanctioned financial assistance totalling to Rs. 3.31 crores up to 29th February, 2008 for coaching 2582 students/candidates from the minority communities.

MERIT-CUM-MEANS BASED SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES

- 6.1 The merit-cum-means scholarship scheme is a new centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2007. It is being implemented through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The entire expenditure is being borne by the Central government. Scholarships are available for pursuing professional and technical courses, at undergraduate and post-graduate levels, in institutions recognized by the appropriate authority under the scheme. 20,000 scholarships are proposed to be awarded every year. 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 50 renowned institutions have been listed. Eligible students from the minority communities admitted to these listed 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 There is a State/Union-Territory-wise distribution of scholarships based on the percentage of minority population in the State/UT concerned. Up to 29th February, 2008,

6,414 scholarships have already been awarded to eligible students from 14 states. More than 42% of the selected candidates are girl students.



Distribution of Merit-cum-means scholarships at Banglore by Governor of Karnataka

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

- 7.1 A scheme of post-matric scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities, pursuing higher education from class XI up to Ph.D., including technical and vocational courses of Industrial Training Institutes / Industrial Training Centers (affiliated to NCVT) of class XI and XII level was launched in December, 2007. This is a centrally sponsored scheme to be implemented through State Governments / Union Territory Administrations, with 100% funding by the Central Government. Students having not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs are eligible for award of a post-matric scholarship.
- 7.2 Under the scheme of post-matric scholarship, it is proposed to award 15 lakhs scholarships during the course of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). Of these, 30% have been earmarked for girl students.
- 7.3 The last date for receipt of applications has been kept as 29th February, 2008. State Government / UT Administrations have been asked to submit proposals for release of funds immediately thereafter.

PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

- 8.1 A centrally sponsored scheme of pre-matric scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities, pursuing studies from class I to class X, has been approved. The scheme would be implemented through the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations with funding being shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25; 100% financial assistance will be provided to Union territories. Students with not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination whose parents' / guardians' annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh are eligible for award of the prematric scholarship.
- 8.2 Under the scheme of pre-matric scholarship, it is proposed to award 25 lakhs scholarships during the course of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). Of these, 30% have been earmarked for girl students.

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

- 9.1 This central sector scheme, launched in November, 2007, provides for professional charges to institutions / organizations that have the expertise and are willing to undertake purposeful studies on the problems and requirement of minorities, including surveys and concurrent monitoring of various schemes. The scheme also provides for a multi-media campaign, using the print 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.
- 9.2. Under the scheme, the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has been assigned the task of conducting a baseline survey of all minority concentration districts. The baseline survey reports of nine districts have already been received.

MULTI-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS

Background

10.1 The multi-sectoral development programme is proposed to be implemented in 90 identified minority concentration districts. It envisages preparation and implementation of area/problem specific, special development plans for these districts, as they were lagging behind the national averages in terms of critical parameters and needed urgent focused attention. It would appear that existing schemes have not been able to address the lack of development in these MCDs. The level of deprivation indicates that some districts had basic amenities parameters ranging from 3.7% to 6.9%, when the national average was 41.7%. The list of these districts is at **Annexure-V**.

Objectives of the Programme

10.2 The new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), to be called 'Multi-sectoral Development Programme' (MsDP) for Minority Concentration Districts, is proposed to be implemented with 100% central assistance during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The programme aims at improving the socio-economic parameters and basic amenities in these districts for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances, in line with the priority attached to inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan. As far as possible, the focus of the programme will be on providing appropriate social and economic infrastructure.

Identification of 'development deficits':

10.3 Baseline survey is being carried out in these districts under the aegis of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, to identify the 'development deficits'. The focus of the programme will be on rural and semi-rural areas of the identified 90 minority concentration districts. The 'development deficits', so identified would be the basis for preparation of a district specific plan for provision of better infrastructure and basic amenities in these districts.

