

**STATUS OF FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON THE DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT ON SACHAR
COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS(As on 31.03.2019)**

1. Education:p

| <u>S. N.</u> | <u>Decisions taken by the Cabinet</u> | <u>Action Taken</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. | <p>The Educational Backwardness of the Muslim Community as brought out by the Sachar Committee will be addressed through a multi-pronged strategy. The strategy will focus specifically on improving the access to education of Muslim girls.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p> | <p>(i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA) is the main programme of Deptt. of School Education (MHRD) for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children.</p> <p>(ii) SSA targeted interventions for girls include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provisions of free text-books to children. b) Uniforms to all girls, SC, ST and BPL children. c) Provision of girls toilets in schools. d) Teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation. The revision of in service teacher training design to incorporate gender sensitization for all elementary school teachers, to create a supportive and enabling environment for girls participation in schools is a continuous exercise. The opening of schools in the neighborhood as defined by respective States. e) Residential hostel buildings/ KGBVs for children in habitations un-served by regular schools and also for children without adult protection. f) Recruitment of additional teachers, with emphasis on recruitment of female teachers. <p>SSA provides for innovation funds for equity of Rs. 50 Lakh per district per year for innovative projects for girls education, intervention for children belonging SC, ST, Minority community, deprived children in urban areas.</p> <p>(iii) Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalayas (KGBV) havebeenopenedin Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. The KGBV reaches out to (a) girls who are unable to go to regular schools, (b) out of school girls in the 10+ age group who are unable to complete primary school, (c) younger</p> | <p>Implemented.</p> <p>However, action taken is a continuous process.</p> |

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

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

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

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

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

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

• **No. of KGBVs sanctioned:- 555 (sanctioned and operationalised).**

Under SSA total allocation for the 121 MCDs identified by M/o Minority Affairs (MoMA) to achieve the goal of Universalizing of Elementary Education (UEE) to meet the infrastructural gaps for schools, classrooms, teachers and providing access by opening new schools are given below:

(₹ in lakhs)

| | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| National Target | 47,95,960.0 9 | 56,74,586.4 2 | 64,09,923.62 |
| 121 Minority Dists. Target | 8,95,825.48 | 10,35,332.9 1 | 12,13,423.87 |
| % w.r.t. National Target | 19 | 18 | 19 |

The Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing three Scholarship schemes namely Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes for the students of minority communities. The number of scholarships given since inception till 2018-19 are as under:

- **Pre-matric Scholarship: 5.10 crore**
- **Post-matric Scholarship: 64.64 lakh**
- **Merit-cum-means Scholarship: 7.48 lakh**

(30% of scholarships are earmarked for girls).

2. The outreach of upper primary schools, particularly for Muslim girls, will be expanded with “girls only” schools, wherever required, and by opening residential Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) schools, on priority, in areas with substantial Muslim population.

-Ministry of Human Resource Development

SSA is committed to ensuring universal access to primary and upper primary education within one km and three kms respectively. In order to increase enrolment of girls belonging to minority communities, States were requested in July 2013 to take immediate steps to enroll the most vulnerable/ drop-out girls from the minority communities in the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) so as to enhance their opportunities. Under SSA, up to 2014-15, 10,51,970 Muslim girls are enrolled at Upper Primary level in 121 minority concentration districts (MCDs). In KGBVs, 9610 Muslim girls are enrolled in 121 Minority Concentration Districts up to 31.03.2016.

A range of strategies and interventions have also been evolved that were designed to improve

Implemented.
However, action taken is a continuous process.

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| | | <p>Muslim girls' participation in education, at building systemic responsiveness, motivating girls and their parents and forging partnership with community-based groups for girls' education. Efforts have also been made to address issues within the classroom to enable a conducive learning environment and monitor progress along key indicators in girls' education to ascertain the impact and in-depth understanding of various dimensions of interventions including classroom processes, equity issues in KGBVs.</p> <p>Department of School Education and Literacy has also issued instructions that as KGBV schools are part of the regular upper primary school system of the State, the State Government / Union Territory's particular policy for instruction in Urdu medium should be adopted for the KGBV schools. The Urdu teachers available in the system should be deployed for the purpose.</p> <p>Since 2006-07 up to 2015-16, out of the 3,609 KGBVs sanctioned in the country, 555 (15.4%) have been sanctioned and operationalised in 121 minority concentration districts (MCDs). The percentage of Muslim girls enrolled therein is 18.26%. Continued efforts have been made by MHRD to increase enrolment of Muslim girls in these KGBVs.</p> | |
| 3. | <p>In pursuance of the goal of universalizing secondary education, priority will be given to opening of secondary/senior secondary schools in areas of Muslim concentration, wherever there is need for such schools.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p> | <p>For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage, a scheme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.</p> <p>Since the inception of RMSA in 2009-10 till 2016-17 (as on 30.9.2016), a total of 1,370 new Secondary Schools have been approved in MCDs, which is 11.05% of total approved 12,394 schools.</p> | <p>Implemented.</p> <p>However, action taken is a continuous process.</p> |
| 4. | <p>A mass mobilization campaign will be carried out in all districts, having a substantial population of Muslims, to</p> | <p>The Department of School Education & Literacy has launched 'Saakshar Bharat' the new variant of the National Literacy Mission on 08.09.2009 for implementation during the 11th Plan with an objective to make 70 million non-literate adults literate (functional literacy) by the end of the Plan.</p> | <p>Implemented.</p> <p>However, action taken is a continuous process.</p> |

