



ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16

**Ministry of Minority Affairs
Government of india**

Web -site : www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

Contents

Chapter No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
	Executive Summary	1
1	Introduction	2-5
2	Schemes of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)	6-8
3	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	9
4	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme	10
5	Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	11
6	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	12
7	Naya Savera - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	13
8	Nai Uddan	14
9	Padho Pardesh	15
10	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority women	16
11	Nai Manzil	17
12	Implementation of Minorities welfare programmes/schemes in North-Eastern States and Sikkim	18
13	Skill Development Initiative for Minorities	19
14	Scheme for containing population decline of parsis in india	20
15	Grant-in-aid Scheme to State Channelising Agencies of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	21
16	Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities	23
17	National Commission for Minorities	24-25
18	Waqf Administration, Central Waqf Council and National Waqf Development Corporation	26-35
19	The Durgah khwaja Saheb Ajmer	36-42
20	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)	43-45
21	Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS)	46-49
22	Maulana Azad Education Foundation	50-51
23	Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programmer for the Welfare of Minorities	52-57
24	Sachar Committee Report and Follow up Action	58-65
25	Uttad	66
26	Right to Information Act, 2005	67
27	Government Audit	68
28	Swachh Bharat Mission	69-70
29	Hamari Dharohar	71
30	Citizen's Client's Charters and Grievance Redressal mechanism	72
	Annexure I to VII	73-82

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Achievements of the Ministry of Minority Affairs

- Rs 12.59 crore have been released to 113 Organisations in 15 States for imparting leadership training to 50750 minority women under the “ Scheme for Leadership Minority Affairs Women” upto 31.12.2015.
- Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Minority Affairs and the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was laid in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha.
- During 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015) Rs. 320.04 crore released to 62087 beneficiaries under term loan and micro finance by NMDFC.
- Up to 31.12.2015 number of pre – metric scholarship awarded and Rs 0.77 crore released.
- Up to 31.12.2015 34 post metric scholarship awarded and Rs 0.53 crore released.
- Up to 31.12.2015 13,229 metric cum means scholarship awarded and Rs 35.85 crore released.
- Under the new initiatives of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), following achievements have been made up to 31.12.2015:
 1. Under Cybergram Yojana, digital training to 3, 71,657 minority students approved.
 2. Free Bicycles provided to 13,960 minority students.
- As a skill development initiative with brand name “Seekho aur Kamao”, funds of Rs 143.43 crore released for providing training of 92330 minority students up to 31.12.2015.
- Under the scheme “Jiyo Parsi”, the Central Sector Scheme for containing population decline of Parsis in India, funds to the tune of Rs 1.18 crore released for Medical Assistance and Advocacy & Outreach Programme, up to 31.12.2015.
- Budget Estimates (BE) for 2015-16 is 3738.11 crore while Revised Estimates (RE) is Rs 3735.98 crore. The expenditure up to 29.02.2016 was Rs 1586.63 crore which works out to 42.44% of the BE and 42.44% of the RE.

CHAPTER-1**INTRODUCTION**

1.1 The Ministry of Minority Affairs was carved out of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and created on 29th January, 2006 to ensure a more focused approach towards issues relating to the six notified minority communities namely Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Sikhs, Parsis and Jains have also been included in Minority community vide notification dated 27th January 2014. The mandate of the Ministry includes formulation of overall policy and planning, coordination, evaluation and review of the regulatory and development programmes for the benefit of the minority communities.

VISION AND MISSION

1.2 The vision of this Ministry is empowering the minority communities and creating an enabling environment for strengthening the multi-racial, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-religious character of our nation.

1.3 The mission is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the minority communities through affirmative action and inclusive development so that every citizen has equal opportunity to participate actively in building a dynamic nation, to facilitate an equitable share for minority communities in education, employment, economic activities and to ensure their upliftment.

1.4 Smt. Najma Heptulla and Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi hold the charge of the Minister of Minority Affairs and Minister of State for Minority Affairs respectively. The Secretary of the Ministry is assisted by three Joint Secretaries and a Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser. The Ministry has a sanctioned strength of 98 Officers/Staff and 67 officers/staff are in position. The organizational Chart of the Ministry is given at **Annexure-I**. The Incumbency Statement of the Ministry is given at **Annexure-II**. While many of the multifaceted tasks of the Ministry are undertaken by it directly, it is supported by the officers/organizations under its administrative control.

1.5 There were initially 7 welfare schemes for the minorities. Subsequently, a number of new welfare schemes were launched by the Ministry, and at present 20 schemes are being implemented by the Ministry. This resulted in significant increase of work load. The Ministry was created with the sanctioned strength of 98 against which 67 officers/staff are in position. The work load of the Ministry has increased but the shortage of staff continued. To cope up with the increased load of work and to ensure proper implementation of various schemes, the Ministry has engaged on contract, outsourced basis Consultants, Jr. Consultants, Sr. Associates, Jr. Associates, Programme Support Coordinators, Programme Support Assistants, Stenographers, Data Entry Operators and Peons on need basis.

ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS

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

- i. Overall policy, planning, coordination, evaluation and review of the regulatory and development programmes of the minority communities.
- ii. All matters relating to minority communities except matters relating to law and order.
- iii. Policy initiatives for protection of minorities and their security in consultation with other Central Government Ministries and State Government.
- iv. Matters relating to Linguistic Minorities and of the Office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.
- v. Matters relating to National Commission for Minorities Act.
- vi. Work relating to the Evacuee Waqf properties under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (31 of 1950)(since repealed)
- vii. Representation of the Anglo-Indian community.
- viii. 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.
- ix. Questions relating to the minority communities in neighbour countries, in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.
- x. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments pertaining to subjects dealt with in the Department.
- xi. Matters pertaining to the socio-economic, cultural and educational status of minorities, minority organizations, including the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- xii. The Waqf (Ammended) Act, 2013.
- xiii. The Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 (36 of 1955).
- xiv. Funding of programmes and projects for the welfare of minorities, including the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.
- xv. Employment opportunities for minorities in the Central and State public sector undertakings, as also in the private sector.
- xvi. Formulation of measures relating to the protection of minorities and their security in consultation with other concerned Central Ministries and State Governments.
- xvii. National Commission for Socially and Economically Backward Sections among Religious and Linguistic Minorities.
- xviii. Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme for Minorities.
- xix. Development of WAQF properties through National Waqf Development Corporation.
- xx. Any other issue pertaining to the minority communities.

USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

1.7 To ensure the compliance of Government of India's well considered Official Language Policy in The Ministry of Minority Affairs and in the offices of its administrative control, there are posts of one Joint Director (OL), one Assistant Director (OL), one Senior Hindi Translator and three Junior Hindi Translators. At present, post of Joint Director (OL) and two posts of Junior Hindi Translator are lying vacant in the ministry.

1.7.1 All documents referred to in sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Official Language Act such as resolution, general orders, notification, press releases, administrative reports and the documents to be laid in both the Houses of Parliament were issued bilingually. Letters received in Hindi are replied in Hindi.

1.7.2 Adequate check points have been made for full compliance of Official Language Act and its provisions.

1.7.3 All the schemes of the Ministry for the welfare of minorities like Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship scheme, Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship scheme, Maulana Azad National Fellowship, Free coaching and allied scheme related to the candidates belonging to minorities, Multi-sectoral development scheme for minorities dominated districts, Learn and Earn, Nai Roshni scheme for Leadership development of minority women, Padho Pardesh, Hamari Dharohar, Ustaad, Prime Ministers 15 point programme Nai Manzil, etc. have been published in Hindi.

1.7.4 Under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs, Hindi Salahakar Samiti has been reconstituted in the Ministry.

1.7.5 Also to monitor and evaluate the progressive usage of Hindi in the Ministry a Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee is working under the Chairmanship of a Joint Secretary. This Committee regularly reviews the implementation of the Official Language in the Ministry.

1.7.6 Workshops were organized to encourage officials/ employees to work in Hindi and to train them effectively for making noting and drafting in Hindi.

1.7.7 Hindi Pakhwada was organized in the Ministry from 01 September 2015 to 15 September 2015 and various competitions were organized in which the officials/employees enthusiastically took part. To encourage use of Hindi in noting and drafting 'Hindi noting and drafting writing competition' was organized. In addition to cash prizes, all the winners and participants both were distributed Hindi books of reputed writers as an incentive.

1.7.8 The Department of Electronics & Information Technology have set up a NIC-CMF team for bilingualization of website of the ministry. Some material in Hindi and English has been uploaded on the website. NIC-CMF team is analyzing the contents. Now, the work relating to bilingualization of website will be completed shortly.

1.7.9 To simplify and to ease the official work in Hindi the Official Language Division of the Ministry has brought out "**Rajbhasha Digdarshika**" in which English-Hindi vocabulary and English-Hindi phrases to be used in the day to day work have been included along with the important information about the official language policy of the Government of India.

VIGILANCE UNIT

1.8 Shri D.S.Bist, Joint Secretary, acted as part-time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry and also acted as a link between the Ministry and the Central Vigilance commission (CVC). The CVO looks after the vigilance work in addition to his normal duty as Joint Secretary (Policy, Planning & Administration) in the Ministry.

1.8.1 The CVO is entrusted with the following tasks:

- All vigilance and disciplinary matters relating to the Ministry.
- Scrutiny of complaints as and when received and taking appropriate action thereon.
- Enquiry/investigation/inspection and follow up action on the same.
- Coordinating with the Central Vigilance Commission.

- Obtaining of advice from CVC as and when required.
- Identification of sensitive areas prone to corruption and transferring of officers in such positions from time to time, thus promoting preventive vigilance.
- Augment integrity, efficiency and transparency in the functioning of the Government.

1.8.2 Vigilance Clearance has been issued to 44 officials during the period under report.

1.8.3 Actions to be undertaken by Vigilance Section:

- To keep surveillance on identified areas of sensitive nature.
- May undertake surprise vigilance inspection in the Ministry.

BUDGET

1.9 An amount of Rs. 17,323 crore was allocated to this Ministry for the various Plan schemes/programmes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) . Plan budget provision of Rs. 3712.78 crore was made in the Budget Estimates 2015-16, which was retained same in the Revised Estimates for 2015-16. A non-Plan provision of Rs. 25.33 crore was made in the Budget Estimates for the year 2015-16, which was reduced to Rs. 23.20 crore in the Revised Estimates 2015-16. A statement showing the plan scheme/ programme-wise Twelfth Plan outlay, Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and the actual expenditure upto 31.12.2015 during the year 2015-16 is shown at **Annexure-III**.

CHAPTER-2**SCHEME OF MULTI-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSDP)****A. An Overview:**

2.1 The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was conceived as an area development programme as a follow up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) launched in the year 2008-09 in the Minority Concentrations Districts (MCDs). It is an area development initiative to address the development deficits in minority concentration areas by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities.

**2.2. Identification of Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) during 11th Plan:
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

Basic amenities indicators at the district level –

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

2.3 Minorities: Communities notified as minority communities under Section 2 I of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 are being treated as minorities for purpose of MsDP.

B. Restructuring of MsDP in 12th Five Year Plan

2.4 The Government has approved the restructuring of Multi-sectoral Development Programme for its implementation in 12th Five Year Plan. The Programme has been restructured to make it more effective & more focused on the targeted minorities. In the restructured MsDP the unit area of planning has been changed to blocks/towns instead of district for sharper focus on the minority concentration areas. The programme has now identified 710 Bocks & 66 towns for implementation during 12th Plan. Further, clusters of contiguous minority concentration villages would also be identified, for implementation of MsDP during 12th Plan.

2.5 Identification of Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns (MCBs/MCTs) and Cluster of Villages:

(i) Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs): Blocks with a minimum of 25% minority population falling in the backward districts selected on the basis of backwardness parameters adopted during 11th Five Year Plan, has been be identified as the backward

Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs). In case of 6 States, where a minority community is in majority, a lower cut-off of 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT, has been adopted. In selected blocks, the villages having higher minority population would be given priority for creation of the village level infrastructures/assets. A total of 710 such minority concentration blocks falling in 155 backward districts have been identified on the basis of data from Census 2001. However, this would be subject to availability of data of 2011 census and those areas which consequently become eligible even after implementation of the restructured programme will be covered.

(ii) Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs): Towns/cities with a minimum of 25% minority population (in case of 6 States/Uts, 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT) having both socio-economic and basic amenities parameters below national average, has been identified as Minority Concentration Towns/Cities for the implementation of the programme. A total of 66 minority concentration towns of 53 districts falling outside the MCDs, have been identified for the implementation of the programme. These towns/cities were also identified as more backward towns by a Task Force on Implications of the Geographical Distribution of Minorities in India (headed by Prof. Bhalchandra Munekar). This programme intends to intervene only for the promotion of education, including skill and vocational education for empowering the minority in town/cities.

(iii) Cluster of minority concentration villages falling outside the identified minority concentration blocks: Within the blocks of backward districts not selected as MCBs, cluster of contiguous minority concentration villages (**having at least 50% minority population**) would be identified. In case of hilly areas of North Eastern States, such villages having minority's population of 25% may be identified. Cluster of about 500 villages which are falling outside the minority concentration blocks are to be selected.

C. Monitoring mechanism:

2.6 The District and State Level Committees for 15 Point Programme is responsible for monitoring the implementation of this programme at the district and State level respectively. At the Centre, the Empowered Committee also serves as the Oversight Committee to monitor the programme. The progress under this programme is also reviewed by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) along with the review of 15 Point Programme once in six months and then reported to the Cabinet along with the PM's New 15 Point Programme. The progress is also monitored by the PMO on a Quarterly basis.

2.7 The Ministry of Minority Affairs also reviews the progress of this programme through regular conferences of the Secretaries of States/Uts. The Ministry also conducts regional conferences with the district officials and State level officials to review the progress under the programme. Apart from this, video conferences are held with the district and State officials as a measure of constant follow up the implementing officials. Further, communications have been sent from Minister, (MA) and Secretary, MA to the Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries to sensitise them on the important issues pending with their States.

D. Status of Implementation of MsDP

As envisaged in the guidelines of revamped Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), the projects being taken up under MsDP relate to provision of better infrastructure for education, health, skill development, sanitation, pucca housing, roads, drinking water besides creating income generating opportunity. Apart from these, a new component namely Cybergram has been launched as an initiative under MsDP since 2014-15 with an aim to impart digital literacy amongst Minority Student of class VI to class X.

The details of financial and physical progress made during 11th five year plan period and 12th five year plan period upto (31.12.2015) are as under:-

I. During 11th Plan:-

(a) **Financial progress:** Out of the total allocation of Rs. 3780 crore for this programme during 11th Five Year Plan, approval to plans/projects with central share of Rs. 3733.90 crore (99% of allocation) have been given and Rs. 2935.93 crore have been released to the States/ Uts. As per reports received, the State Governments have **utilized Rs.2562.85 (87.31%) crore** for different projects out of the total fund released to them. State wise detail at **Annexure-IV**.

(b) Physical Progress:

S.No	Name of the Projects	Unit Sanctioned	Unit Completed	Work Progress in
1	IAY	301221	221155	38116
2	Health centres	2537	1900	338
3	Aganwadi centres	27595	19961	3520
4	Drinking water supply	35776	26095	4945
5	Additional class rooms	13508	9954	1482
6	School building	660	375	274
7	Industrial training institute	72	16	36
8	Polytechnic institute	31	5	23
9	Solar Lantern/Solar Light	30314	13488	3912
10	Hostels	334	104	162

State wise Details is at **Annexure-V**.

II. During 12th Plan:-

(a) **Financial progress:** Out of the total allocation of Rs. 5775 crore for this programme during 12th Five Year Plan, approval to plans/projects with central share of Rs. 4159.61 crore have been given and Rs. 3204.80 crore have been released to the States/Uts till 31.12.2015. The State wise detail is at **Annexure-VI**.

(b) **Physical Progress:** The total number of projects taken up under MsDP during 12th Five Year Plan include IAY houses-44054, Health centres-1691, Aganwadi centres-8042, Hand Pumps-13624, Drinking Water Facility-9805, Additional class rooms-11971, School building-958, Industrial training institute-91, Polytechnic institute-16, Hostels-592, Free Bicycle-13960, CyberGram- 371657 and Skill Training – 127605. The State wise detail is in **Annexure-VII**.