CONSTITUTIONAL/STATUTORY/AUTONOMOUS BODIES/CORPORATIONS/COMMISSIONS

- 11.1 The Ministry of Minority Affairs has the following constitutional / statutory / autonomous bodies / corporation / commissions:-
 - Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Allahabad
 - National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi
 - Central Wakf Council, New Delhi
 - National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation, Delhi
 - Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi

COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORTIES

- 12.1 The office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was set up in July, 1957, in pursuance of Article 350B of the Constitution. It is the duty of the Commissioner 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 sent to the governments of the states concerned.
- 12.2 The office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities (CLM) has its headquarters at Allahabad with three regional offices at Kolkatta, Belguam and Chennai. The CLM 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.
- 12.3 The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has submitted the 44th Report pertaining to the period July, 2005 June, 2006.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES

Introduction

- 13.1 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.
- 13.2 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.
- 13.3 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

13.4 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.

Present Composition

13.5 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 a 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 of the Commission is as under:

1. Shri Mohamed Shafi Qureshi : Chairman

2. Shri Michael P. Pinto : Vice-Chairman

3. Ven. Lama Chosphel Zotpa : Member

4 Shri Harcharan Singh Josh : Member

5. Dr. Dileep Padgaonkar : Member

6 Prof. Zoya Hasan : Member

7. Dr. (Miss) Mehroo Dhunjisha Bengalee : Member

Annual Reports of the Commission

13.6 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.

13.7 The National Commission for Minorities has submitted thirteen annual reports for the years 1992-93 to 2005-06. 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 this Ministry was created. Seven annual reports, along with action taken memoranda, were tabled in Parliament during 2006-07. During the year under report, the

Ministry of Minority Affairs has tabled the following annual reports in both Houses of Parliament:

SI.No.	Year of the Report	Date of laying the Annual Report in		
		Rajya Sabha	Lok Sabha	
1	2004-2005	07.05.2007	17.05.2007	
2	1998-1999	14.05.2007	17.05.2007	
3	2005-2006	13.08.2007	16.08.2007	

No report remains to be tabled in Parliament.

State Minority Commissions

13.8 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.

13.9 The sixth Annual Conference of State Minorities Commissions was organized by the National Commission for Minorities on 16/01/2008.

Constitution One Hundred and Third (Amendment) Bill, 2004

13.10 The Constitution (One Hundred and Third (Amendment) Bill, 2004, to confer constitutional status on the National Commission for Minorities and the National Commission (Repeal) Bill,2004 were introduced in the Lok Sabha in December,2004. These bills were referred to the Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment for examination and report. The Committee presented its Report on 21st February, 2006. Official amendments to the bills are being finalized.

WAKF ADMINISTRATION AND CENTRAL WAKF COUNCIL

14.1 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 two States have constituted wakf boards under the Act.

Central Wakf Council

- 14.2 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 exofficio chairperson and such other members, not exceeding twenty in number, appointed by the Central Government. The Secretary, Central Wakf Council is the chief executive 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
- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 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

14.5 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 32.04 crores till 29th February, 2008. The Council has so far extended loans of Rs.30.48 crores to 119 Projects.

(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 wakfland.

Educational Programmes

- 14.6 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.
- 14.7 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.
- 14.8 During the year up to 29th February, 2008, the Council had sanctioned/disbursed scholarships amounting to Rs. 49.12 lakhs to 614 students pursuing professional/technical degree courses; Rs. 5.20 lakhs as matching grants to State Wakf Boards; Rs. 48.44 lakhs as financial assistance to 14 ITIs/vocational training centres and Rs. 5 lakhs as financial assistance to 25 school libraries.

NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION.

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 The authorized share capital of NMDFC has been raised from Rs.650 crores to Rs.750 crores during the current financial year. The Central Government's share works out to Rs.487.50 crores (65%) and the share of State Governments to Rs.195 crores (26%), while the remaining Rs.67.50 crores (9%) is to be contributed by institutions/individuals in minorities. The Government of India has so far (up to 29th Februray, 2008) contributed Rs. 445.36 crores towards the equity of NMDFC, while Rs 107.54 crores has been contributed by various State Governments.
- 15.3 NMDFC has two channels to reach the ultimate beneficiaries (i) through 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 & educational loan through the SCAs for capacity building of the target groups for self as well as wage employment.
- 15.4 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 (SHG). 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.

15.5 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

15.6 Under the SCA programme, NMDFC has given financial assistance to 2,47,797 beneficiaries, spread over twenty five States and three Union Territories, amounting to Rs. 967.35 crores. During 2007-08, the corporation has extended financial assistance of Rs. 96.83 crores to 23,350 beneficiaries up to 29th February, 2008.