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

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| 7. | <p>The allocation for setting up women's hostels in colleges and Universities would be stepped up further during the 11th Plan. The University Grants Commission (UGC) would pay special attention to setting up women's hostels in higher education institutions in Muslim concentration areas.</p> <p>Mo Human Resource Development</p> | <p>UGC had sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentration Districts.</p> <p>Since inception of the programme up to 2014-15, out of 815 women's hostels sanctioned with an amount of ₹ 213.59 crore at national level, 165 (20.25%) have been approved/ sanctioned in MCDs with an amount of ₹20.41 crore (9.56%). During 2015-16, out of 35 hostels sanctioned with an amount of Rs. 52.21 crore at national level, 12 (34.28%) have been approved/sanctioned in MCDs with an amount of ₹ 15.78 crore (30.22%).</p> | <p>Implemented. However, action taken is a continuous process.</p> |
| 8. | <p>The Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme will be augmented and the scheme revised to enhance the components eligible for assistance under this programme.</p> <p>M/o Human Resource Development</p> | <p>The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been recast as two schemes, namely, the Scheme of Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and the scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI). The scheme is demand driven. Since inception of SPQEM in 2006-07, ₹ 1,200.05 crore have been sanctioned for 85,822 Madarsas for assisting 1,76,654 teachers up to 2015-16. Besides, under IDMI an amount of ₹ 142.01 crore has been released for 957 institutions during the same period. During 2018-19, funds of Rs.18.25 crore were released for assisting 8562 Madrasa and 24507 teachers. Total 38 institutions were covered</p> | <p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p> |
| 9. | <p>The mid-day meal (MDM) scheme is being extended to cover children in upper primary classes. Special attention would be given to all Muslim concentration blocks, which are educationally backward.</p> <p>M/o Human Resource Development</p> | <p>The mandate of MDM scheme is to provide mid-day meal on each school day at the prescribed norm to children studying in the Classes I to VIII in all Govt. aided schools and special training Centres including Madarsas and Maqtabas recognized under SSA irrespective of class, caste or gender.</p> <p>Since 2007-08 onwards, the MDM scheme has been extended to all areas in the country and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with concentration of Muslim population are also covered under the scheme.</p> | <p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p> |
| 10. | <p>Existing school and community buildings could be used in the</p> | <p>All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised by MHRD for using existing school buildings and community</p> | <p>Implemented.</p> |

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| | <p>evenings as 'study centres' and existing teachers could be engaged on honoraria to tutor willing students including girls, who could be accompanied by guardians.</p> <p>M/o Human Resource Development</p> | <p>buildings as the study centres for school children. Reminders have been periodically issued to the Chief Secretaries of all states/ UTs in this regard.</p> | |
| 11. | <p>The National Curriculum Framework-2005 envisages strengthening of a national system of education in a pluralistic society, based on the values enshrined in the Constitution of India, such as social justice, equality and secularism. Text books are being revised in accordance with the National Curriculum Framework-2005.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p> | <p>MHRD has informed that based on the recommendations of National Curriculum 2005, NCERT revised the syllabi and prepared new textbooks of all the subjects for all stages of school education. The whole exercise of revision of syllabi and textbooks was supervised by the National Monitoring Committee appointed by the Department of Secondary and Higher Education. The textbook of secondary and higher secondary stages for Geography, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Commerce, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics have been reviewed and updated. The syllabus has been revised by almost all the State Govt. either by revision, or by adopting the syllabus of neighboring States.</p> <p>23 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have completed revising their curriculum in the light of National Curriculum Framework, 2005. Besides, 10 States/UTs (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Manipur and Sikkim) follow curriculum of NCERT. 3 UTs (Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry) have followed the curriculum of neighboring States.</p> | Implemented. |
| 12. | <p>The trend of the pool of eligible population for higher education increasing faster for SCs/ STs than for Muslims will be</p> | <p>A study was undertaken by the National University for Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA) to address this issue. The study report has been submitted and the same has been examined in the Ministry of HRD. As recommended in the NUEPA Report, a Standing Committee has been</p> | Implemented. |