CHAPTER-3**PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME**

3.1 This Ministry is implementing following three scholarship schemes for the educational empowerment of students belonging to the notified minority communities:-

- (i) **Pre-matric scholarship;**
- (ii) **Post-matric scholarship; and**
- (iii) **Merit-cum-Means based scholarship**

The Pre-matric scholarship scheme for students belonging to the Minority Communities was approved on 30th January, 2008. It is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central funding. The student who secure 50% marks in the previous examination and whose parents'/ guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh, are eligible for award of the Pre-matric scholarship under the scheme. Under the scheme, 30 lakh Fresh scholarships are proposed to be awarded every year in addition to the renewals. 30% of scholarships have been earmarked for girl students.

3.2 An outlay of Rs. 5000 crore has been provided in the XII Five Year Plan to award 414.50 Lakh scholarships fresh and renewals during the plan period (2012-17). Rs.2879.16 crore have been released for awarding 2,17,41,018 scholarships during XII Five Year Plan upto financial year 2014-15. During the year 2014-15, 50.44% scholarships have been awarded to girl students.

3.3 To improve transparency in scholarship schemes, a common National Scholarship Portal has been launched for various Ministries of Government of India including Ministry of Minority Affairs for extending scholarship. All the three scholarship schemes of this Ministry are on this portal. The scholarships would be transferred in the bank accounts of students in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Wherever Aadhaar numbers are available, the bank accounts of students are being linked.

3.4 From 2015-16, students (excluding students studying in class I to VIII) have to apply for scholarship online on a dedicated scholarship portal i.e. National Scholarship Portal (NSP). The scholarships will be disbursed under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode to the students' bank account. The last date of scrutiny of online applications by State Government was 31st December, 2015. Now, scrutinized applications are being pushed by Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad to Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for validation of bank accounts. Thereafter scholarship amount will be distributed.

CHAPTER-4

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

4.1 The scheme of Post-matric scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities was launched in November, 2007. It is a Central Sector Scheme. Post-matric 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.

4.2 Students who secure 50% marks in the previous year's final examination and whose parents' / guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh are eligible for award of scholarship. Under the scheme, 5 lakh Fresh scholarships are proposed to be awarded every year in addition to the renewals. 30% of scholarships have been earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient numbers of girl students are not available, then eligible boy students are to be given these scholarships.

4.3 An outlay of Rs. 2850.00 crore has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan to award 25 lakh Fresh scholarships and Renewals during the plan period (2012-17). Rs.1343.39 crore have been released for awarding 25,51,730 scholarships during XII Five Year Plan up to financial year 2014-15. During the year 2014-15, 54.68% scholarships have been awarded to girl students.

4.4 From 2015-16, students (excluding students studying in class I to VIII) have to apply for scholarship online on a dedicated scholarship portal i.e. National Scholarship Portal (NSP). The scholarships will be disbursed under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode to the students' bank account. The last date of scrutiny of online applications by State Government was 31st December, 2015. Now, scrutinized applications are being pushed by Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad to Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for validation of bank accounts. Thereafter scholarship amount will be distributed.

CHAPTER-5**MERIT-CUM-MEANS BASED SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME**

5.1 The Merit-cum Means Scholarship Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme launched in 2007. The entire expenditure is being borne by the Central Government. Scholarships are awarded for pursuing professional and technical courses, at under-graduate and post-graduate levels, in institutions recognized by appropriate authority. Under the scheme, 60,000 Fresh scholarships are proposed to be awarded every year in addition to the renewals. 30% of these scholarships are earmarked for girl students, which may be utilized by eligible boy students, if an adequate numbers of eligible girl students are not available.

5.2 85 institutes for professional and technical courses have been listed in the scheme. Eligible students from the minority communities admitted to these institutions are reimbursed full course fee. A course fee of Rs.20,000/- per annum is reimbursed to students studying in other institutions.

5.3 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 lakh.

5.4 An outlay of Rs. 1580 crore has been provided in the XII Five Year Plan to award 4.91 Lakh scholarships fresh and renewals during the plan period (2012-17). During the year 2014-15, 32.97% scholarships have been awarded to girl students.

5.5 From 2015-16, students (excluding students studying in class I to VIII) have to apply for scholarship online on a dedicated scholarship portal i.e. National Scholarship Portal (NSP). The scholarships will be disbursed under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode to the students' bank account. The last date of scrutiny of online applications by State Government was 31st December, 2015. Now, scrutinized applications are being pushed by Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad to Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for validation of bank accounts. Thereafter scholarship amount will be distributed.

CHAPTER-6

MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

6.1 The Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) for Minority Students was launched on 11th April, 2009 as a Central Sector Scheme (CSS). The Scheme is implemented through University Grants Commission (UGC). 100% Central Assistance is provided under the Scheme. The objective of the Maulana Azad National Fellowship is to provide five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from notified minority communities, as notified by the Central Government to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The Fellowship under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority students is on the pattern of University Grants Commission (UGC) Fellowship awarded to research students pursuing regular and full time M.Phil and Ph.D. courses. In order to qualify for the award of JRF/SRF, the UGC norms would be applicable at pre-M.Phil and pre-Ph.D stage, respectively, including the minimum score of 50% at post graduate level. The income ceiling of the parents/guardian of the candidate for Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority students will be Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum. Under the scheme, 756 fresh fellowships are proposed to be awarded every year in addition to the renewals. 30% of fellowships have been earmarked for girl students.

6.2 An outlay of Rs. 430 Crores has been provided in the XII Five Year Plan to award 3780 fresh fellowships during the plan period (2012-17). Rs.116 crore have been released for awarding 2266 fellowships during XII Five Year Plan up to financial year 2014-15. During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 49.68 Crore was released to UGC. The fresh selection for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 has been finalized by UGC.

CHAPTER-7**NAYA SAVERA - FREE COACHING AND ALLIED SCHEME**

7.1 The “Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities” was launched by this Ministry w.e.f. 17.7.2007.

7.2 The objective of the scheme is to enhance skills and knowledge of students and candidates from minority communities to get employment in Government Sector/ Public Sector Undertaking, jobs in private sector, and admission in reputed institutions in technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels.

7.3 A new component under Free Coaching & Allied Scheme has been added from 2013-14 for focused preparation of Minority Students at classes 11 & 12 with Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology and/or Mathematics. The Scheme has been launched on pilot basis for about 900 students @ 100 or more students per Centre in 10 States/UTs, viz Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala & Andhra Pradesh and Delhi. More States/UTs may be covered in later years as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds. This component of the scheme is implemented through Schools/Colleges /Institutes having the facility of Hostel accommodation separately for Boys and Girls and running regular classes of XIth and XIIth with Science and affiliated with the CBSE/ICSE or State Education Boards.

7.4 Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for free coaching in selected reputed Coaching Institutions to prepare minority students for competitive examinations for Professional Courses and Government jobs.

- Beneficiaries' annual Family income should not exceed Rs. 3.00 lakh.
- Admissible Coaching fee:
 - Group 'A' services : Maximum Rs.20,000/-.
 - Group 'B' services : Maximum Rs. 20,000/-.
 - Group 'C' services : Maximum Rs.15,000/-.
 - Entrance examination for Technical/
Professional courses : Maximum Rs.20,000/-.
- For all above, Stipend @ Rs.3000/ for outstation candidates and @ RS.1500/- for local candidates.

7.5 An outlay of Rs. 120 Crores has been provided in the XII Five Year Plan during the plan period (2012-17). Rs.69.15 crore have been released to coaching institutions for imparting free coaching to 24,881 students during XII Five Year Plan up to financial year 2014-15. During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.35.81 was released to 59 coaching institutes for imparting coaching to 13987 candidates (as on 31.12.2015).

CHAPTER-8

NAI UDAAN

Support for Minority Students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions etc.

8.1 The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and the State Governments and to increase the representation of the minority in the Civil Services by giving direct financial support to candidates clearing Preliminary Examination of Group A and B (Gazetted and non-Gazetted posts of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC); State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) etc.

8.2 To be eligible, total family income of the candidates from all sources should not exceed Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum. The financial support can be availed by a candidate only once. The candidate will not be eligible to benefit from any other similar Scheme of the Central or State Governments /UT Administrations.

8.3 Every year up to a maximum of 800 candidates will be given financial support under the scheme throughout the country on fulfilling the eligibility criteria. Selection of the candidates will be based on merit in case of receipt of more number of applications against the earmarked number of slots for any particular community. The rate of financial assistance will be maximum Rs. Fifty thousand only (Rs. 50,000/- for Gazetted Post; and Rs 25,000/- for Non- Gazetted Post) as support to the minority candidates who have cleared the Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commissions; Staff Selection Commissions or State Public Service Commissions etc for Group 'A' and 'B' Civil Services.

8.4. An outlay of Rs. 20 Crores has been provided in the XII Five Year Plan for providing financial assistance to 4000 candidates who cleared Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC and States Public Service Commission during the plan period (2012-17). Rs.4.90 crore have been released for awarding 1269 candidates during XII Five Year Plan up to financial year 2014-15. During the year 2015-16, Rs. 3.56 Crore was released (as on 31.12.2015) for providing financial assistance to candidates who cleared Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC and States Public Service Commission.

CHAPTER-9**PADHO PARDESH****SCHEME OF INTEREST SUBSIDY ON EDUCATIONAL LOANS FOR OVERSEAS STUDIES FOR THE STUDENTS BELONGING TO THE MINORITY COMMUNITIES**

9.1 The objective of the Scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. The interest subsidy under the scheme shall be available to the eligible students only once, either for Masters or Ph.D levels. The student should have secured admission in the approved courses at Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels abroad for the courses. To be eligible, total income from all sources of the employed candidate or his/ her parents/ guardians in case of unemployed candidate shall not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum. One beneficiary from a family and one time award.

9.2 Interest payable by the students availing of the education loans of the IBA for the period of moratorium (i.e. course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) as prescribed under the Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, shall be borne by the Government of India. After the period of moratorium is over, the interest on the outstanding loan amount shall be paid by the student, in accordance with the existing Educational Loan Scheme as may be amended from time to time. The Candidate will bear the Principal installments and interest beyond moratorium period.

9.3 An outlay of Rs. 15.50 Crores has been provided in the XII Five Year Plan for awarding interest subsidy to 1250 students for pursuing higher studies abroad during the plan period (2012-17). Rs.3.50 crore have been released for awarding 573 during XII Five Year Plan up to financial year 2014-15. During the year 2015-16, Rs. 4.00 crore was released towards interest subsidy to Nodal Bank for 770 (Fresh + Renewal) candidates (as on 31.12.2015).

CHAPTER-10**SCHEME FOR LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY WOMEN**

- 10.1** Ministry implements an exclusive scheme “**NaiRoshni**” for Leadership Development of Minority Women with an aim to empower and instill confidence in minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels.
- 10.2** The leadership training modules cover issues and rights of women, relating to education, employment, livelihood etc. under the Constitution and various Acts; opportunities, facilities and services available under schemes and programmes of the Central Government and State Government, Health and Hygiene, Legal rights of women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachh Bharat, Life Skills and Advocacy for Social and Behavioural change.
- 10.3** The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations.
- 10.4** During 2012-13, Ministry has supported training of 36950 women in 12 States with an amount of Rs.10.45 Crore.
- 10.5** During 2013-14, Ministry has supported 60875 women with an amount of Rs. 11.95 crore in 25 States.
- 10.6** During 2014-15, Ministry trained more than 71075 minority women with Rs. 13.99 crore in 26 States.
- 10.7** During 2015-16, Ministry already sanctioned training of about 35,775 women in 15 States with an amount of Rs. 10.67 Crore by 31.12.2015.
- 10.8** In 2015-16, the Ministry has launched Online Application Management System (OAMS) for the scheme “NaiRoshni” on 20.8.2015. The entire process of submission of applications for implementation of the scheme, scrutiny, sanction and release of funds by the Ministry has been made online. This system seeks to simplify the procedure and also ensures transparency in the whole process of selection and empanelment of the organizations. This is in compliance of the Government’s “Digital India” and “Minimum Government, Maximum Governance” programmes. The system would also enable this Ministry to expedite the processing of applications thereby achieving the targets in time.
- 10.9** The details of Budget Estimates (B.E.), Revised Estimates (R.E.) and funds released so far during 2013-14 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	B.E.	R.E.	Expenditure (as on 31.12.2015)
2015-16	15.00	15.00	10.67

- 10.10** The scheme has been received by the minority communities with great enthusiasm and there is huge demand of it from all States/ Union Territories.

CHAPTER-11**NAI MANZIL****An integrated Education and Livelihood Initiative for the Minority Communities**

11.1 Ministry of Minority Affairs formulated and launched the scheme of “**Nai Manzil**” in 2015-16 in pursuance of Budget announcement of Finance Minister. The scheme will benefit the minority youths who do not have a formal school leaving certificate, i.e. those in the category of school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like the Madarsas, with a view to enabling them to seek better employment in the organized sector and thus to equip them for better lives.

11.2 Under the Scheme, the minority youths in the age group of 17 to 35 years, who do not have any formal academic certification of Class VIII or X Standard, will be benefited. This will be a Non-residential programme. The prospective participants will be taken through a Basic Bridge programme (For Class VIII or Class X), along with training in trade based skills for sustained livelihood/gainful employment.

11.3 The Scheme has been approved with the cost of Rs.650 Crore for a period of five years. 50% of funds will be provided by World Bank.

CHAPTER-12

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

12.1 The Ministry was allocated an outlay of Rs.3712.78 crore in BE and RE 2015-16 for various plan schemes. The scheme-wise earmarked allocation for North-Eastern States and Sikkim is given below:-

(Rs. crore)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2015-16	RE 2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	Research/Studies, Monitoring & Evaluation of Development Schemes for Minorities	0.50	0.50
2.	Grants-in-aid to State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) engaged for implementation of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) programmes	0.20	0.20
3.	Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minorities	127.75	115.25
4.	Merit-cum means based Scholarship	20.00	20.00
5.	Pre-matric Scholarship	50.10	50.10
6.	Post-matric Scholarship	30.10	30.10
7.	Computerization of records of State Waqf Boards	0.30	-
8.	Leadership Development for Minority Women	0.87	0.87
9.	National Fellowship for Minority Students	4.98	5.28
10.	Strengthening of State Waqf Boards	0.62	0.62
11.	Skill Development Initiatives	3.00	15.50
12.	Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Commissions etc.	0.40	0.40
13.	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation towards equity contribution	12.00	12.00
	Total	250.82	250.82

CHAPTER-13**SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE FOR MINORITIES**

13.1 Ministry has launched “SeekhoaurKamao (Learn & Earn)”, a placement linked Skill Development scheme for Minorities in 2013. The scheme aims to upgrade the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment.

13.2 The scheme is implemented through Selected Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs).

13.3 Under the scheme, Modular Employable Skills (MES) approved by National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) are taken up. In addition, traditional skills being practiced by the minority communities are also taken up for up-gradation and market linkages.

13.4 The scheme ensures placements of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector.

13.5 Post placement tracking of trainees is mandatory for PIAs for one year. During the post placement tracking, particularly for those who are engaged in organized sector, PIAs are required to maintain information bank account number of the placed candidates, salary slips etc.

13.6 Post placement support to trained minority youths for 1 (one) year is mandatory for project implementing agencies.

13.7 Minimum 30% seats are reserved for minority girls/ women under the scheme.

13.8 During 2013-14, Rs.17.00 Crore have been released for skill development training of 20,164 minority youths.

13.9 During 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 46.23 crore was released for training of 20,720 trainees. So far, placements reports for 11919 trainees have been received from PIAs.

13.10 For 2015-16, the target is to train 1,13,000 trainees (revised targets) with budgetary allocation of Rs. 192.45 crore (revised allocation). Rs. 143.15 crore has been sanctioned for training of 92,330 trainees in 2015-16 by 31.12.2015.

13.11 A Management Information System (MIS) for the skill development scheme “SeekhoaurKamao” has been started by the Ministry. This portal captures details regarding Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), trainees, location of trainings, their placement and post placement tracking. It will bring transparency and efficiency in implementation of the programme. This portal has also been supported with a Call Centre for regular feedback from trainees. Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIL) has been approached to set up the Call Centre immediately.