15.7 The NGO programme is being implemented by NMDFC since 1998-99. Till 29th February, 2008, a total disbursement to the tune of Rs. 56.87 crores has been made under the micro financing scheme for 1,23,210 beneficiaries. In the current financial year 2007-08 i.e. up to 29th February, 2008, micro-credit loan of Rs. 11.33 crores has been disbursed to NGOs/SCAs for 12,259 beneficiaries

Expert Committee

15.8 An Expert Committee consisting of professional bankers and financial experts, to review the functioning of the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation, was constituted to suggest an action plan for improving the strategy and operational performance of the Corporation. The Committee submitted its report in April, 2007. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined.



Presentation of Expert Committee Report to the Hon'ble Minister

Delegation to Bangladesh

15.9 During the current financial year a delegation of officers from the Ministry of Minority Affairs, National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation, Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation and West Bengal Minorities Development & Finance Corporation visited Bangladesh to study the working of Bangladesh Grameen Bank, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) & Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) from 3rd to 9th November 2007. The report submitted by the delegation is being considered.



Members of delegation with Nobel Laureate Prof. Mohd. Yunus, Chairman Bangladesh Grameen Bank

GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE CHANNELISING AGENCIES (SCAs) OF NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION (NMDFC)

- 16.1 A scheme for giving grants-in-aid to state channelising agencies, for strengthening of their infrastructure, has been launched during 2007-08. Assistance is being provided for awareness campaigns, improvement in delivery systems, training of manpower and debt recovery. The expenditure is shared between the Central Government and the State Governments on a 90:10 basis. Funds will be released to SCAs through NMDFC in two instalments.
- 16.2 Up to 29th February, 2008, funds to the extent of Rs.4.74 crores have already been released as the first instalment of the Central Government's share for strengthening of 20 SCAs.



Secretary addressing annual conference of SCAs of NMDFC

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 has been constituted on 24th August, 2007.
- 17.3 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 795th annual Urs of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishty was celebrated in a befitting manner in July, 2007. Around six lakhs pilgrims, irrespective of faith, caste and creed, visited the shrine.

MAULANA AZAD EDUCATION FOUNDATION

- 18.1 The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) was registered in the year 1989 as a voluntary, non-political, non-profit making society to formulate and implement educational schemes for the benefit of educationally backward minorities.
- 18.2 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 establish 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

18.3 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 of Minority Affairs is the exofficio President of the Foundation. The management of the Foundation is vested in and rests with the Governing Body.

Schemes

- 18.4 The Foundation, since its inception, has been extending financial assistance for the construction and expansion of hostels and technical and vocational training, with emphasis on girl students. The various schemes run by the Foundation are as under:
 - (i) Financial assistance to establish/expand schools/residential schools/colleges;
 - (ii) Financial assistance for purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture etc;
 - (iii) Financial assistance for setting up/ strengthening vocational/technical training centres/institutes;

- (iv) Financial assistance for construction of hostel buildings.
- (v) Maulana Azad National Scholarship for Meritorious Girl students belonging to the minorities.
- (vi) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Literacy Awards

Corpus Fund

18.5 The Foundation is implementing 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 stood at Rs.250 crores during 2007-08.

Achievements:

- 18.6 Since its inception and up to 29th February, 2008, MAEF has sanctioned total grants of Rs. 96.58 crores to 742 NGOs for construction / expansion of schools / colleges / girl hostels / polytechnics / ITIs and purchase of equipment / machinery / furniture and has distributed scholarships to 10,832 girl students amounting to Rs. 10.8 crores. Details of State-wise grants-in-aid and scholarships are at **Annexure VI and VII** respectively.
- 18.7 From the current financial year i.e.2007-08, the number of scholarships provided has been enhanced from 3000 to 6000 a year and the amount has also been increased from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.12,000/-per girl student.
- 18.8 To ensure smooth functioning, increased accountability and transparency, the following additional steps have been taken:-
 - (i) Organizational infrastructure is being strengthened by restructuring of staff.
 - (ii) A senior officer of the Central Government has been posted on deputation, as Secretary to the Foundation to ensure better management and accountability.
 - (iii) The organization is being fully computerized with facility for on-line applications and checking up the status of applications.
 - (iv) Organization Research Group (ORG) Pvt. Ltd. was appointed by the Foundation to conduct an evaluation study on its functioning. ORG Pvt. Ltd. submitted its report in November, 2007. The recommendations of the evaluation study are under consideration of Government.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

- 19.1. 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. 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.
- 19.2. 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.
- 19.3. During the period from 1st April, 2007 to 29th February, 2008,124 applications under the RTI Act were received and 121 were replied to. All the 6 appeals received against the information furnished by the CPIO were disposed of by the Appellate Authority.