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| | <p>examined further.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p> | <p>constituted by the Ministry of HRD with the mandate to monitor the minority related schemes and programmes and to suggest modifications with a view to cater to the needs of the minorities. MHRD has informed that action has been initiated to develop data in respect of enrolment of the minorities in higher educational institutions.</p> | |
| 13. | <p>A mechanism has already been put in place to make granting of minority educational institution status more responsive. The question of equivalence of qualifications from Madarsas for subsequent access to higher education has been engaging the attention of Government. Institutions like Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Islamia University and JamiaHamdard University already recognize qualifications from Madarsas.</p> <p>M/o Human Resource Development</p> | <p>With respect to mechanism for granting of minority educational institution status more responsive, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has been established by an Act of Parliament with the key objective of ensuring that the true amplitude of the educational rights enshrined in Article 30 (1) of the Constitution is made available to the members of the notified religious minority communities, including the Muslims.</p> <p>The certificates / qualifications of the Madarsa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the State Education Board to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification have been equated with corresponding certificates of the Central Board of Secondary Education, Council of Board of School Education in India and other school examination boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels education. DoPT has issued notification in this regard. MHRD has mentioned that from 2005 to 01.03.2015, a total of 10,687 certificates have been issued for granting minority educational institute status.</p> | Implemented. |
| 14. | <p>The Ministry of Minority Affairs will implement three scholarship schemes, a coaching & allied scheme specifically for students from the minority communities and other schemes for development of education.</p> <p>-M/o Minority Affairs</p> | <p>The Ministry is implementing the following schemes:-</p> <p>(a) Pre-matric scholarship scheme; (b) Post-matric scholarship scheme; and (c) Merit-cum-means scholarship scheme.</p> <p>The aforesaid three Scholarship schemes are being implemented for minority communities, for Class I to X, Class XI to Ph.D. and for technical and professional courses respectively at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. 5.82 crore scholarships since their inception till the year 2018-19 have been awarded..</p> | Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process. |

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

2. Skill Development:

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

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| | <p>implementation of a comprehensive programme for skill development amongst Muslims so that the benefits from complementarities and synergy from a host of schemes could accrue to the intended beneficiaries quickly and in a palpable fashion. A cluster approach' will be adopted to address the need for skill and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>- NITI Aayog(erstwhile Planning Commission)</p> | <p>National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) will be strengthened and reengineered with a broader mandate and representation. Its main functions include design, development and maintenance of National Vocational Qualifications Framework (NVQF).</p> <p>The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (erstwhile Ministry of Labour & Employment) has also informed that 1,493 out of 10,750 ITIs/ITCs (13.89%) affiliated to NCVT are in Minority Concentration Areas with a capacity of 2,34,010 seats as on 31.03.2014.</p> <p>Besides, under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs, 10% of the total allocation is earmarked for the skill training. Also 118 ITIs and 45 Polytechnics have been sanctioned for minority concentration areas under MsDP to fill the development deficit gap.</p> <p>Ministry of Minority Affairs has also launched a new scheme in September, 2013 "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)" a 100% Central sector scheme, for skill development of minorities. During 2013-14 to 2018-19, 3.67 lakh trainees have been sanctioned/trained and an amount of Rs. 835.62 crore released.</p> | |
| 2. | <p>NABARD and SIDBI will be advised to set aside funds for training minorities under their EDP programmes with focus on skill development of artisans in traditional occupations and also for re-equipping them with modern skills, especially in minority dominated clusters. An inter-ministerial Group,</p> | <p>RBI has instructed the lead banks to organize entrepreneur development programmes so that members of the minority communities in these areas could derive the benefits of various programmes being financed by the banks. 4,353 entrepreneur development programmes (EDPs) were organized during 2014-15 and the number of beneficiaries was 78,063 while ₹ 207.91 crore were provided as financial assistance to 24,629 beneficiaries. During 2015-16, 6,140 EDPs were organized and the number of beneficiaries was 1,23,781 while ₹ 255.34 crore were provided as financial assistance to 22,657 beneficiaries.</p> | <p>Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process.</p> |