CHAPTER-14

SCHEME FOR CONTAINING POPULATION DECLINE OF PARSIS IN INDIA

14.1 The population of Parsis in India has declined from 1,14,000 in 1941 to 69,001 in 2001 as per Census population data. Some of the important causes for the decline in Parsi population are late and non-marriages, fertility decline, emigration, out-marriages and separation and divorces.

14.2 There was a demand from the members of Parsi community for Government intervention to arrest the declining trend. Accordingly, a new scheme for containing the population decline of the notified minority community, Parsis, in India, “Jiyo Parsi” was launched by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in 2013. The objective of the scheme is to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions, stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India.

14.3 The scheme is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% central funding as grants-in-aid. There is an outlay of Rs.10 crore for the scheme, i.e., Rs.2 crore for each year of the 12th Plan period. The scheme is implemented through the Parzor Foundation and Bombay Parsi Panchayet in consultation with the local Anjumans.

14.4 During 2015-16 under the ‘Jiyo Parsi’ scheme, an amount of Rs.1,18,06,500/- has been released for Medical Assistance and Advocacy & Outreach programme. 34 babies have been born during the year 2014-15 through the assistance provided under Medical and Outreach & Advocacy component.

CHAPTER- 15

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

15.1 The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation implements its schemes primarily through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments. The SCAs identify beneficiaries, channelize the lending and make recoveries from the beneficiaries. However, the 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 may not improve unless the infrastructure of these agencies is improved.

15.2 During 2007-08 the Ministry launched a scheme of Grants-in-Aid for improving the infrastructure of the SCAs. Under the scheme, 100% assistance is provided by the Central Govt. to the SCAs through NMDFC. The 10% State share which was earlier a requisite of the scheme has been dispensed with from 2013 onwards. Moreover, the scheme has been simplified by removing the ceiling of expenditure on various components of the scheme giving the SCAs liberty to utilize funds as per their need. The details of amount allocated and released by the Ministry for this scheme is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Amount Released by the Ministry
2007-2008	10.00	10.00	10.00
2008-2009	5.00	2.30	0.00
2009-2010	2.00	2.00	2.00
2010-2011	4.00	4.00	3.83
2011-2012	2.00	2.00	1.35
2012-2013	2.00	0.60	0.00
2013-2014	2.00	2.00	2.00
2014-2015	2.00	2.00	2.00



A German delegation led by the Member of Parliament and Chairman, CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, Mr. Volker Kauder (First from right) calling on the Union Minister of Minority Affairs, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, in New Delhi on 26 August, 2015.

CHAPTER-16**COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES**

16.1. The Office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities (CLM) was established in July, 1957, in pursuance of the provision of Article 350-B of the Constitution, which came into existence as a result of the Constitution (7 Amendment) Act, 1956 consequent upon the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission. Article 350-B envisages investigation by CLM of all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the linguistic minorities in India under the Constitution and reporting to the President upon these matters at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament and sent to the Government/Administrations of States/UTs concerned. The CLM office has its headquarters at Delhi with three Zonal Offices at Belgaum, Chennai and Kolkata. The CLM interacts with States/UTs on all the matters pertaining to the issue concerning implementation of the Constitutional and nationally agreed Safeguards provided to linguistic minorities. 51st Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period July, 2013 to June, 2014 was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 09.12.2015 and 08.12-2015 respectively.

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

16.2. Under the Constitution of India, certain safeguards have been granted to the religious and linguistic minorities. Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution seek to protect the interests of minorities and recognize their right to conserve their distinct language, script or culture and to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Article 347 makes provision for presidential direction for official recognition of any language spoken by a substantial proportion of the population of a State or any part thereof for such purpose as the President may specify. Article 350 gives the right to submit representation for redress of grievances to any authority of the Union or a State in any of the languages used in the Union/States. Article 350 A provides for instruction in the mother tongue at the Primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. Article 350-B provides for a Special Officer designated as Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution.

CHAPTER-17**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES**

17.1. In January, 1978, Government of India, vide an executive order, set up a “Minorities Commission” to safeguard the interests of 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”.

17.2. The first statutory commission was constituted on 17th May, 1993. 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, vide Government of India notification dated 27 January 2014. Jains have been notified as minority community under Sec 1 (C) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

17.3. In terms of Section 3(2) of NCM Act, 1992, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson and five members to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability and integrity. Five members including the Chairperson are from amongst the minority communities. In accordance with Section 4 (1) of the NCM Act, 1992, each member including the Chairperson holds office for a period of three years from the date of assumption of office.

17.4. 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 minorities and look into specific complaint regarding deprivation of the rights of minorities. It also causes studies, research and analysis to be undertaken on the issues relating to socioeconomic and educational development of minorities and make recommendations for the effective implementation of the safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities.

17.5. As on 31.01.2016, the Commission consists of the following persons:-

1. Shri Naseem Ahmad	Chairman
2. Ms. Mabel Rebello	Member
3. Prof. Farida Abdullah Khan	Member
4. Shri Praveen Davar	Member
5. Shri Dadi E Mistry	Member
6. Shri T Namgyal Shanoo	Member

As on 31.01.2016, Post of one Member in the Commission is vacant.

17.6. 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/UT Administrations are forwarded to them by NCM to take necessary action in accordance with Section 9(3) of the NCM Act, 1992.

17.7. Till date, fourteen (14) Annual Report of erstwhile Minorities Commission for the period 1978-79 to 1992-93 and eighteen (18) Reports of the Statutory Commission for the year 1993-94 to 2010-11 have been laid in the Parliament. 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. After the creation of this Ministry the eighteen Annual Reports of the Commission along with Action Taken Memoranda on recommendations contained therein were tabled in the Parliament.

17.8. State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, National Capital Region of Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have set up statutory State Minorities Commissions. The State Governments of Punjab and Kerala have set up non-statutory Commissions.

CHAPTER-18**WAQF ADMINISTRATION, CENTRAL WAQF COUNCIL AND NATIONAL WAQF DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION****A. Waqf Act 1995**

18.1 Ministry of Minority Affairs is responsible for implementation of the Waqf Act, 1995, which came into force with effect from 1st January, 1996. The Act extends to whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir. However, there was a widespread feeling that the Act had not proved effective in improving the administration of Auqaf.

18.2 The Waqf Act, 1995 has been amended by the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013 to give more impetus for effective administration of auqaf (Waqf properties / assets), and better protection, management and development of auqaf. The major amendment brought out are as under:

- (i) The definition of Waqf has been modified allowing non-Muslim also to create waqf;
- (ii) The Survey Commissioner shall be appointed within three months from the date of commencement of new Act and the survey is required to be completed within a period of one year.
- (iii) The State Government, or as the case may be, the Board, shall furnish information to the Central Waqf Council on the performance of Waqf Boards in the State. The Central Waqf Council may also issue directives which shall be complied with by the concerned Board under intimation to the concerned State Government.
- (iv) Any dispute arising out of a directive issued by the Council shall be referred to a Board of Adjudication to be constituted by the Central Government, to be presided over by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court.
- (v) Where the Waqf Board has not been established as required under Section 13 of the Act, such Board should be established by the State Government within six months from the date of commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013.
- (vi) At least two members appointed on the Board shall be women.
- (vii) A full time, CEO, who is a Muslim and not below the rank of Deputy Secretary, is required to be appointed in all State Waqf Board.
- (viii) The District Magistrate or in his absence an Additional District Magistrate or Sub Divisional Magistrate of a district in the State would implement the decision of the Board which may be conveyed through the Chief Executive Officer and the Board may, wherever considers necessary, seek directions from the Tribunal for the implementation of its decision.
- (ix) Alienation of waqf properties or taking possession of any movable or immoveable property being a waqf property without the prior sanction of the Board shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years. The offence committed is a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

(x) 'Sale', 'Gift', 'Mortgage', 'Exchange' and 'Transfer' of Waqf properties have been prohibited to curb alienation of waqf properties.

(xi) 'Lease' of waqf properties has been allowed for a period upto thirty years for commercial activities, education or health purpose with the approval by the State Government. The maximum period of lease of agricultural land is fixed for 3 years. Further, lease beyond 3 years is to be intimated to the State Government and it would become effective only after 45 days. The 'Lease' of Mosque, Durgah, Khanquah, Graveyard and Imambara has been prohibited.

(xii) A new section has been added providing that if any waqf property has been occupied by both government agencies, it shall be returned to the Board or the Mutawalli within a period of Six months from the date of the order of the Tribunal. The Government may, if the property is required for a public purpose, make an application for determination of the rent, or as the case may be, the compensation which would be decided by the Tribunal at the prevailing market value.

(xiii) Thirty one States have constituted Waqf Boards under this Act, excluding J & K, which has its own Act.

B. National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO)

18.3 India has the largest Waqf land in the world. As per estimation by Sachar Committee Report, 2006 there are about 4.9 lakh registered Waqf properties comprising of about 6 lakh acres of land, approximate market value of these properties is Rs. 1.20 lakh crore. Since most of these properties are situated at prime urban locations, they have the potential of generating an annual income of Rs.12,000 crore considering only 10% return on market value, if these properties are managed and developed properly.

18.4 To fill the gap of development deficit, National Waqf Development Corporation Limited (NAWADCO), was established under the aegis of the Ministry of Minority Affairs on 31st December, 2013, under the Companies Act 1956, with specific mandate to develop invaluable Waqf properties across India and to enhance the income of State Waqf Boards/ Waqf institutions.

18.5 NAWADCO has an authorised share capital of Rs. 500 Crore and paid up capital of Rs. 100 Crore.

1. During the period, extensive efforts have been made to create awareness about the objectives of NAWADCO and to identify potential Waqf properties in urban area. With these objectives, the respective State Waqf Boards and Mutawallis (Manager) have been persuaded to convey their Expression of Interest (EOI) for commercial development of these properties.

2. Senior officials of the Corporation have visited various States like Rajasthan; Bihar; Karnataka; Tamil Nadu; Gujarat; Madhya Pradesh; Uttar Pradesh; Uttarakhand; Maharashtra; Telangana and Delhi, which has resulted in successfully identifying more than 100 Waqf properties in these states. Statewise list of Waqf properties are given below:

State	No. of properties identified	Expression of Interest received
Karnataka, Bangalore	17	7
Uttarakhand	10	1
Bihar	11	6
Delhi	12	5
Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal	6	0
Rajasthan	2	1
Maharashtra	19	0
Gujarat	8	0
Tamil Nadu	10	6
Telangana	6	0
UP	5	2
Haryana	2	0
Total	108	28

3. Out of total 108 properties feasibility reports of three (3) properties in Bengaluru and one (1) of Jodhpur, Rajasthan have been prepared by the Consultants of International repute. Based on these reports, further necessary steps have already been taken for Bengaluru to execute the projects in consultation with Board of Directors of the Company and State Waqf Boards. Jodhpur is being pursued to enter into agreement with NAWADCO.

4. NAWADCO has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NBCC Ltd. for preparation of feasibility reports, DPRs, concept plans and execution of projects. The event took place in presence of Hon'ble Union Minister of Minority Affairs and Hon'ble Union Minister for Urban Development which got wide publicity in all national dailies. NBCC is a Navratna public sector undertaking (PSU) having vast experience in the field of Project Management, Consultancy & in execution of Real Estate projects.

5. To meet out its future fund requirement for development of three projects at Bengaluru, NAWADCO has opened Private Placement Issue under Group-C, on December 04, 2015 for 30 days. In the private placement issue the company has raised Rs.42.60 Lacs by way of issue of equity shares from Waqf Institutions and General Public including body corporates.

6. A scheme for 'Strengthening of State Waqf Boards' launched by the Government of India, Ministry of Minority Affairs has been entrusted to NAWADCO for implementation for the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In this regard NAWADCO had taken various valuable steps to implement the scheme successfully, such as:-

(i) In the financial year 2014-15, NAWADCO has utilized Rs.3.90 crore (Rupees Three Crore Ninety Lac Only) while component wise disbursement of Grant-in-Aid successfully to the various State Waqf Boards across India under the scheme for strengthening of State Waqf Boards.

(ii) For financial year 2015-16, NAWADCO has received Rs.4.62 crore (Rupees Four Crore Sixty Two Lac only) out of which till the date Rs.3.40 crores has been utilized while component wise disbursement of grant-in-aid to the various State Waqf Boards across India. Remaining amount Rs.98 Lac will be utilized and disbursed to the Waqf Boards on or before March, 2016 successfully implementation of the scheme.

7. To sum up, wide awareness through different means about aims and objectives of the company has been undertaken and the required information has been sent to all the State Waqf Boards and Mutawallis/ Waqf Institutions. Various interactive seminars were organised on 'Protection and development of Waqf properties' in the states like Meghalaya, Bihar, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh for this purpose. Remaining State Waqf Boards have been requested to organize such events and seminars so as to fulfil the objectives of NAWADCO.

8. Future plans:-

- (i) To proceed with launching of three (3) Waqf Projects) at Bengaluru, Karnataka.
- (ii) To prepare feasibility study of new proposed Waqf sites of Delhi and Maharashtra.
- (iii) To distribute grant-in-aid in subsequent year to the State Waqf Boards across India under the scheme for Strengthening of State Waqf Boards.

C. The Waqf Division is implementing the following three schemes:

(i). Scheme for computerization of the records of the State Waqf Boards

The waqf properties are spread out all over the country but effective survey of waqf properties has not been carried out in most States. In order to streamline record keeping of the waqf lands, introduce transparency and social audit and to computerize various functions/processes of the Waqf Boards and to develop a single web based centralized application, computerization of the records of State Waqf Boards with the help of Central financial assistance to these Boards, including that of J&K was recommended by Joint Parliamentary Committee on Waqf in its 9th Report. The proposal was approved on 25th November, 2009 and the Plan Scheme for computerization of records of SWBs was commenced from December, 2009.

The main objectives of the scheme are to streamline record keeping, introduce transparency and to computerise the functions /process of the Waqf Boards. A Web-based software application for Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) consists of the following modules has been functioning.

- a) Properties Registration Management
- b) Muttawalli Returns Management
- c) Leasing of Properties Management
- d) Litigations Tracking Management

Thirty States Waqf Boards have been constituted under the Waqf Act, 1995. The scheme is applicable across all the 30 State Waqf Boards as well as to the Waqf Board of J&K making a special request for funding subject to availability of funds. An amount of Rs.27.1 lakhs per State/UT Waqf Board and CWC is envisaged to be released under intimation to the State/UT Government as one time cost for setting up of Centralized Computing Facility (CCF). The project also encompasses a handholding support period of 2 years to hire computer personnel by Waqf Boards to stabilize the new system and train Waqf Board officials.

The scheme of computerization envisages development of a web-based software application for Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI). The four modules of WAMSI web-based software are intended to help the State Waqf Board in registration, litigation tracking, leasing of waqf property and mutawali returns assessment.

Funds have been released to 30 State Waqf Boards and Centralized Computing Facility (CCF) have been setup in 30 State Waqf Boards till date. As on date data entry of 4,73,339 of waqf properties have been entered in WAMSI on-line Registration Module. Entry of 19,926 waqf properties in WAMSI Return Module, 9,807 waqf properties in WAMSI Leasing Module, and 6,697 waqf properties in WAMSI Litigation Module have also been entered. Further, Pre-digitization work of 2,51,182 waqf properties has also been completed.

(ii). Strengthening of State Waqf Boards (SWBs):

The JPC in its Ninth Report had recommended that the State Waqf Boards should be given central financial assistance as the present level of assistance provided by the State Governments is not only inadequate but also uneven. The primary responsibility of administration of auqaf vests with the State Governments. The State Governments are responsible to ensure that the State Waqf Boards function effectively.

The Plan scheme for strengthening of SWBs has been formulated to strengthen the Waqf Boards resulting a more transparent and accountable administration and management of their waqf properties and allow improvement in income generation attaining self-sufficiency. This would also help them in removal of encroachment from waft properties by strengthening their enforcement wing. The Central assistance would be provided during the 12th Plan period, i.e. during the period the State Waqf Boards are expected to become self-sufficient with surplus income generation. Further, such funds would be provided subject to certain conditions that will ensure that the functioning and institutional capacity of the State Waqf Boards improve their income generation and become self-sufficient. Improvement in their capabilities will facilitate enhancement in their income that will reduce, and over the period of time, eliminate their dependence on outside financial support. The scheme is to be implemented through National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd. (NAWDCO). Therefore, the Central assistance would be provided by the Ministry to NAWDCO which in turn would release the funds to the SWBs for strengthening the legal & accounting section as well as for training & administrative cost of SWBs. The assistance will also be provided to strengthening the mechanism for removing illegal encroachment on waqf properties. During 2015-16, an amount of Rs.4.62 crore has been released to NAWDCO which is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.