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

20.1 The Ministry has been allotted an outlay of Rs.500 crores for various plan schemes for the current financial year. Of this, an amount of Rs.45 crores has been earmarked for the North-Eastern States. The scheme-wise allocation is given below:-

(i)	National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC)	Rs. 7.00 crores
(ii)	Coaching and allied scheme for minorities	Rs. 1.00 crore
(iii)	Research/studies, monitoring & evaluation of development schemes for minorities including publicity.	Rs. 0.60 crore
(iv)	Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies(SCA)	Rs. 1.00 crore
(v)	Merit-cum means scholarship for professional and technical courses	Rs. 5.40 crores
(vi)	Multi-sectoral development programme for minorities in 90 selected minority concentration districts	Rs. 12.00 crores
(vii)	Pre-matric scholarships for minorities	Rs. 8.00 crores
(viii)	Post-matric scholarships for minorities	Rs.10.00 crores

- 20.2 NMDFC gives special focus to availability of credit to the minorities residing in the north Eastern Region. NMDFC schemes are operational in all the North Eastern States, with the exception of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Under term loan and microcredit schemes, out of Rs. 1024.16 crores provided to the minorities all over the country till 29th February, 2008, the share of the North Eastern States has been Rs. 80.72 crores (7.88%). In the current year, out of total allocation of Rs. 180.00 crores for the country, an allocation of Rs. 16.50 crores (9.16%) has been made for the North Eastern Region and up to 29th February, 2008, an amount of Rs. 6.77 crores has been released.
- 20.3 Maulana Azad Education Foundation has sanctioned grant of Rs.280.00 lakhs to 16 NGOs in North Eastern States up to 29th February, 2008. During the current financial year up to 29th February, 2008, the Foundation has provided financial assistance of Rs.25.00 lakhs, to two non-governmental organisations for construction of school buildings.

GENDER ISSUES

National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

21.1 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 on empowerment of women by way of meeting their credit needs in an informal manner through NGOs/SHGs. NMDFC has so far helped around 1,23,210 beneficiaries with micro credit of Rs. 56.87 crores upto 29th February, 2008. Around 85% of the beneficiaries are women.

Mahila Samridhi Yojana

21.2 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 (MAEF)

21.3 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 / equipment required for the course and payment of boarding / lodging charges. From 2007-08, the number of scholarships provided has been enhanced from 3000 to 6000 a year and the amount has also been increased from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.12,000/-per girl student. MAEF has so far sanctioned 10,832 scholarships to girl students up to 29th February, 2008.

Exclusive scholarship schemes for the Minorities

21.4 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 and a pre-matric scholarship scheme. All three schemes provide for earmarking 30% of the available scholarships for girl students from the minority communities. Under the merit-cum means scheme, more than 42% of the scholarships sanctioned till 29th February, 2008 have been awarded to girl students.