(iii). Scheme for the Development of Urban Waqf Properties

Auqafare permanent dedications of movable or immovable properties for purpose recognized by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable. Apart from their religious aspects, the auqaf are also instruments for social welfare as the benefits accrue to the needy in social and educational fields. However, majority of the auqaf in the country have a limited and almost static income. The result is that generally the Mutawallis (Managers of the auqaf) find it difficult to adequately fulfill the intention of waqf or the purposes for which these waqf are created. Most of the urban waqf lands have potential for development but the Mutawallis and even the Waqf Boards are not in a position to muster enough resources or construction of modern functional buildings on these lands.

With a view to improve the financial position of auqaf and the auqaf Boards and to enable them to enlarge the area of their welfare activity, the Central Government has been giving grant-in-aid to the Central Waqf Council since 1974-75 for the specific purpose of advancing financial assistance to Waqf Boards/Waqf Institutions in the country for the development of their Urban Waqf properties.

The Central Waqf Council extends loan to SWBs / Waqf Institutions for specific economically / commercially viable development projects approved by the Council. These projects include construction or reconstruction of commercially viable buildings on waqf lands. The augmented income is utilized to enable the Waqf Boards/waqf to strengthen their financial position and to widen their welfare and charitable activities. The whole purpose is intended to contribute to overall progress and development of the society.

The Government of India has released grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.49.58 crore to CWC since 1974-75 which includes Rs.251.50 lakh released during 2015-16.

D. CENTRAL WAQF COUNCIL (CWC)**Background**

Central Waqf Council, a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Minority Affairs was set up in 1964 as per the provision given in the Waqf Act, 1954 as Advisory Body to the Central Government on matters concerning the working of the Waqf Boards and the due administration of Auqaf in the country. The role of the Council under the provision as stipulated in the Waqf Act, 1995 as amended has considerably expanded. Now, the Council has been empowered to advise the Central Government, State Governments and State Waqf Boards. In addition to the expanded role of advice, it has now been issuing directives to the Boards to furnish information to the Council on the performance of the board particularly on their financial performance, survey revenue records encroachment of Waqf properties and Annual and Audit report etc.

The Council consists of Chairperson, who is the Union Minister In charge of Waqf and such other members, not exceeding 20 in number, as may be appointed by the Government of India. Presently Dr. Najma Heptulla, Union Minister of Minority Affairs is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Central Waqf Council. The 11th Council has been

reconstituted on 23rd November 2015 as per provision given in Sub Section (1) and (2) of Section 9 of the Waqf Act, 1995. The office of the Central Waqf Council has been shifted at Central Waqf Bhawan, Sector 6 Pushp Vihar, Opposite Family Court Saket, New Delhi-110017.

Vision

Protection, Retrieval & E-monitoring of Auqaf under the provision of Waqf Act 1995 as amended by Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013.

Mission

Proactive role in protection development of Auqaf & to work closely with the State Waqf Boards to improve their functioning.

Major Function

- To advice Central Government, State Governments, State Waqf Boards on matters concerning the working of the Boards and due administration of Auqaf.
- To Monitor the implementation of the provisions of Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013 in States and UTs.
- To Render Legal Advices on protection and retrieval of the Waqf Properties and for removal of encroachment etc.
- To Implement the Scheme for Development of Urban Waqf Properties & Identification of potential Waqf land for development by National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd.
- To Implement Educational and Women Welfare Schemes for skill development and to empower the poor, specially Women.
- To Implement the Scheme of Computerization of the State Waqf Boards records, a Central sector scheme of Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- To seek necessary information from the State Government/Boards on the performance of the State Waqf Boards as per the provision given in the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013.
- To take up the Waqf matters with various departments of Central and State Governments such as ASI, Railways, Revenue and Forest etc.
- To undertake awareness programmes to promote the interest of the Council and to sensitize the Waqf institutions about their new role and functions.

Significant provisions of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013

1. Under the definition of encroacher, public & private institutions and the person whose tenancy, lease or license has expired or been terminated have been included to expand the power of the Wakf Board and Tribunal to get rid of the menace of encroachment upon the Wakf Properties.
2. Now the Wakf may be created under the amended Act by a person having faith other than Islam.
3. The State Government has been obliged to maintain list of Auquaf and to complete survey of the Wakf mandatorily within a period of one year. In case the Survey Commissioner of Auquaf has not been appointed, he shall be appointed within three months. The cost of publication of survey shall be borne by the State Government. Earlier there was no such statutory obligation resulting in non-completion of survey of the Wakf in most of the States till date. Moreover, the Wakf property already surveyed or registered shall not be reviewed under the new scheme. It has been provided that the Revenue Authority, while updating their land record shall be obliged to refer the record of the Wakf, which would certainly reduce the possibility of error in Revenue Records.
4. The tribunal has been given power for assessing damages from the unauthorised occupants of the Wakf and to recover it as arrears of land revenue through collector consequently the unauthorized occupants shall be liable to pay damages to the Wakf Institutions or the Wakf Board.
5. The Central Wakf Council has been empowered to issue directive to the State Wakf Boards on their financial performance, survey, maintenance of Wakf deeds, revenue record, encroachment of Wakf properties, annual report and audit report. The Council has got the power to call for information suomotu, however, the disputes arising out of direction of Central Wakf Council may be referred to Board of Adjudication presided by Retd. Judge of the Supreme Court or Retd. Chief Justice of High Court.
6. Provision has been made that in case there is no Muslim member of the Bar Council of a State or Union Territory, the State Government may nominate any Senior Muslim Advocate from that State while Constituting the State Wakf Board. Moreover, Muslim having professional experience in certain field and scholar of Shia and Sunni Islam Theology as well as a Joint Secretary rank officer of the State Government shall be made member of the State Wakf Board. There shall be a full time Chief Executive Officers who is a Muslim and not below the rank of Deputy Secretary.
7. The District Magistrate or ADM or SDM shall be obliged to implement the decision of the Board conveyed through CEO of the Board. The provision is intended to further empower the Wakf Board in getting its decision implemented through the administration.
8. The Wakf properties may be leased for a period of 30 years instead of 3 years for commercial, educational or residential purposes to generate income efficiently. The Central Government has framed Rules for leasing of the Wakf Properties, which are to be

followed by the Wakf Board. Mosque, Dargah, Khanqah, Graveyard or Imambada shall not be leased.

9. The land acquisition of the Wakf Properties shall be made in consultation with the Wakf Board. Moreover, the acquisition shall not be in contravention of the Places of Public worship (Special Provisions) Act 1991 and in the circumstances where alternative land is available. Moreover, the land if any, acquired, a suitable land in lieu of acquired property or compensation at prevailing market value shall be paid.

10. A penal provision has been introduced as Section 52(A) under which any person alienating or purchasing or taking permanently any Wakf property without the prior sanction of the Board shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and such offence shall be cognizable and non-bailable. In addition to that the property so transferred shall be vested in the Wakf Board. The provisions for suomotu, vesting will substantially help the Wakf Board in retrieval of unauthorized alienated Wakf Properties.

11. The Chief Executive Officer may make an application to the Tribunal for grant of order of eviction u/s 54.

12. Payment of maintenance to Muslim women as per order by a court of competent jurisdiction under the Muslim Women (Protection of Right on Divorce) Act, 1986 has been included in Section 77 for the purposes of application of Wakf fund enabling the women facing vagrancy to have maintenance from Wakf Board.

13. Wakf tribunal under the new Act shall constitute of Chairman and other Members. Now, it will not be a single body. Under the amended Act Chairman of the Tribunal shall be a District/Session Judge or a Civil Judge Class I, one Member will also be from amongst the person who is an expert in Muslim Law and jurisprudence.

Progress of the Scheme of Development of Urban Waqf Properties during the year under Report

During the period under report, a meeting of the Waqf Development Committee was held on 10.08.2015 and the committee made the following recommendation for release of first installment of loan to the new projects:

S. No	Name of Project	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
1.	Development Project of YateemKhanIslamiya, AnjumanIslamiya, Dhamtari (Chhattisgarh)	33.00
2.	Development Project of DargahHazratKhajaBandanawaz,Gulbarga, II Project (Karnataka)	67.50

3.	Development Project of PallikulamJamath and AnwariyaMadarsa Committee Thrissur (Kerala)	40.00
4.	Development Project of Rif-athul Islam Madrassa, South Kalmassery, Distt. Ernakulam (Kerala)	86.00
5.	Hydria Masjid MahalluCommittee, Ottapallam Distt. Palakkad	25.00
	Total	251.50

The Council has approved the recommendation of the Waqf Development Committee (WDC) for release of the loan to the above Waqfs. The Council has also approved the modified Terms and Conditions as was proposed by the WDC.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India has accordingly released Grant-in-Aid amounting to Rs. 251.50 lakhs to CWC under the above scheme for the current financial year. The Council office has initiated action for release of the loan to the above beneficiary Waqfs.

Minor Projects funded out of the Revolving Fund

The principal amount repaid by the loanee Waqfs under the scheme for the Development of Urban Waqf Properties forms the “Revolving Fund” of the Council which is again utilized for advancing loans to minor projects upto the limit of Rs. 75.00 lakhs, (enhanced the limit recently from 50.00 to 75.00 lakhs). Under this scheme, during the year under report, the Council has extended loan of Rs. 18.50 lakhs to Development Project of Jama Masjid, Dhenkanal (IInd Project), Odisha.

Under the Minor Project scheme, the Council has extended total loans amounting to Rs. 620.61 lakhs to 95 Minor Projects out of which 70 projects have been completed.

Specific Initiative of the Central Waqf Council during the period under report:

Central Sector Scheme of “Computerization of the records of State Waqf Boards:

Central Waqf Council is the implementing agency under the Central Sector Scheme of “Computerization of the records of State Waqf Boards” launched by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India during the 11th FYP. The scheme is implemented with a view to streamline record keeping, introduce transparency and to computerize the various functions/processes of the Waqf Boards and to develop a single based centralized application. The Ministry has so far released a total sum of Rs.5.50 crores for this specific work. The Council has released funds to remaining boards which are Dadra & Nagar Haveli, UP(Shia), Jharkhand and A.P. Waqf board for establishment of Centralized Computing Facility(CCF). The computerization work has been outsourced to the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Raipur Branch (A Govt. of India Enterprise) which has already taken up the assignment in 19 State/UT Waqf Boards. The scheme is progressing well and the progress reports are available on the website www.wakf.gov.in.

CHAPTER-19**THE DURGAH KHAWAJA SAHEB, AJMER**

19.1 It is my proud privilege and also a matter of immense pleasure to make a presentation on the administrative aspects of Durgah Committee, Durgah Khwaja Sahab, Ajmer for the year 2015-16. An account of the important activities is given in following paras:-

I. The Management:-

The following Members of the Durgah Committee appointed by the Government of India, vide Gazette Notification No. S.O.950 (E).dated. 12.48.2013, S.O. 1225(E) dated.16.05.2013 & S.O. 1867(E) dated 27.06.2013 have rendered their services with dedication and devotion during the reporting period:-

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 1. | JanabAsrar Ahmad Khan Sahab, | - President |
| 2. | JanabChaudharyWahajAkhtarSahab | - Vice President. |
| 3. | Janab, Mohamed ObaidullaShariefSahab, | - Member |
| 4. | JanabShaikhAlimSahab, | - Member. |
| 5. | JanabMaulana Abdul WadoodSahab "Peer Ashraf" | - Member. |
| 6. | JanabChishtyZiauddinKhwajaMoinuddinSahab | - Member. |
| 7. | Janab, Shah Ammar Ahmed UrfNayyarMiyahSahab | - Member |
| 8. | JanabJaved Abdul Majeed Parekh Sahab, | - Member |
| 9. | Janab Khan Mohammed SaeedSahab, | - Member |

JanabAsrar Ahmed Khan Sahab andJanabChaudharyWahajAkhtarSahabwere elected President and Vice President respectively for the year 2015-16.JanabAshfaqHussain, I.A.S. holding the post of Nazim as additional charge.

Management of Durgah Sharif

The mandate of the Dargah Committee is to provideService to the Pilgrims throughDevelopment of infrastructure as per the provisions of DargahKhwajaSahab Act, 1955 and its Bye Laws 1958.

Unique Position.

The management of the affairs of Durgah Sharif has always attracted special consideration of the rulers and in independent India, it is the only Durgah Sharif, the management of which is governed by a special Act of Parliament known as DurgahKhwajaSahab, Act 1955.

II. A brief regarding services rendered by Durgah Committee during 2015-16.

- Daily presentation of flowers, sandal and candles on the Holy Shrine.
- Management of Annual Urs of HazratKhwajaGharib Nawaz (R.A.).

- Management of Muharram Sharif inside Dargah Sharif and opening of Chilla of Hazrat Baba Farid(R.A.).
- Fateha of Khulfa-e-Rashedeen and Buzurgan-e-Deen.
- Daily Langar for poor with special Sehri / Iftar arrangement during holy month of Ramzan.
- Running of DarulUloomMoiniaUsmaniyaDargah Sharif by providing the knowledge of Theology.
- Running of Khwaja Model Secondary School, (an English Medium School) recognized by CBSE up to class XII standard. It is imparting education along with basic knowledge of Theology and Moral education.
- Management of Gharib NawazComputerCenter.
- Stipend to widows and needy persons.
- Maintenance of two separate dispensaries viz. Unani and Homeopathic.
- Scholarships to needy and meritorious students undergoing medical, engineering and other technical courses.
- Maintenance of Idgah and Financial assistance to various mosques.
- Burial of unclaimed dead bodies.
- Arrangements of filtered drinking water in Dargah.
- Water arrangements for wazoo. Hot water is provided during the winter season.
- Uninterrupted electric supply.
- Maintenance of Guest House consisting of about 180 rooms.
- Round the clock cleanliness in Dargah and Guest House.
- Providing Shamiyanas in Dargah premises to protect the 'Zaireen' from seasonal hazards. Similarly shelter is also provided at the time of Urs and periodical Religious congregations.
- Payment of Huqooq (Honorarium) to hereditary staff.
- Programme on National Integration.
- Programme for legal literacy among the weaker section of the society.
- Provision has been meant for infrastructure and supervision of the examinations conducted by the Rajasthan Public Service Commission and Revenue Department.
- Protection & periodical maintenances and development of properties and endowment.

III. Major Achievements during the Year:

A. Amenities:

- Excellent arrangements of filtered water supply, uninterrupted electricity with standby arrangements of generators, lodging and cleanliness.
- Development of VishramSthali (now Gharib Nawaz Mehmankhana) for one Lakh zaireen with parking facility of 1500 buses.
- Jhalra water project, a unique project for the supply of pure drinking water @ 4.75 lakh liter per day.
- Supply of Hot water in winter and cold water in summer.
- Cleanliness through floor cleaning machine.
- Computerization of guest house, on line booking system of guest house & Nazur section.

B. Development of Properties:

- Chalked out a sustainable strategy for Protection of Dargah Properties.
- 99% success in Legal Matters.
- Legal action and campaign against the unauthorized occupants.

C. Education and Other Academic Activities:

- Development of academic infrastructure for Khwaja Model Secondary School, Computer Centre & DarulUloom.
- To Conduct RAS, RJS, Patwari, Secretariat Staff and Computer exams on behalf of State Govt. and Govt. of India.
- Seminar / Conference on National Integration.
- Construction of play grounds for Khwaja Model School students.
- Financial assistance to Minority Status Schools.
- Educational Trips for students and teachers.

D. Finance:

- Increase in Income.
- Investment in FDR from ` 8.85crores to `9.10crores.

E. Publicity:

- Publicity about the Dargah Committee affairs through website / booklets / print media.

F. Security:

- Provision of Security Infrastructure viz. cameras, wiring, computers. LCDs, Generators furniture, security guards etc.
- Installation of flood lights.
- Fire safety measures.

G. Urs & Congregations:

- Successful Management of 803rd Urs of Khwaja Sahab, Mini Urs 2015 (Muharram 1437 Hijri) and a number of congregations.