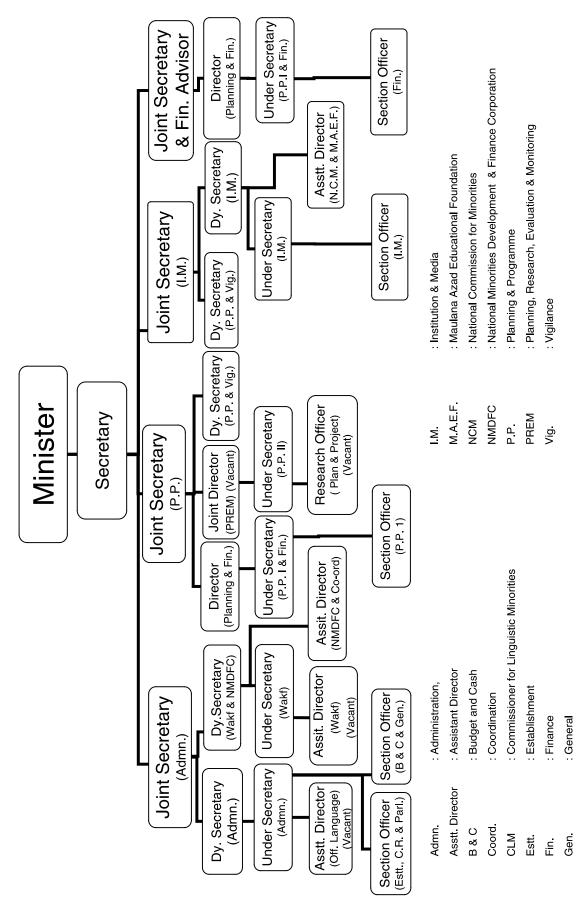
ANNEXURE-I

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

SI. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No. of Posts Filled	No. of Posts Vacant
01.	Secretary	01	01	Nil
02.	Joint Secretary	03	03	Nil
03.	Director/Deputy Secretary	05	05	Nil
04	Joint Director	01	00	01
05.	Under Secretary	05	05	Nil
06.	Research Officer	01	00	01
07.	Assistant Director	03	02	01
08.	Private Secretary	03	00	03
09.	Assistant Director(OL)	01	00	01
10.	Section Officer	05	05	nil
11.	PPS	01	01	nil
12.	Assistant	10	10	nil
13.	Senior Research Investigators	04	00	04
14	Senior investigators	04	02	02
15.	Accountant	01	00	01
16.	Steno Grade 'C'	07	07	nil
17.	Senior Hindi Translator	01	01	nil
18.	Steno Grade 'D'	05	05	nil
19.	UDC/LDC	08	01	07
20.	Staff Car Driver	02	02	nil
21.	Peons	14	10	04
	Total	85	60	25

ANNEXURE-II

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS



ANNEXURE-III

STATEMENT INDICATING PROGRAMME/SCHEME-WISE ALLOCTIONS IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 2007-08 OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

(Rupees in Crores)

SI.No.	Programme/Scheme	Plan Non-Plan Total		
]	Secretariat	riali	3.91	3.91
		-	3.71	3.71
2	Coaching and Allied Assistance	10.00		10.00
_	Scheme for Minorities	10.00	-	10.00
3	Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad			
	Education Foundation	50.00	-	50.00
4	Research/studies, monitoring &			
	evaluation of schemes-Professional			
	Services	6.00	-	6.00
5	Grant-in-aid to State channelising			
	agencies (SCA) engaged in			
	implementation of NMDFC			
	programmes	10.00	-	10.00
6	Grants-in-aid to Wakf	-	2.90	2.90
7	National Commission for Minorities	-	4.40	4.40
8	Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities	-	1.43	1.43
9	National Commission for Religious			
	and Linguistic Minorities	-'	0.19	0.19
10	Merit-cum-means based scholarship			
	for professional and technical courses	54.00	-	54.00
11	Multi-Sectoral Development			
	Plan for Minorities	120.00	-	120.00
12	Pre-matric scholarship for Minorities	80.00	-	80.00
13	Post-Matric scholarship for Minorities	100.00		100.00
14	National Minorities Development & Finance			
	Corporation	70.00	<u>-</u>	70.00
	Total	500.00	12.83	512.83

STATEMENT BY SHRI A.R. ANTULAY, MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON 31st AUGUST, 2008 ON THE "FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SACHAR COMMITTEE"

As there was lack of authentic information about the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India, a High Level Committee was constituted on 9th March, 2005 under the chairmanship of Justice Rajinder Sachar to prepare a comprehensive report on this subject. The report was prepared after detailed and wide ranging consultation with State governments, non-governmental organizations, universities and academic bodies, intellectuals, women, youth and specialized organisations and bodies of the Central government.