IV. Welfare & Charities:

- Services to Aazmeen-e- Haj.
- Financial aid to needy and academically brilliant students.
- Medical services through three dispensaries.
- Pension to widows.
- Provide food about 650 poor people during Ramzan month, arrangements of Eitekaf&Taraveeh.
- Daily langar.

V. Management of Urs and Congregations:-

The 803rd Annual Urs of Khwaja Gharib Nawaz (R.A.) was held in April 2015 in which around 6.0lacs pilgrims visited the Shrine. **The Urs was incident free with full infrastructure of amenities provided to the pilgrims.** These arrangements were appreciated at National level. Various dignitaries also visited the Shrine to pay homage to the Great Sufi Saint.

The Durgah Committee also made arrangements for the Mini Urs. The Committee records its sincere thanks to the Distt. Administration, Police, Intelligence Agencies and the Local Bodies for their spontaneous cooperation. The Kayad Vishram Sthali (Gharib Nawaz MehmanKhana) used for zaireen during Muharram.

VI. PROJECTS:

A. Khwaja Model Secondary School:

1. Introduction:

Khwaja Model Secondary School, Ajmer (KMS) was founded on 14th July, 1994 under the auspices of Dargah Committee , Dargah Khwaja Saheb Ajmer. As an English Medium Day School, it started with 35 students, whereas today its strength is over 1600 plus. It offers educational through distinctive co-curricular programme. Being, primarily a day school, the campus is spread over five bighas of land with beautiful location. During 2014-15 Durgah Committee submitted school building plan for sanction from Nagar Nigam Ajmer and got it approved. Constructions of 28 rooms are under progress as per CBSE norms. This building will be used for students from academic session 2016-17. The School is opened for all (irrespective of caste, class, creed or community) with co-education. The School has also been providing backstage support for the following activities. Conduct/arrangement of RAS, RJS, Patwari, Secretariat Staff and Computer exams on behalf of State Government and Government of India. Seminar/Conference on National Integration. Educational Trips for students and teachers.

2. Aims & Objectives:

The school aims to achieve excellence in academics, extra curricular activities, games & sports and character building by providing all-round, meaningful and liberal education with moral values in value with the tradition of SUFI's who never supported orthodoxy of religion or ideas .

3. Qualified Teaching Staff:

Subsequent to the affiliation by CBSE the School has inducted qualified and trained teachers through a transparent selection process by experts and Members of Durgah Committee.

4. Subsidy in Fee:

- ❖ The fee of the school is minimum vis-à-vis reputed Convent Schools of Ajmer.
- ❖ The very purpose of such skeleton fee structure is to provide financial support to the students coming from the downtrodden strata of the society. Therefore, Durgah Committee is providing subsidy every year to the School.

B. VishramSthali at Kayad – Ajmer.

- Located at National Highway No. 8 Ajmer – Jaipur Road – 13 Kms away from Dargah Sharif.
- Spread over 230 Bighas (80 Bighas of Dargah Committee + 150 Bighas allotted by Govt. of Rajasthan.)
- To be used during Annual Urs& Muharram (Mini Urs) for Approximate. 18 days.
- Proposal for construction of 27 Dormitories to accommodate one lac pilgrims.
- Parking facility for 1500 buses.
- Complete and comprehensive infrastructure for security, Transport, Health Services, Electricity, Water, Bus and Railway bookings.
- Availability of commodities at fixed rates by Distt. Supply Officer.
- Construction of Parks, rain water harvesting etc.
- Chief Minister of Rajasthan announced an amount of Rs. 5 crores for Dargah Development Plan. Out of that fund construction of two shades are in progress.

C. Functioning of DarulUloomMoiniaUsmaniya:-

The Committee has been successfully managing ***Darul Uloom Moinia Usmaniya***, a school of theology which is also imparting the preaching's of HazratKhwajaGharib Nawaz. The DarulUloom has five number of Aalim, Fazil, Kamil, Hafiz, Qari and Librarian. There are 21 number of students in the classes viz. Edadiya, Oola, Saniya, Rabiya, Tehtaniya and Hifz. The Committee has also made lodging and boarding arrangements for students. Efforts are also on to construct a suitable building for DarulUloom with all facilities to the students including recreation facility. The DarulUloomMoiniaUsmaniya has been shifted back to DargahKhwajaSahab, Ajmer fromKayad in July, 2015.

D. Finances:-

Depicted below is the Financial Status of The Dargah committee in term of an abridged Receipt and Payments A/C is as under:

Financial Status of Dargah Committee.(31.03.16)**MAJOR HAEDS OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE (Rupees in lakh)**

(Un-Audited)

S No.	<u>Heads</u>	Actual up to 31.01.16	Expected For Feb & Mar,16	Total for 2015-16	<u>Expenditure</u>	Actual up to 31.01.16	Expected For Feb & Mar,16	Total for 2015-16
1	Jagirs Income	3.62	3.00	6.62	Salaries & Allowances	210.07	70.00	280.07
2	Properties Income	53.52	24.00	77.52	Office Expenses	23.07	20.00	43.07
3	Nazur Income	247.66	25.00	272.66	Dargah Sharif Expenses	117.14	32.00	149.14
4	Interest From Banks	36.52	35.00	71.52	Mazar Sharif Expenses	13.53	6.00	19.53
5	Guest House Income	208.60	25.00	233.60	Dawakhana Expenses	2.75	1.00	3.75
6	Miscellaneous Income	34.38	20.00	54.38	Daruloom Expenses	2.96	2.00	4.96
7	Education Income	1.63	1.00	2.63	Aid expenses	33.77	3.00	36.77
8	Donation	-	50.00	50.00	Miscellaneous Expenses	39.38	3.00	42.38
9				-	Guest House Expenses	50.13	6.00	56.13
10				-	Dargah Apartment Expenses	5.28	1.26	6.54

11				-	Repairs & Maintenance Expenses	19.61	6.00	25.61
12				-	Educational Expenses	1.95	2.00	3.95
13				-	Contribution to Khawaja Model School	48.73	20.00	68.73
14				-	Computer Center Expenses	1.61	1.00	2.61
15				-	Capital Expenditure	106.29	50.00	156.29
	Total Income	585.93	183.00	768.93				
	Encashment of FDR's	70.60	60.00	130.60				
	Grand Total	656.53	243.00	899.53	Grand Total	676.27	223.26	899.53

E. Dargah Committee Meetings:

The Dargah Committee conducted 7 meetings during the year, in connection with the affairs of Dargah Sharif.

F. Visit of V.V.I.P's/ V.I.P. :-

The following dignitaries, amongst others visited the Dargah Sharif.

1. Smt. VasundharaRaje, Hon'ble Chief Minister. Government of Rajasthan.
2. Shri Mufti Mohd Saeed, Hon'ble Chief Minister. Government of Jammu & Kashmir.
3. Shri Farooque Abdulla, Former Hon'ble Energy Minister, Govt. of India.
4. Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, National Spokesperson BJP & Former Union Minister, Government of India.
5. Hon'ble Shri H.L. Dattu, Chief Justice of India.
6. Shri Rakesh Mohan, IAAS Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi.

CHAPTER-20**NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION
(NMDFC)**

- 20.1** The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was incorporated on 30th September 1994 as a non-profit company under Section 25 of the Companies' Act, 1956 (now section 8 of Companies Act, 2013). NMDFC provides concessional loans for self-employment and income generating ventures for the socio-economic development of the 'backward sections' amongst the notified minorities.
- 20.2** The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.
- 20.3** For availing assistance under NMDFC schemes, the annual family income eligibility criterion is Rs.81,000 for rural areas and Rs.1.03 lakh for urban areas. In order to ensure wider outreach, NMDFC has recently introduced higher annual family income eligibility criterion of upto Rs.6.00 lakh for providing higher quantum of loans at slightly higher interest rates.
- 20.4** The Government has increased the Authorized Share Capital of NMDFC from Rs. 1500.00 crore to Rs. 3000.00 crore in 2015 and has also revised the share holding pattern to 73:26:1 from 65:26:9 for Central Government, State Governments/UT Administrations and Institutions/Individuals respectively. The Govt. of India has contributed Rs. 1125 crore as central equity to NMDFC till 31.12.2015 whereas States have contributed Rs. 237.51 crore.
- 20.5** In addition to loaning activity, NMDFC assist the target group in skill up-gradation and marketing assistance. 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.
- 20.6 Achievements:**
- Since its inception in 1994 till 30.11.2015, NMDFC has disbursed loans amounting to 3249.16 crore to 1126313 beneficiaries.
 - During 2014-15, an amount of Rs.431.20 was disbursed to 1,08,752 beneficiaries.
 - During the current financial 2015-16 (upto 30.11.2015), NMDFC has extended loans amounting to Rs. 228.54 crore to 35986 beneficiaries.
 - In pursuance of the decision taken by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 10.2.2015, the Ministry had constituted a Committee on 22.6.2015 to facilitate restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).

20.7 SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES OF NMDFC – The existing concessional credit line of NMDFC has been bifurcated into two streams:-

Credit Line 1:- This is the existing stream of concessional credit, being disbursed on the basis of income limits of Rs.81,000 per annum for rural areas and Rs.1.03 lakh per annum in urban areas, at the concessional interest rate.

Credit Line 2 :- Concessional credit is provided to the section of Minority population with annual family income of up to Rs.6.00 lakh, defined on the basis of “Creamy Layer” criterion of OBC by Government of India. It will get concessional credit at a rate of interest which is higher than credit line 1.

i. Term Loan Scheme

This scheme is for individual beneficiaries and is implemented through the SCAs. Under the Term Loan Scheme, projects costing up to Rs. 20.00 Lakhs (up to Rs. 30.00 Lakh for credit line-2) are considered for financing. NMDFC provides loan to the extent of 90% of the project cost. The remaining cost of project is met by the SCA and the beneficiary. However the beneficiary has to contribute minimum of 5% of the project cost. The rate of interest charged from the beneficiary is 6% per annum. For credit line-2, up to Rs. 30.00 Lakh is given at the interest rate of 8% per annum for male beneficiaries and 6% per annum for women beneficiaries.

Assistance under Term Loan Scheme is available for any commercially viable and technically feasible venture, which for the purpose of convenience, are classified into the following sectors.

- a)Agriculture & allied
- b)Technical trades
- c)Small business
- d)Artisan and traditional occupations, and
- e)Transport and services sector

ii. Educational Loan Scheme

This scheme is also for the individual beneficiaries and is implemented through the SCAs. The NMDFC extends educational loans with an objective to facilitate job oriented education for the eligible persons belonging to Minorities. Under this scheme, loan of up to Rs. 15.00 Lakh (Rs. 20.00 lakh for credit line -2) is available for 'technical and professional courses' of durations not exceeding five years. Further, for courses abroad, maximum amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is available (Rs.30.00 lakhs for credit line-2) for a course duration of maximum 5 years. Funds for this purpose are made available to the SCAs at an interest rate of 1 % per annum for on-lending to the beneficiaries at 3% interest per annum. Under credit line -2, funds are made available to the SCAs at an interest rate of 2% per annum for on-lending to the beneficiaries at 8% interest per annum for male beneficiaries and at 5% per annum for women beneficiaries. The loan is payable in maximum five years after completion of the course.

iii. Micro Financing Scheme

Under the Micro Financing Scheme, micro-credit is extended to the members of the Self Help

Groups (SHGs), through SCAs/NGOs. Under this scheme, small loans up to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh per member of SHG are provided. Funds are given to the NGOs /SCAs at an interest rate of 1%, which further on-lend to the SHGs, at an interest rate not more than 7% per annum. Under credit line-2, Rs.1.50 lakh per member of SHG is given at an interest rate not more than 10% per annum for male beneficiaries and 8% per annum for women beneficiaries. The repayment period under the scheme is maximum of 36 months.

iv. MahilaSamridhiYojana

It is a unique scheme linking micro-credit with the training to the women members to be formed in to SHGs, in the trades such as tailoring, cutting and embroidery, etc. It is being implemented by NMDFC, through the State Channelising Agencies of NMDFC as well as NGOs. Under the MahilaSamridhiYojana, training is given to a group of around 20 women in any suitable women friendly craft activity. The group is formed into Self Help Group during the training itself and after the training, micro-credit is provided to the members of the SHG so formed. The maximum duration of the training is of six months with maximum training expenses of Rs. 1,500 p.m. per trainee. During the training a stipend of Rs. 1,000 p.m. is also paid to the trainees. The training cost and stipend is met by NMDFC as grant. After the training, need based micro credit subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made available to each member of SHG at an interest rate of 7% p.a.

20.8 Promotional Schemes of NMDFC

i. Vocational Training Scheme - The Vocational Training Scheme of NMDFC aims at imparting skills to the targeted individual beneficiaries leading to self/wage employment. The scheme is implemented through the State Channelising Agencies, which organize need based vocational training programmes in their States with the help of local Government owned / recognized training institutes in trades having potential for self/wage employment. The cost of the training programme is upto Rs. 2000 per candidate per month for courses of maximum duration of 6 months. Stipend @ Rs.1000 per month per trainee is also offered during the training. The SCAs/Training Institutes have to ensure placement of at least 80% trainees in wage employment/self-employment with placement of 50% trainees in formal sector. Handholding support of 1 year is also given to trainees after the training program.

ii. Marketing Assistance Scheme- The Marketing Assistance Scheme is meant for individual crafts-persons, beneficiaries of NMDFC as well as SHGs and is implemented through both SCAs as well as NGOs. With a view to support the crafts-persons to promote marketing and sale of their products at remunerative prices, NMDFC assists the SCAs and NGOs in organizing State /District level exhibitions at selected locations. In these exhibitions, handloom /handicraft products of Minority crafts-persons are exhibited and sold. Such exhibitions also serve the purpose of "buyer seller meet", which is considered very useful for product development and market promotion, for domestic market as well as for exports. NMDFC provides grants for organizing exhibitions, as per the specific guidelines of the scheme, after due appraisal of the proposals.

CHAPTER-21**MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR SKILLS (MANAS)**

21.1 Maulana Azad National academy for Skills (MANAS) was established under the aegis of Ministry of Minority Affairs (MOMA) by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) on 11th November, 2014, in order to fulfil the vision of “Skill India” and also achieve the over-riding goal of the Government of India “Sabka Saath – Sabka Vikas”,. MANAS provide an institutional arrangement to meet all Skill Development/Up-gradation needs of the Minority communities in the country. MANAS is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), which comprises of an extensive All India Level, Training Framework based on Collaboration (PPP mode) with leading and reputed Training Providers at National/ International level, in the country.

Vision

Promoting inclusive development process, by skilling of Minority communities, for providing sustainable livelihoods – leading to “Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas”.

Mission

To provide unified access to the Minority communities for Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Training Programmes (E&SDPs) for the skill sets, which are/will be in demand by the market – leading to self/ wage-employment, with emphasis on entrepreneurship, to promote “Skill India- Mission/ Make in India”.

21.2 MANAS has successfully completed the training for 6,788 trainees under E&SDP in FY 2014 – 15 in a very short span from the date of its establishment. The training was imparted in 4 states viz. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Seemandhra, Telangana, through 6 PIAs, in predominantly self-employment oriented trades. MANAS has allocated over 24,000 training targets in FY 2015 – 16 through its Project Implementing Agencies and successfully completed the training of 3849 trainees from minority communities.

MANAS has signed the comprehensive MoU with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) on 8th October 2014 in the presence of Hon’ble Minister of Minority Affairs. It has also signed MoUs with 10 Sector Skill Councils for Security, Apparel, Media & Entertainment, Logistics, Telecom, Healthcare, Beauty & Wellness, Furniture & Fittings, Tourism & Hospitality and Life Science Sectors to promote and develop entrepreneurial skill training environment. In order to organize skill development programmes in various parts of the country, and expanding its network MANAS has registered more than 350 Project Implementing Agencies (PIA), who are having presence in 30 states/ 3 Union Territories in the field of more than 35 sectors in skill development.

The Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programmes (E&SDP) are aimed at providing meaningful and sustainable livelihood options in terms of self-employment/ wage employment, with primary focus on self-employment. MANAS will be instrumental in providing concessional credit to the trainees belonging to minority communities from NMDFC and other financial institutions after meeting their skilling needs by providing them training in market determined skill sets/trades, with specific entrepreneurship development programme, for expanding their existing business/venture and setting up new business ventures.