- 2. The High Level Committee (popularly known as the Sachar Committee) submitted its report on 17th November, 2006. The report was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 30th November, 2006.
- 3. The Sachar Committee brought out the stark reality about the condition of the Muslim community. The salient findings of the Sachar Committee are at **Appendix**.
- 4. The recommendations of the Sachar Committee have been considered by Government and a decision has been taken regarding the follow up action. The salient features are as follows:-
- (i) Targeted intervention is proposed for improvement of basic amenities and employment opportunities in 90 identified minority concentration districts which are backward in terms of various developmental parameters.
- (ii) Appropriate measures will be taken to improve the deficiency in civic amenities and economic opportunities in 338 identified towns and cities with a substantial population of minorities. An inter-ministerial task force is already working on this to

- recommend appropriate strategies in this regard.
- (iii) An inter-ministerial group has been constituted to plan and monitor the implementation of a comprehensive programme for skill and entrepreneurship development among the Muslim community and for ensuring easy and smooth access to credit to the minorities. "Clusters", having a substantial presence of the Muslim community, especially of those engaged in artisanal activities, will be given focussed attention. The group has commenced its deliberations.
- (iv) Public sector banks will open more branches in Muslim concentration areas, financial institutions will promote micro-finance among the minorities, especially women, public sector banks will monitor the disposal of loan applications for minorities and maintain reasons for rejection, Reserve Bank of India will maintain district-wise and bank-wise data regarding disposal of applications on its website and the flow of credit to minorities, would be monitored regularly. The data can be accessed under the Right to Information Act. Efforts will be made for stepping up priority sector lending to minorities from the present level to 15% over a period of three years.
- (v) A multi-pronged strategy will be adopted for addressing the problem of educational backwardness of the Muslim community. The outreach of upper primary schools will be expanded, particularly for Muslim girls, and where necessary, with "girls only" schools, more Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) will be opened in areas with substantial Muslim population; priority would be given to the opening of secondary and senior secondary schools in areas of Muslim concentration, a special literacy drive will be taken up in districts with a substantial population of Muslims, 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 in such areas, additional allocation will be made for opening women's hostels in schools and universities, the Madarasa Modernization Programme will be revised to enhance the components eligible for assistance, the mid-day meal scheme will be extended, especially in educationally backward Muslim concentration blocks and the question of equivalence of qualifications from madarsas for subsequent access to higher education will be addressed.
- (vi) Three scholarship schemes are proposed exclusively for the minorities. A merit-cum-

means scholarship scheme for 20,000 students from the minority communities for pursuing technical and professional courses has been approved already. The other two viz. a pre-matric and a post-matric scholarship scheme will be introduced shortly. A revised coaching and remedial tuition scheme has been approved to improve the employability and academic performance of students belonging to the minority communities. Guidelines have been issued already to improve the representation of minorities, in Government, public sector enterprises, public sector banks etc. The Corpus of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) would be augmented and its operations expanded and streamlined.

- (vii) Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes will be done in Urdu and regional languages and in such districts, blocks and towns with a substantial minority population.
- (viii) A comprehensive amendment of the Wakf Act is proposed to address existing deficiencies at the earliest.
- (ix) A suitable agency would soon assist in the development of wakf properties so that the augmented income could be utilized for the purposes intended.
- (x) All personnel, like government employees, teachers, health personnel would be sensitized to the importance of diversity and social inclusion.
- (xi) Civil Rights Centres will be opened in universities, beginning with Central universities.
- (xii) A High Level Committee has been constituted to review the Delimitation Act and the concerns expressed by the Sachar Committee regarding anomalies in the representation of Muslims have been considered by this Committee.
- (xiii) It has been decided in principle to set up an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to look into grievances regarding discrimination. An expert group will study and recommend its (EOC's) structure and functions.
- (xiv) In order to promote diversity and social inclusion in educational institutions, work

places and living spaces, an expert group has been constituted to propose an appropriate "diversity index". Such an index can be the basis for providing incentives for better representation in all three areas mentioned above.

(xv) A National Data Bank (NDB) and an autonomous Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) will be soon set up which will analyse the data so generated and suggest appropriate policies to Government on a continuous basis.

SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE SACHAR COMMITTEE

(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% of Muslim children in the age of 6-14 year 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% of 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 Madarsas. 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 are 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.

ANNEXURE-V

LIST OF MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS (MCDs)

SI. No.	States	Districts
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobars
2	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
7	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
8	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
9	Assam	Kokrajhar
10	Assam	Dhubri
11	Assam	Goalpara
12	Assam	Bongaigaon
13	Assam	Barpeta
14	Assam	Darrang
15	Assam	Marigaon
16	Assam	Nagaon
17	Assam	Cachar
18	Assam	Karimganj
19	Assam	Hailakandi
20	Assam	Kamrup
21	Assam	North Cachar Hills
22	Bihar	Araria
23	Bihar	Kishanganj
24	Bihar	Purnia
25	Bihar	Katihar

26	Bihar	Darbhanga
27	Delhi	North East
28	Haryana	Gurgaon
29	Haryana	Sirsa
30	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)
31	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
32	Jharkhand	Pakaur
33	Jharkhand	Gumla
34	Jharkhand	Ranchi
35	Karnataka	Bidar
36	Karnataka	Gulbarga
37	Kerala	Wayanad
38	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
39	Maharashtra	Parbhani
40	Maharashtra	Buldana
41	Maharashtra	Washim
42	Maharashtra	Hingoli
43	Manipur	Thoubal
44	Manipur	Senapati
45	Manipur	Tamenglong
46	Manipur	Churachandpur
47	Manipur	Ukhrul
48	Manipur	Chandel
49	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
50	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
51	Mizoram	Mamit
52	Orissa	Gajapati
53	Sikkim	North
54	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
55	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
56	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
57	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly

58	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
59	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
60	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
61	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
62	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
63	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
64	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
65	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
66	West Bengal	Maldah
67	West Bengal	Murshidabad
68	West Bengal	Birbhum
69	West Bengal	Nadia
70	West Bengal	South 24-Parganas
71	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
72	West Bengal	Barddhaman
73	Bihar	Sitamarhi
74	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar
75	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran
76	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
77	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
78	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri
79	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
80	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
81	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
82	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
83	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
84	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
85	Uttaranchal	Udham Singh Nagar
86	Uttaranchal	Hardwar
87	West Bengal	Haora
88	West Bengal	North Twenty Four Parganas
89	West Bengal	Koch Bihar
90	West Bengal	Kolkata

Maulana Azad Education Foundation State-wise Summary of Grant-in-Aid sanctioned upto 29-02-2008

S.No.	Stats/UTs	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Laks)	No. of NGOs	
1	Andaman &			
	Nicobar Islands	10.00	1_	
2	Andhra Pradesh	597.30	39	
3	Assam	170.00	9	
4	Bihar	457.02	30	
5	Delhi	174.55	15	
6	Goa	53.00	3	
7	Gujarat	664.12	46	
8	Haryana	122.60	10	
9-	Jammu & Kashmir	201.42	13	
10	Jharkhand	78.00	5	
11	Karnataka	800.67	56	
12	Kerala	755.50	39	
13	Madhya Pradash	317.28	30	
14	Maharashtra	1123.64	85	
15	Manipur	110.00	7	
16	Orissa	37.62	7	
17	Punjab	61.67	6	
18	Rajasthan	247.50	16	
19	Tamil Nadu	269.28	19	
20	Uttranchal	65.00	5	
21	Uttar Pradesh	2960.86	274	
22	West Bengal	381.40	27	
	Total	9658.43	742	

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE SCHOLARSHIPS SANCTIONED TO MERITORIOUS GIRL STUDENTS BY MAULANA AZAD EDUCATION FOUNDATION DURING 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 AND 2006-07

S.No.	Name of State/Union Number of Scholarships Sanctioned					Total
	Territory	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	4	0	4
2	Andhara Pradesh	53	110	145	111	419
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	2	81	131	115	329
5	Bihar	2	178	221	342	743
6	Chandigarh	0	9	0	0	9
7	Chattisgarh	8	0	12	2	22
8	Dadra & Nagar	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	8	6	0	14
11	Gujarat	0	505	77	391	973
12	Haryana	8	5	0	4	17
13	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	0	4	8
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	319	34	21	374
15	Jharkhand	2	40	62	65	169
16	Karnataka	31	137	838	122	1128
17	Kerala	80	150	159	229	618
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	17	70	64	134	285
20	Maharastra	53	147	406	165	771
21	Manipur	11	11	12	1	35
22	Meghalaya	0	0	2	2	4

23	Mizoram	0	2	13	0	15
24	Nagaland	8	0	0	111	19
25	NCT of Delhi	7	50	48	26	131
26	Orissa	12	30	13	12	67
27	Pondichery	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	4	14	15	0	33
29	Rajasthan	2	41	76	135	254
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	34	120	91	21	266
32	Tripura	0	0	3	3	6
33	Uttar Pradesh	174	452	727	1598	2951
34	Uttranchal	6	11	14	7	38
35	West Bengal	116	291	398	325	1130
	Total	634	2781	3571	3846	10832