21.3 Under a unique and first time initiative, Traditional Educational Institutions of Minorities like Madrasas / Maktabas and others, have been linked to Skill Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs through Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills. By this path-breaking initiative, MOMA can utilize vast potential of existing network of Madrasa and Maktabas (both in terms of reach and numbers) by opening Skill Development Centres in Madrasa with the consent of Madrasa. Apart from bridging the trust deficit of the minority communities, MANAS has been able to provide door-step access to quality skill development training to marginalised sections of Minority communities particularly to women and girl child, for providing them gainful employment/self-employment. It will prove to be a major initiative of the Government to shield vast and vulnerable Madrasas going student population of minority communities, from an ever-increasing influence of radicalism promoted by various terrorist organisations at National/ International level. MANAS has identified and launched Skill Development Programme in various Madarsas and other traditional Educational Institutions of Minorities in the states of Bihar, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam for over 19400 trainees in FY 2015-16 and also going to launch the similar programme in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jharkhand and West Bengal.



Address by Dr. Najma A Heptulla, Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India on Valedictory Ceremony for Distribution of Skill Training Certificate & Loans under Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme of MANAS in August Presence of Sh. Devendra Fadnavis, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Maharashtra.



Address by Dr. Najma A Heptulla, Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India during the Inauguration of Skill Development Center in Hussaini Masjid DarulUloom Madarsa Bhandup, Mumbai.



Inauguration of Skill Development Center in Madarsas of Motihari & Kesariya, Bihar through Remote Video Link by Dr. Najma A Heptulla, Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India & Sh. Radha Mohan Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Govt. of India.



Inauguration of Skill Development Center in Idara –a-Shariya Madarsa, Patna, Bihar by Dr. Najma A Heptulla, Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India & Sh. Radha Mohan

CHAPTER -22**MAULANA AZAD EDUCATION FOUNDATION**

22.1 Maulana Azad Education Foundation is a voluntary non-profit making social service organization established to promote education amongst the educationally backward minorities. It was registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in July 1989. The aim of the Foundation is to formulate and implement educational schemes and plans for benefit of the educationally backward minorities in particular and weaker section in general.

22.2 Constitution of MAEF: The Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs is the Ex-Officio President, MAEF. There are 15 members in the General Body of MAEF which includes 06 Ex-Officio Members and 09 members nominated by the President, MAEF. The management of its affairs is entrusted with its Governing Body which consists of 06 members including President, MAEF, Vice President, MAEF, Treasurer, MAEF and 3 members elected from amongst the General Body.

22.3 The only source of its income is interest earned from investment of the Corpus Fund of MAEF. Upto 2015-16, MAEF has received total Corpus Fund of Rs. 1136.00 crore from the Govt. of India which is kept in fixed deposit with banks. The interest earned thereon is utilized for implementation of educational schemes of MAEF.

22.4 Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) implements its scheme through NGOs. These NGOs take grants from MAEF to run institutes, schools and hostels.

MAEF is implementing the following two main schemes:

22.4.1 Grant-in-aid to NGOs for infrastructure development of educational institutions: Financial Assistance as Grant-in-Aid is provided for:

- Construction / Expansion of schools / B.Ed. College / VTC / ITI/ Polytechnic and Hostel buildings.
- Purchase of Science / Computer lab equipments / furniture.
- NGOs running for at least three years & managing recognized educational institutions with more than 50% minorities' student can apply.
- Maximum ceiling limit is Rs.30 lakh

22.4.2 Maulana Azad National Scholarship to meritorious girl students belonging to minorities:

Scholarship is given @ 12,000/- per student (in two installments of Rs.6,000/- each) to the girl students belonging to minorities based on the following criterion:

- Passed 10th class with minimum 55% marks.
- Confirmed admission to Class 11
- Having parents income less than Rupees one Lakh per annum
- Selection is made on merit basis based on State-wise quota.
- During 2014-15, 45426 scholarships are awarded to girl students.

CHAPTER-23**PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15 POINT PROGRAMME
FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES**

23.1 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 the minorities in infrastructure development schemes; and (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

23.2 An important aim of the new programme under Prime Minister's 15 Point is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the under privileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. In order to ensure that the benefits of the 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.

23.3 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, Zoroastrians and Jains. In States, where one of the minority communities notified under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 is, in a majority, the earmarking of physical/ financial targets under different schemes will be only for the other notified minorities. These States/ UTs are Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Lakshadweep.

23.4 The progress of implementation of this programme is monitored by each of the Ministries/ Departments concerned on monthly basis. At the Central level, Ministry of Minority Affairs monitors and reviews the overall progress on quarterly basis with the Nodal officers of all implementing Ministries. The progress is also reviewed once in six months by the Committee of Secretaries, and thereafter, a report is submitted to the Union Cabinet. As envisaged in the guidelines, the States/ UTs are required to constitute the State Level Committees to monitor the progress at State/ UT level. Similar mechanism has also been stipulated at the district level.

23.5 The list of schemes included in the New 15 Point Programme, which are amenable to earmarking of 15%, is as under:-

- i. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for providing services through Anganwadi Centres {Ministry of Women & Child Development}.
- ii. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) {Ministry of Human Resource Development}
- iii. National Rural Livelihood Mission (earlier SGSY/Aajeevika) {Ministry of Rural Development}
- iv. National Urban Livelihood Mission (earlier SJSRY) {Ministry of Housing & Urban

- Poverty Alleviation}
- v. Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) {Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship}
 - vi. Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending {Department of Financial Services}
 - vii. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) {Ministry of Rural Development}

23.6 Progress of implementation of schemes

A. Physical progress under these schemes during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given below:

S. N.	Name of the scheme and Ministry/Dept. Concerned	2014-15	2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)
1.	<u>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</u> (SSA) (D/o School Education & Literacy)		
(i)	No. of Primary Schools constructed	235	55
(ii)	No. of Additional Classrooms constructed.	5,835	4,628
2.	Below Poverty Line (BPL) families assisted under <u>Indira Awas Yojana</u> (IAY)- (M/o Rural Development) (up to December, 2015)	3,04,496	2,02,386
3.	Beneficiaries assisted under <u>National Rural Livelihoods Mission</u> (NRLM), M/o Rural Development (up to November, 2015)		
(i)	Number of beneficiaries assisted under Social Mobilization	14,058	13,386
(ii)	Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) assisted under Revolving Fund	8,048	5,616
(iii)	Number of SHGs assisted under Community Investment Fund	2,806	3,763
4.	Beneficiaries assisted under <u>National Urban Livelihoods Mission</u> (NULM) (M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation)		
Component		2014-15*	2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)
(i) No. of beneficiaries to be skill trained:			
Muslims:		5,083	14,267
Christians:		12,318	2,764
Sikhs:		19	426
Buddhists:		9	17
Jains:		8	416
Parsis:		3	0
Total:		17,440	17,890

(ii) No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up of micro-enterprises (individual and group):		
Muslims:	2,203	3,046
Christians:	3,204	239
Sikhs:	12	107
Buddhists:	26	86
Jains:	9	102
Parsis:	0	0
Total:	5,454	3,580
(iii) No. of beneficiaries covered under SHGs formed:		
Muslims:	21,351	34,788
Christians:	24,536	10,349
Sikhs:	180	1,672
Buddhists:	739	1,193
Jains:	54	287
Parsis:	3	1
Total:	46,863	48,290
(iv) No. of beneficiaries in SHGs, covered under SHG-Bank Linkages:		
Muslims:	-	12,108
Christians:	-	1,029
Sikhs:	-	153
Buddhists:	-	2
Jains:	-	5
Parsis:	-	2
Total:	-	13,299
5. Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS (M/o Women & Child Development)	0	850

** Figures are based on online data received (segregated community-wise) furnished by States/UTs and are less than the actual achievement since some States have not furnished segregated data.*

B. Financial Achievement during 2015-16 under the schemes where financial targets are earmarked (Rs. in crore):

S. N.	Name of Scheme and Ministry / Department concerned	2014-15	2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)
1	Indira Awas Yojana; M/o Rural Development	1,663.15	680.25 (up to November, 2015)
2	National Urban Livelihoods Mission; M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	Not reported	25.76
3	Priority Sector Lending; D/o Financial Services	-	276,979.20 (Outstanding as on 30.09.2015)
4	National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Amount disbursed as Revolving Fund); M/o Rural Development	11.94	826.84 (up to 30.11.2015)
5	Amount disbursed as Community Investment Fund under NRLM; M/o Rural Development	15.06	1,377.60 (up to 30.11.2015)
6	Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence	6.13	0.56 *The financial target for this project (upgradation of 60 ITIs) was Rs. 139.14 crore. Against this, the Central share released since inception (i.e. 2007-08 till 2014-15) was Rs. 159.10 crore (114.75% of the target for the project). Therefore, no fresh financial target has been made during 2015-16.

C. The percentage of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) to minorities out of total PSL has shown steady increase from 10.6% in 2007-08 to 15.16% (out of total outstanding figures as on 30.09.2015). The achievement (in %) of the respective minority community w.r.t. total achievement for minorities during 2015-16 under PSL is as under:

Muslims:	45.67
Christians:	23.45
Sikhs:	21.30
Buddhists:	2.60
Jains:	6.27
Parsis:	0.71

D. The achievements under the schemes, included in the 15 Point Programme as Special Initiatives for minority institutions/schools, in 2015-16 (up to 21.10.2015) are as under:

S. N.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Department concerned	Achievement 2014-15	Achievement 2015-16 (up to 21.10.2015)
1.	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM): M/o Human Resource Development	Rs. 107.83 crore released for 11,654 Madarsas involving 26,673 teachers	Rs. 72 crore released for 7,500 Madarsas involving 18,793 teachers
2.	Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI): M/o Human Resource Development	Rs. 11.45 crore released for 126 Institutes	Rs. 39.58 lakh released for 4 Institutes

E. The achievements under schemes, included in the 15 Point Programme, where the flow of funds/benefits to development projects in minority concentration areas is monitored, in 2015-16 are as under:

S. N.	Name of Scheme and Ministry / Department concerned	Achievement (Project cost sanctioned and number of cities/towns covered having a substantial minority population)
1	Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP); M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (cumulative achievement up to 16.10.2015)	Rs. 5,894.89 crore (24 cities)
2	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (cumulative achievement up to 16.10.2015)	Rs. 2,171.53 crore (138 cities)
3	Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG), M/o Urban Development (cumulative achievement up to	Rs. 10,259.78 crore

	2014-15)	(18 cities) No. of projects: 81
4	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT); M/o Urban Development (cumulative achievement up to 2014-15)	Rs. 2,048.91 crore (95 cities) No. of projects: 118
5	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP); M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation	During 2014-15, funds of Rs. 1,830.82 crore sanctioned, covering 15,221 habitations in districts having substantial minority population During 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015), funds of Rs. 632.16 crore sanctioned covering 5,676 habitations in districts having substantial minority population,

23.7 It has been reported by Department of Personnel and Training that during 2014-15, as per data received from 72 various Ministries/Departments, 17,751 minority candidates have been recruited in Government/Public Sector Undertakings/Financial Institutions, which works out to 8.71% of the total recruitment made (figures as on 08.02.2016).

23.8 The monitoring mechanism for implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme has been strengthened. In 2009, the Government approved inclusion of two Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and one Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha, two Members of the Legislative Assembly to be nominated by the State Government in the State Level Committees for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities. One of the Members included in the State Level Committee from Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly should have been elected from any of the minority concentration districts in such states which have minority concentration districts (MCDs). In respect of District Level Committee, constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme, besides one Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha representing the State (nominated by the Central Government), all Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly representing the district are included.

CHAPTER-24**SACHAR COMMITTEE REPORT & FOLLOW UP ACTION**

24.1 A High Level Committee, constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retired) Rajinder Sachar to gather data/information for preparation of a comprehensive report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India submitted its report on 17th November, 2006. The Government took several decisions on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and the status of implementation of the decisions taken by the various Ministries/Departments concerned is as under:

24.2 Department of Financial Services:

(i) All public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a substantial minority population. During 2015-16 (up to 30.09.2015), 236 new bank branches have been opened. As on 30.09.2015, a total of 20,508 bank branches are operating in minority concentration districts (MCDs).

(ii) RBI revised its Master Circular on 1st July, 2015 on priority sector lending (PSL) for improving credit facilities to minority communities. As on 30.09.2015, Rs. 2,76,979.20 crore, which is 15.16% of total PSL, was outstanding against minorities.

(iii) District Consultative Committees (DCCs) of lead banks are regularly monitoring the disposal and rejection of loan applications in respect of minorities.

(iv) To promote micro-finance among women, 476,866 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 5460.93 crore as micro-credit (Outstanding as on 30.09.2015).

(v) All public sector banks are organizing awareness campaigns in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population. During 2015-16 (up to 30.09.2015), 5670 awareness campaigns were organized in such areas.

(vi) Lead Banks have organized 2,887 entrepreneurial development programme in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population during 2015-16 (up to 30.09.2015) and the number of beneficiaries is 41,802 and an amount of Rs. 81.23 crore was financed to 13,286 beneficiaries.

24.3 Ministry of Human Resource Development:

A multi-pronged strategy to address the educational backwardness of the Muslim community, as brought out by the Sachar Committee, has been adopted, as given below:-

a) Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, criteria of educationally backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy. So far, all the 555 KGBVs, sanctioned in MCDs, have been operationalised.

b) Scheme for universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage-called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme stipulates preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up of new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme. Since inception of RMSA in 2009-10 and up to 2014-15, out of a total of 10,512 New Secondary schools sanctioned in the country, 1,184 (11.26%) have been sanctioned in MCDs.

c) Under the scheme of Sub-mission on Polytechnics, at the national level 291 districts are targeted for financial assistance, out of which 55 Districts (18.90% of total) are Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). Cumulatively, from 2009 till 31.12.2015, Rs. 2,319.62 crore was released for 291 polytechnics at the national level, out of which Rs. 381.73 crore (16.45% of total fund released) was released for 55 polytechnics in the MCDs.

d) Preference is given by the University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims. During 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015), out of total 76 Hostels sanctioned, 20 were sanctioned in Minority Concentration Districts with a financial allocation of Rs. 2.41 crore.

e) The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) had been launched in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teachers' salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. During 2015-16 (up to 21.10.2015), an amount of Rs. 71.60 crore has been released under this scheme for assisting 7,500 Madarasas and 18,793 teachers. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), has also been launched in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. During 2015-16 (up to 21.10.2015), an amount of Rs. 39.58 lakh has been released under IDMI for assisting 4 institutes.

f) For subsequent access to higher education, the Certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose Certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board. From 2005 to 01.03.2015, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has issued 10,687 Certificates granting minority educational institutions.

g) Under the revised scheme, financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers. During 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 1.18 crore was sanctioned to the Government of Punjab for the salary of 42 Urdu Teachers. The scheme has been further revised as per which the Government of India

would provide financial assistance for appointment of Urdu teachers, where 15 or more students in a class opt for it.

h) 'Saakshar Bharat', the new variant of the National Literacy Mission, was launched on 08.09.2009 for implementation during the 11th Plan with an objective to make 70 million non-literate adults literate by the end of the Plan. The scheme has special focus on women, belonging to Minorities. It proposes to cover 12 million Muslim (10 million women and 2 million men) under the programme. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 395 districts out of 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census. Besides, Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan, a target focused approach under overall umbrella of Saakshar Bharat Programme has been launched in February 2014 to improve literacy in Muslims, especially in women.

A Mass Mobilization Campaign has been designed keeping all forms of media (print and electronic), folk, cultural and religious events, popular in the Muslim community, to be utilized for generating demand for literacy and propagating its benefits. Under this campaign, State Resource Centres (SRCs) have been set up in 11 States comprising of 61 MCDs have been covered under Saakshar Bharat. MHRD has informed that a suitable budget provision has been kept in the annual action plans of SRCs approved by NLMA (National Literacy Mission Authority) for 2014-15. Since the first assessment conducted by the National Literacy Mission Authority in collaboration with the National Institute of Open Schooling in August 2010 to August 2014, 3.13 crore adults have been certified as literates, out of which, 24 lakh (8% of total) are reported certified learners from minority community.

i) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country. Action for covering additional districts with substantial minority population is under process. The coverage under this programme during 2012-13 was 12.2%. In the year 2013-14 (upto October, 2013) out of 2,48,757 beneficiaries, 30,629 (12.31%) belong to minorities. No new JSS was set up for the quarter ending December 2014. MHRD has proposed to set up 10 new JSSs in Muslim Concentrated Districts under Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan initiative.

j) The MDM scheme was extended to all areas in the country from the year 2007-08 onwards and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with concentration of Muslim population are covered under this scheme. Children in Madarsas are also covered under the programme. The erstwhile Planning Commission (NITI Aayog) has approved the extension of the scheme to students studying in privately managed unaided schools located in SC, ST and Minority Concentrated Districts; benefitting approximately 60.37 lakh children in 29,116 schools in MCDs and special focused districts.

k) All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised for using existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children.

l) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 (NCF). 23 States have revised their curriculum as per the NCF 2005. 10 States/UTs are following NCERT syllabus while 3 UTs have adopted textbooks of neighboring States or NCERT textbooks.

m) Thirty five universities have started centers for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. UGC has established 2328 Centres of Equal Opportunity for Minorities SC/ST/OBCs in 23 Central Universities, 114 State Universities, 12 Deemed Universities and 2179 Colleges and Rs. 46.07 crore released during the 11th Five Year Plan.

n) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the XII Plan inter-alia envisages establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education in 196 SC/ST/MCDs, depending upon the criterion for which the district has been identified for setting up the BITE. The scheme has covered 15 States/ UTs. During the period 2012-13 to August 2014, a total of 51 BITEs have been approved in MCDs in various States and as on March 2015, 24 BITEs have been approved in 83 sanctioned BITEs.

24.4 Ministry of Minority Affairs:

(a) An expert group, constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), submitted its report on 13th March, 2008, the concept of diversity index has been subsumed in the EOC. The draft Bill for EOC, formulated in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice, was also approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 20.02.2014. However, before the Bill could be introduced in the Parliament, General Elections were held and a new Government was formed. As such, as per the extant Guidelines, the proposal for setting up of EOC was re-circulated for inter-ministerial consultations, before its reconsideration by the Cabinet. The Ministry has received divergent views from various Ministries/Departments on the draft Cabinet Note and the matter is under further examination in the Ministry with various stakeholders.

(b) Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2013 has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament and the Waqf Amendment Act, 2013 has come into force.

The Government has incorporated National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO) with an authorized capital of Rs. 500 crore. The contribution of NMDFC in the authorised share capital will be 49%, Central Waqf Council 9% and 42% by individual Waqf institutions and the public.

(c) The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). In pursuance of the decision taken by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 10.02.2015, the Ministry has constituted a High Level Committee on 22.06.2015 to facilitate restructuring of NMDFC. The proposal of the Ministry to increase the authorized share Capital of NMDFC from Rs. 1,500 crore to Rs. 3,000 crore has also been approved by the Cabinet.

(d) An inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns having substantial minority population, submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority to these 338 towns in the implementation of their schemes. The following were the broad recommendations of the Inter-ministerial Task Force:

(e) The identified deficiencies in educational and health infrastructure are to be attended by Min. of Women & Child Development, Deptt. of School Education & Literacy, Deptt. of Higher Education, Min. of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (erstwhile Min. of Labour & Employment) and Min. of Health & Family Welfare. The identified deficiencies in basic civic amenities are to be attended on priority by Min. of Urban Development and M/o of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

(f) Three scholarship schemes for minority communities namely, Pre-matric scholarship scheme for classes-I to X, Post-matric scholarship scheme for classes XI to PhD and Merit-cum-means based scholarship scheme for technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels are under implementation. Further, a fellowship scheme called Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme for M.Phil and Ph.D. scholars is also under implementation, through University Grants Commission.

(g) The Government has also undertaken to increase the corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) so that it can provide grants-in-aid for infrastructure development of educational institutions and NGOs and scholarships to meritorious girl students. The present Corpus of MAEF is Rs. 1,136 crore.

(h) A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07 so that more and more minorities qualify in entrance examinations of technical education as well as in Government and other jobs.

(i) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Later, the Government restructured Multi-sectoral Development Programme for implementation during 12th Plan. The unit of planning has been changed from districts to blocks/towns/cluster of villages. 710 blocks and 66 towns have been identified for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan.

24.5 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

A National Data Bank, to compile data on the various socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for socio-religious communities, has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). Around 150 tables on population (Census 2001 and Census 2011) have been uploaded on the website of the MoSPI (up to 31.12.2015).

24.6 NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission):

(a) An autonomous Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA), to analyze data collected for taking appropriate and corrective policy decisions, was set up in the Planning Commission. After the end of term of the AMA on 15th January, 2011, the Planning Commission reconstituted the AMA and the newly reconstituted AMA formed three Working Groups. All the three Working Groups submitted their report to Planning Commission on 12.05.2014. The AMA, *inter alia*, recommended for having a regular institution of AMA with its own Secretariat to periodically monitor and review the efficacy of programmes and to suggest policy measures. The NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) has advised that the AMA may be located in the M/o Minority Affairs. The issue regarding location of AMA is under consideration. Meanwhile, the report of the AMA has been circulated to all the

States/UTs and the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government for necessary action.

(b) A three-tier institutional structure for skill development was functioning till May, 2013 at the Central level involving the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development (PMNCSD), National Skill Development Co-Ordination Board (NSDCB) under the Planning Commission and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). However, as per a decision of the Union Cabinet the PMNCSD, NSDCB and O/o Adviser to PM on Skill Development has been subsumed in the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA). The NSDA is an autonomous body under the M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and has been set up, *inter alia*, to coordinate and harmonize the Skill Development efforts of the Government and the Private Sector to achieve the skilling targets of the 12th Plan and beyond and endeavor to bridge the Social, Regional, Gender and Economic Divide.

24.7 Department of Personnel and Training:

(a) Department of Personnel & Training has developed training modules for sensitization of government officials for the welfare of minorities. These modules have been sent to the Central/ State Training Institutes for training.

(b) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by Department of Personnel & Training for posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas.

DoPT has issued instructions to Ministries of HRD, Home Affairs and Health & Family Welfare for issuing necessary guidelines regarding posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas. In response, suitable circulars have been issued by MHA, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Family Welfare and M/o HRD in this regard. Department of Personnel and Training has reported that during 2014-15, 72 Ministries/Departments, Central Public Sector enterprises (CPSEs), Public Sector Banks, Financial institutions, etc. have recruited 13,571 minority candidates, which works out to 8.71% of the total recruitments made (figures provisional).

24.8 Ministry of Home Affairs:

(a) A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report regarding anomalies with respect to reserved constituencies under the delimitation schemes and submitted its Report. The Delimitation Act as suggested by the High level Committee was considered by a Group of Ministers and the same was placed before the Cabinet. On the basis of the decision of the Cabinet, the Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance 2008 was promulgated which was later replaced by the Delimitation Act, 2008.

(b) A Working Group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC sent the Bill to Ministry of Home Affairs on 25.07.2011. The same was examined and subsequently a new Bill titled "The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2013" was prepared, which was approved by the Cabinet on 16.12.2013. Notice was given in the Rajya Sabha on 20.01.2014 for

introduction of the Bill titled “The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2014” in the winter session of Parliament. However, the House, after discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 05.02.2014, deferred its introduction. The Bill titled “The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005” which was pending in the Rajya Sabha was withdrawn on 05.02.2014.

24.9 Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation:

(i) For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), four schemes e.g. Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) are under implementation in towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population. Necessary steps have been taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities.

(a) Under UIG, Rs. 10,259.78 crore has been sanctioned for 18 cities having substantial minority population upto 04.07.2015.

(b) Under UIDSSMT, Rs. 2,048.91 crore has been sanctioned for 95 towns having substantial minority population up to 31.03.2015.

(c) Under IHSDP, projects costing Rs. 2,171.53 crore, for 138 towns having substantial minority population, have been sanctioned upto 30.09.2015.

(d) Under BSUP, Rs. 5,894.89 crore has been sanctioned for 24 towns, up to 30.09.2015.

(ii) Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Kerala have given exemption to Waqf Board properties from Rent Control Act, while Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Meghalaya and NCT of Delhi have stated that the matter is under consideration. Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Mizoram, Sikkim and Nagaland have informed that no Waqf property exists in these States. Odisha, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have clarified that there are no Rent Control Acts.

24.10 Ministry of Labour and Employment:

An Act has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the un-organized sector, which, inter-alia, includes home based workers.

24.11 Ministry of Culture:

Meetings of circles of Archeological Survey of India have been held with State Waqf Boards to review the list of Waqf properties which are under the Archeological Survey of India. The list of Waqf properties which are centrally protected has been prepared by Archeological Survey of India (ASI) and circulated to the concerned authorities with the direction to hold meetings with respective State Waqf Boards. The Ministry of Culture is

holding regular meeting viz., Central Waqf Council to review the list of Waqfs under the ASI.

24.12 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes is being undertaken in regional languages in areas.

24.13 Ministry of Panchayati Raj & Ministry of Urban Development:

Ministry of Urban Development have informed that the following States/UTs have taken action for improving the representation of minorities in local bodies- Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and West Bengal. Andaman Nicobar Islands Administration informed that no community has been declared as minority community in Islands either on religious or linguistic grounds. However, the present council consists of member belonging to minority communities who has been elected in normal course of municipal election. Arunachal Pradesh has stated that 'the whole State is inhabited by various ethnic Tribal Groups having distinct identities and culture. They enjoy the privileges and social rights as Scheduled Tribe. Thus, it has not constituted Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) so far. The Government of Chhattisgarh is considering the matter. There is no representation of minorities in ULBs in Goa. In Himachal Pradesh there is no provision in HP municipal Acts for representation of minorities in ULB.

M/o Panchayati Raj has issued requisite advisory letter to all the State Governments for improving representation of minorities in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by the Andhra Pradesh government. Ten States/UTs have informed that suitable provisions exist in the relevant Act for providing representation of minorities or there is adequate representation of minorities in Rural Local Bodies. States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland are non-Part of IX State. Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Daman & Diu have informed that either no provision exists for separate representation of minorities or it is not feasible to make such provision.

24.14 Ministry of Information & Broadcasting:

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has been regularly releasing features of various themes associated with minority welfare covering issues such as scholarship schemes and initiatives taken in pursuance of the Sachar Committee Report.

CHAPTER-25**USTTAD****(Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development)**

25.1 A new scheme “USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development)” was announced in the Budget speech 2014-15 to preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities. The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages.

25.2 The scheme was formally launched on 14th May, 2015 at Varanasi (U.P.) which involved a Round Table launching of scheme and an Exhibition. The Round Table was attended by prominent personalities engaged in preservation and promotion of traditional arts/crafts and the exhibition was participated by more than 1000 people. The Ministry has also undertaken a task to identify 18 minority crafts representing various minority communities and document them. Ministry organized another exhibition for promotion of crafts of minorities from 16 States held on 05th and 06th October, 2015 through the same agency and during this event the documentation on 18 identified crafts released.

25.3 Ministry has signed a MoU with an E-commerce portal shopclues.com for facilitating the market linkages of crafts.

24.4 Ministry has engaged National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), National Institute of Design (NID) and Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) to work in various clusters for design intervention; product range development; packaging; exhibitions, fashion shows and publicity; tying up with e-marketing portals to enhance sales; and brand building. Out of earmarked Budget of Rs. 17.01 Crore for 2015-16, Rs. 15.29 Crore has been released by 31.12.2015.



Hon'ble Minister for Minority Affairs, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, and Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, launching the Scheme “Upgrading the Skills and Training” in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development on 14th May, 2015 at Varanasi

CHAPTER-26**RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

26.1. In accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1)(b) of the Right to information Act, 2005 this Ministry has uploaded all the relevant information viz the Ministry's organizational set-up, functions and duties of its officers and employees, records and documents available in the Ministry, etc. in the Ministry's website www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. for information and guidance of the general public. This also provides information about the schemes, projects and programmes being implemented by the Ministry and its various organizations.

26.2. To promote greater transparency and accountability, all the details, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), statistics of achievements under each Scheme/Programme implemented by the Ministry are hosted on the website of the Ministry and updated regularly. Under the various scholarship schemes, the State Governments display the lists of the names of students awarded scholarships on their websites to which a hyper link is provided in the website of the Ministry. Further, under the MsDP, the States/UTs submit photographs of the ongoing and completed works which are also hosted on the Ministry's website. The Ministry also has a dedicated helpline to provide information and address the doubts of beneficiaries about the schemes/programmes in the Ministry.

26.3. The Ministry of Minority Affairs has designated twelve CPIOs and six First Appellate Authorities under this Act. In 2015-16 (upto 31st January, 2016), 1236 RTI applications and 103 Appeals (including online) under the RTI Act were received.

CHAPTER-27

GOVERNMENT AUDIT

27.1 During the audit of accounts of this Ministry for the year 2014-15 General of Audit Central Expenditure, New Delhi has proposed a draft para on “Pre-mature release of Rs.1.91 crore to the Central Waqf Council.” Comments of Ministry have since been furnished to Audit for further review at their end.

CHAPTER-28**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION**

28.1 With the aim to make India clean and Open Defecation Free by 2nd October, 2019, Hon'ble Prime Minister has desired that all Central Government Ministries should observe swachhta Pakhwada in a calendar year.

28.2 A meeting of Nodal Officers of Swachh Bharat Mission in the Central Government Ministries chaired by Addl. Secretary. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation was held in the conference Hall, 4th Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi on 01.02.2016 to discuss and finalize the modalities of the Swachhta Pakhwada. It has tentatively been decided that Swachhta Pakhwada is to be observed by this Ministry from 16th November, 2016 to 30th November, 2016. Firm date and period to this effect will be conveyed by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, which monitoring the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Thus, it has been decided in this Ministry that during the Swachhta Pakhwada, all the entities under Ministry's domain are to carry out Swachhta related activities in a campaign mode. There has to be wide publicity of the activities undertaken.

28.3 In order to make the Swachhta Pakhwada in this Ministry and the organizations functioning under this Ministry a visible campaign and great success, the following Swachhta related activities during Swachhta Pakhwada from 16th November, 2016 to 30th November, 2016 have been proposed :-

- i) Display of sign board / hoarding/ banner in the in the name of M/o Minority Affairs at various prominent places by the Ministry as well as by the organizations/ Institutions/ NGOs working under this Ministry;
- ii) Cleanness activities by the Ministry as well as by the organizations/ Institutions/ NGOs working under this Ministry in campaign mode;
- iii) Organizing Work Shop on Swachhta in the organizations/ Institutions/NGOs working under this Ministry ;
- iv) Organizing Debate on cleaning and hygiene among the students and officials of various beneficiary schemes for minorities
- v) Pad Yatra / Pravat Pheri by the students and officials of beneficiaries under various schemes for minorities with Swachhta inspiring slogans;
- vi) Painting competition on cleanness among the children of minority communities by the organizations/ Institutions/ NGOs working under this Ministry;
- vii) Organizing programs on cleanness at minority dense localities by inviting prominent scholars from minority communities.
- viii) Publicity of the cleanness activities carried out by this Ministry and the organizations working under this Ministry in various print and Audio/ visual media etc.
- ix) Uploading various Swachhta activities during Swachhta Pakhwada on the website of M/o Minority Affairs.

28.4 As approved by Secretary, MA, all the subordinate/ attached organizations, Statutory Bodies, PSUs etc working under this Ministry have been requested to take initiative and all possible efforts to make the Swachhta Pakhwada successful and visible with direction that action plan of the programs to be under taken during Swachhta Pakhwada (date wise) may be drawn and intimate within 15 days along with budget provision, if any, required for the above purpose for taking further necessary action in the matter.

28.5 This Ministry is dedicated and committed to make the Swachh Bharat Mission of Ho'ble Prime Minister successful and visible on ground in letter and spirit within target date and to continue the same atmosphere in future.

CHAPTER-29**HAMARI DHAROHAR**

29.1 Ministry launched a new scheme “HamariDharohar” in 2014-15to preserve the rich heritage of minority communities of India.

29.2 The scheme aims at curating iconic exhibitions, supporting calligraphy, preservation of old documents, research and development, etc.

29.3 To begin with, the Government has decided to provide support to iconic exhibition of Parsis i.e. “The Everlasting Flame” to showcase the civilization and culture of the Parsis (Zoroastrians) during 2015-16. National Museum has been nominated the Nodal Agency for the purpose.

29.4 This will involve curating 3 travelling exhibitions on Parsi Culture namely, ‘The Everlasting Flame’, ‘Threads of Continuity’ and ‘Across Ocean and Flowing Silk’, during March-May, 2016 at the National Museum (NM), National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) and Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA). The articles for Exhibitions are to be brought from British Museum, London; Hermitage, Russia; Iran, Uzbekistan, Tazikistan, Japan etc.

29.5 An Agreement between National Museum and School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS, UK) for the organization of “The Everlasting Flame” Exhibition at National Museum in 2016 was signed on 14th July 2015 in London between Shri Sanjiv Mittal, DG, National Museum and Prof. Paul Webley, Deputy Vice Chancellor, University of London and Director SOAS.

29.6 Ministry has also sanctioned a project to DairatulMaarifil Osmania (an institution established in 1888 AD), Osmania University, Telangana for translation from Arabic language into English, digitization and re-printing of 240 invaluable documents belonging to Moghul period on the subjects of Medicines, Mathematics, Literature, etc.

CHAPTER-30

**CITIZEN's CLIENT's CHARTERS AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL
MECHANISM**

30.1. The Citizen's/Clients Charter of the Ministry for the year 2013-2014 which is Sevottam compliant and a mandatory requirement was prepared and uploaded on the Cabinet Secretariat's website on 29th May 2014.

30.2. A screen shot showing the CPGRAMS link for grievance redressal mechanism of the Performance Management Division of the Cabinet Secretariat has been uploaded on the Ministry's website.

ANNEXURE-I



ANNEXURE-II

Incumbency Statement of Ministry of Minority Affairs as on 03.03.2016

Sl No.	Post / Pay Band / Grade Pay / Group	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
1.	SECRETARY/ Rs.80,000/- Fixed/ Gr. 'A'	01	01	00
2.	JOINT SECRETARY/ G.P. 10000/- / Gr. 'A'	03	02	01
3.	DIRECTOR/ DEPUTY SECRETARY/ G.P. 8700/- / 7600/- Gr. 'A'	07	06	01
4.	JOINT DIRECTOR (OL) GP: 7600/-	01	00	01
5.	UNDER SECRETARY/ G.P. 6600/- / Gr. 'A'	10	10	00
6.	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR/ G.P. 5400/- / Gr. 'A'	03	01	02
7.	RESEARCH OFFICER/ 5400/- / Gr. 'A'	01	00	01
8.	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (OFFICIAL LANGUAGE)/ G.P. 5400/- / Gr. 'A'	01	01	00
9.	SECTION OFFICER/ G.P. 4800/- / Gr. 'B'	08	07	01
10.	Sr. PPS G.P. 7600/- / Gr. 'A'	01	01	00
11.	PPS GP Rs.6600/-	03	03	00
12.	ASSISTANT/ G.P. 4600/- / Gr. 'B' (NG)	10	08	02
13.	SR. RESEARCH INVESTIGATOR/ G.P. 4200/- / Gr. 'B' (NG)	04	02	02
14.	SENIOR INVESTIGATORS/ G.P. 4200/- / Gr. 'B' (NG)	04	00	04
15.	ACCOUNTANT/ G.P. 4200/- / Gr. 'B' (NG)	01	00	01
16.	PRIVATE SECRETARIES/ G.P. 4800/- / Gr. 'B'	04	04	00
17.	STENO GRADE 'C'/PA G.P. 4600/- / Gr. 'B' (NG)	07	06	01
18.	SENIOR HINDI TRANSLATOR/ G.P. 4600/- / Gr. 'B' (NG)	01	01	00
19.	JUNIOR HINDI TRANSLATOR Rs.4200/-	03	01	02
20.	STENO GRADE 'D'/ G.P. 2400/- Gr. 'C'	05	03	02
21.	UDC. /G.P. 2400/ Gr. 'C'	01	00	01
22.	STAFF CAR DRIVER G.P. 1900/- / Gr. 'C'	02	01	01
23.	MTS/ G.P. 1800/- / Gr. 'D'	14	08	06
24.	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (URDU) G.P. 5400/- / Gr. 'B'	01	00	01
25.	Sr. TRANSLATOR (URDU) G.P. 4600/- / Gr. 'B' (NG)	01	01	00
26.	TYPIST (URDU) G.P. 1900/- / Gr. 'C'	01	00	01
Total		98	67	31

ANNEXURE-III

**Statement showing Scheme/Programme-wise Twelfth Five Year Plan (2013-2018)
Allocation, Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure (Upto
31.12.2015) During 2015-16**

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Twelfth Plan Allocation	Budget Estimates 2015-16	Revised Estimates 2015-16	Expenditure Upto 31.12.2015
1.	Grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	500.00	113.00	113.00	113.00
2.	Free Coaching & Allied Scheme for Minorities	120.00	45.00	45.00	35.81
3.	Contribution of Equity of NMDFC	600.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
4.	Research /studies, monitoring & evaluation of development schemes for Minorities including publicity	220.00	45.25	45.25	33.91
5.	Gants-in-Aids to State Channelizing Agencies(SCA) engaged for implementation of NMDFC programmes	10.00	2.00	2.00	1.75
6.	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women	75.00	15.00	15.00	10.67
7.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students	430.00	49.83	55.58	49.75
8.	Computerization of records of Wakf Boards	17.00	3.00	-	-
9.	Interest subsidy on Educational loans for Overseas Studies	10.00	4.19	4.19	4.00
10.	Scheme for containing population decline of small Minorities	10.00	2.00	1.25	1.18
11.	Skill Deveopment Initiative	60.00	67.45	192.45	143.43
12.	Support for Students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission	18.00	4.00	4.00	3.56
13.	Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	35.00	6.70	4.70	4.66
14.	Merit-cum-Means based scholarship for professional and technical courses for undergraduate and post-graduates	1580.00	335.00	335.00	35.84
15.	Multi-sectoral Development Programme for Minorities	5788.00	1251.64	1126.64	838.84

16.	Pre-matric Scholarship for Minorities	5000.00	1040.10	1040.10	0.77
17.	Post-matric Scholarship for Minorities	2850.00	580.10	580.10	0.53
18.	Maulana Azad Medical Aid Scheme	-	0.01	-	-
19.	Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development(USTTAD)	-	17.01	17.01	14.36
20.	Hamari Dharohar	-	10.01	10.01	8.01
21.	Nai Manzil	-	-	0.01	-
22.	Secretariate (Information Technology)	-	1.49	1.49	0.38
	Grand Total (A+B)	17323.00	3712.78	3712.78	1420.45

Annexure-IV

**Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Concentration
Districts (MCDs)-Approval for 11th plan Financial Progress Report as per reports
received from States/UTs up to 31/12/2015**

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No	State	Allocation	Projects Approved	Fund released
1	Uttar Pradesh	101570	100300.85	79012.3
2	West Bengal	68610	68579.68	61139.52
3	Assam	70350	69275.35	46892.62
4	Bihar	52320	52280.58	40563.07
5	Manipur	13910	13912.58	12043.01
6	Haryana	4920	4919.9	4187.89
7	Jharkhand	18140	17997.54	13944.7
8	Uttarakhand	5950	5227.77	3235.84
9	Maharashtra	6000	5993.93	5671.69
10	Karnataka	3990	3914.4	3793.15
11	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1500	1242.85	68.25
12	Odisha	3130	3129.92	2562.21
13	Meghalaya	3050	3047.65	3047.65
14	Kerala	1500	1500	1462.92
15	Mizoram	4590	3895.33	2724.93
16	Jammu & Kashmir	1500	1506.21	1349.61
17	Delhi	2210	2191.15	1099.73
18	Madhya Pradesh	1500	1493.3	1398.3
19	Sikkim	1500	1268.59	1100.02
20	Arunachal Pradesh	11800	11711.7	8232.15
	Total	378040	373389.28	293529.56

Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs)-Approval for 11th Five Year Plan																
Physical Progress Report as per reports received from States/UTs upto 31/12/2015																
S.No	State	IAY	Total of Health	AWC	Hand pumps/DWS	Addition al class rooms	School building	Teaching aid	Lab equip.	ITI building	Plytechni c	Toilet & DW in HS	Solar Lantern/ Solar Light	Hostels	Misc.	
1	Uttar Pradesh	U.S.	84480	870	9336	12510	667	61	0	2	32	19	1578	0	12	0
		U.C	74377	651	7777	10070	512	25	0	0	11	1	826	0	7	0
		WIP	2785	41	850	119	102	35	0	0	0	21	18	0	0	5
2	West Bengal	U.S.	37532	743	7007	6529	6965	41	40	60	6	3	66	5000	39	0
		U.C	37526	739	6910	6529	6947	34	40	60	4	3	60	5000	38	0
		WIP	4	4	71	0	15	7	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	1
3	Assam	U.S.	89836	133	2077	11192	3557	0	16	50	15	1	294	9905	38	0
		U.C	45435	83	644	5394	816	0	8	8	0	0	159	0	3	0
		WIP	14923	2	834	3710	728	0	8	0	3	0	54	0	14	0
4	Bihar	U.S.	35657	249	4835	2533	2056	92	0	53	3	2	1360	14285	41	3
		U.C	14962	102	1374	1746	1082	56	0	37	0	0	404	7515	10	0
		WIP	16777	102	1030	787	473	32	0	4	2	2	75	3761	18	0
5	Manipur	U.S.	5940	152	75	679	0	375	0	0	1	0	0	0	35	1
		U.C	5940	70	60	422	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		WIP	0	82	15	224	0	176	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	1
6	Haryana	U.S.	2000	6	142	0	183	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		U.C	2000	0	90	0	123	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	6	0	19	32	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jharkhand	U.S.	9215	237	1335	0	28	0	1	0	8	2	0	1124	8	0
		U.C	8764	173	1008	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	973	0	0
		WIP	450	46	236	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	151	8	0
8	Uttarakhand	U.S.	0	24	455	914	69	2	0	0	1	2	17	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	412	597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	0	19	43	11	68	2	0	0	1	2	17	0	0	0
9	Maharashtra	U.S.	11670	0	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
		U.C	10471	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		WIP	1028	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
10	Karnataka	U.S.	4400	36	366	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
		U.C	3479	24	277	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0

Annexure-VI

**Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for 12th Five Year Plan
Financial Progress Report up to 31/12/2015**

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	During 12th Plan	
		Projects Approved	Fund Released
1	Uttar Pradesh	103021.8506	79672.3582
2	West Bengal	131678.5633	112309.2405
3	Assam	15101.141	20715.75
4	Bihar	48595.64	28019.416
5	Manipur	9489.6924	6802.8652
6	Haryana	2513.45	1905.17
7	Jharkhand	7611.26571	6099.9467
8	Uttarakhand	5386.02	5402.14
9	Maharashtra	9395.255	4379.725
10	Karnataka	12520.84	7071.201
11	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0	477.65026
12	Odisha	6711.19	3543.41
13	Meghalaya	2914.69	2267.0295
14	Kerala	4484.1396	3287.33
15	Mizoram	1396.21	2174.615
16	Jammu & Kashmir	646.724	646.726
17	Delhi	235.375	790.184
18	Madhya Pradesh	1396.78	793.375
19	Sikkim	2040.63	1282.92
20	Arunachal Pradesh	14533.541	12346.859
21	Andhra Pradesh	5304.3	2648.165
22	Telangana	4231.07	2107.715
23	Tripura	12889.317	7922.2865
24	Punjab	2143.17	1085.81
25	Rajasthan	9710.655	5723.08
26	Gujarat	0	0
27	Chattisgarh	2009.46	1004.74
	Total	415960.97	320479.71

Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) during 12th Five Year Plan																										
Physical Progress Report as per reports received from States/UTs upto 31.12.15																										
S.No	State			Education										Digital Literacy under Cyber Gram			Skill Development			Health	Aganwadi Centre	Drinking Water		Pucca Housing	Income Generation Infrastrucure	Misc.
				Degree College	School building	Additioanl class rooms	Hostels	Computers in School	Lab equip.	Toilet & DW in School	Teachin g aid	Free Bicycle for Girls		ITI Buildin g	Polytec hnic	Skill Trainin g	Total of AWC	Hand pumps	Drinkin g Water Facilitie s							
1	Uttar Pradesh	U.S.	9	183	492	18	112	40	365	572	0	173143	30	5	39255	192	1785	8613	110	574	0	2				
		U.C	0	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2139	8	399	4109	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	0	45	204	8	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	750	58	287	234	56	0	0	0	2				
2	West Bengal	U.S.	0	67	5195	204	389	0	696	10	0	170005	33	6	63720	346	5034	2933	8100	25280	60	2367				
		U.C	0	6	2367	68	381	0	382	0	0	7	2	0	82	2349	1565	2677	13785	16	0					
		WIP	0	52	960	42	8	0	314	0	0	11	4	0	105	1653	1368	3697	8227	34	235					
3	Assam	U.S.	0	217	1903	38	0	29	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	888	41	0	0	0				
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
4	Bihar	U.S.	0	163	1471	26	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	1	0	509	72	0	8	5630	0	1				
		U.C	0	0	168	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
5	Manipur	U.S.	0	144	173	23	0	0	20	0	1668	0	0	0	100	64	32	0	6	910	0	26				
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
6	Haryana	U.S.	0	1	60	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	20	142	0	178	0	0	1				
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
7	Jharkha nd	U.S.	0	1	229	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	19	229	0	6	1195	0	0				
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	0	0	32	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	16	0	0	200	0	0	0				
8	Uttarakh and	U.S.	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	576	0	0	0	0				
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	576	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
9	Mahara shtra	U.S.	0	6	306	15	0	0	141	0	0	0	2	1	0	9	82	0	0	0	0	0				
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
10	Karnata ka	U.S.	0	38	194	54	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	7810	9	0	0	50	1500	0	0				
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	0	8	40	5	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
11	Andam an & Nicobar	U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
12	Odisha	U.S.	0	0	183	5	10	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2850	18	145	1	34	4297	4	0				
		U.C	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1854	0	0				
		WIP	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

13	Meghalaya	U.S.	0	0	1	46	7	0	0	0	404	0	2154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	21	563	706	1204	0	5
		U.C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	563	426	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	1	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	
14	Kerala	U.S.	0	28	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1807	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	4	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Mizoram	U.S.	0	15	43	0	60	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	17	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Jammu &	U.S.	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Delhi	U.S.	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
		U.C	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Madhya Pradesh	U.S.	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Sikkim	U.S.	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	252	0	2	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Arunachal Pradesh	U.S.	0	34	290	94	0	0	5	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	69	0	0	261	1441	0	0	
		U.C	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	
		WIP	0	4	140	18	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	258	430	0	0	0	
21	Andhra Pradesh	U.S.	0	10	126	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2700	0	3	0	7125	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Telangana	U.S.	0	4	133	46	0	0	0	5	27	2896	0	2	0	4225	9	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Tripura	U.S.	1	29	332	8	90	0	0	0	0	2735	18109	0	0	2520	25	0	0	223	1748	0	1	0	0	0	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	1	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	44	165	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Punjab	U.S.	0	0	73	0	19	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	198	0	0	23	1	0	0	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Rajasthan	U.S.	2	6	274	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	10400	6	0	0	58	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Gujarat	U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Chattisgarh	U.S.	0	0	257	3	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		U.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	U.S.	15	958	11971	592	893	87	1880	613	13960	371657	91	16	127605	1691	8042	13624	9805	44054	66	2412	0	0	0	0	
		U.C	0	10	2664	77	381	0	384	0	0	0	0	7	2	2139	117	2767	6825	3103	15725	16	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	3	117	2024	98	8	0	373	0	764	0	38	8	750	208	2020	1630	4209	9022	34	237	0	0	0	0	
Abbreviation :- U.S.: Unit Sanctioned, U.C.: Unit Completed, WIP: Work in Progress																											
IAAY=Indira Awas Yojana, AWC= Anganwadi Centres, ITI= Industrial Training Institute, ■WS= Drinking Water Supply, ACRs= Additional Classrooms, PHC= Primary Health Centre, CHC= Community																											

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