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

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

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

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

4. Special Development Initiatives:

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

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

5. Measures for affirmative action:

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

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

6. Waqfs:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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| <p>for posting of Muslim police personnel in thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas.</p> <p>The Ministries of Home Affairs, Health & Family Welfare, Human Resource Development and Department of Personnel & Training will issue appropriate guidelines. Department of Personnel & Training will be the nodal department for monitoring this.</p> <p>-Department of Personnel & Training</p> | <p>personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas. The States/ UTs have been advised by DoPT to implement the guidelines issued by the aforesaid Ministries. DoPT has issued annual advisory in this regard. While these Ministries have issued circulars, DoPT has issued annual advisory in this regard.</p> <p>Information regarding posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas is collected by the M/o Home Affairs on half-yearly basis. For the half year ending June 2014, 24 States have furnished information. Out of 284,350 police personnel posted in Thanas, 12,348 are Muslims, which is 4.34%. For the half year ending December 2014, 14 States have furnished information. Out of 170,448 police personnel posted in Thanas, 5917 are Muslims, which is 3.47%.</p> <p>For the half year ending June, 2015, information has been received from 17 States only. Out of 2,54,893 police personnel posted in Thanas, 7182 are Muslims which comes to 2.81%.</p> <p>For the half year ending December, 2015, information has been received from 16 States only. Out of 2,51,708 police personnel posted in Thanas, 6601 are Muslims which comes to 2.62%.</p> <p>MHFW has informed that advisories have been issued to all the States/ UTs to furnish the details of Muslim personnel in PHCs/ CHS, etc 27 States/UTs viz. Manipur, Lakshadweep, Haryana, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Jharkhand, Kerala, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Nagaland, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Punjab, NCT of Delhi, Goa, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Bihar have reported that so far 3,113 Muslim personnel have been posted in PHCs/CHCs. The remaining States have not furnished the requisite information and reminder was issued to them on 02.01.2015 by M/o Health & Family Welfare to expedite the information.</p> | |
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| 7. | <p>Civil rights centres, initially in Central Universities, will be set up to promote the importance of social inclusion.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p> | <p>The UGC during the last financial year of the Xth Plan period i.e. 2006-07, introduced a new scheme namely- Establishment of Centres in Universities for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy. Those Universities and Deemed Universities which are covered under Section 2(1) & 3 and fit to receive Central assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 are eligible under the scheme. The scheme has also been extended for the 12th Plan Period.</p> <p>35 Universities have started Centres for Studying Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy for Minorities and SCs/STs. Grants to the tune of Rs. 12.73 crore have been released since 2012-13 up to 2014-15 (24.03.2015) Besides, 2,328 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 23 Central Universities, 114 State Universities, 12 Deemed Universities and 2,179 Colleges. UGC has released ₹ 46.07 crore during the 11th Plan.</p> | Implemented. | | | | | | |
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| 8. | <p>For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps will be taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities, as envisaged in the new 15 Point Programme.</p> | <p>M/o Urban Development (MoUD) has issued advisory to ensure that under the JNNURM / UIDSSMT Schemes, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) should have adequate provision for minorities.</p> <p>MoUD has informed that detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by State Governments do not specifically target the minority concentrated areas. Projects are prepared for a Mission City and its population as a whole. The benefits automatically accrue to minority concentrated (MC) areas falling within such cities. Cumulative achievements under JnNURM are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="496 1480 1166 2022"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="496 1480 735 1715">Name of component / sub-scheme</th> <th data-bbox="735 1480 963 1715">Project cost for minority dominated cities/ towns (₹ in crore) and % of total</th> <th data-bbox="963 1480 1166 1715">Number of cities/ towns (% of total)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="496 1715 735 2022">Urban Development projects sanctioned in MC Cities under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (up to</td> <td data-bbox="735 1715 963 2022">5,894.89 (25.54%)</td> <td data-bbox="963 1715 1166 2022">24 (38.71%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Name of component / sub-scheme | Project cost for minority dominated cities/ towns (₹ in crore) and % of total | Number of cities/ towns (% of total) | Urban Development projects sanctioned in MC Cities under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (up to | 5,894.89 (25.54%) | 24 (38.71%) | Implemented. However action taken is a continuous process. |
| Name of component / sub-scheme | Project cost for minority dominated cities/ towns (₹ in crore) and % of total | Number of cities/ towns (% of total) | | | | | | | |
| Urban Development projects sanctioned in MC Cities under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (up to | 5,894.89 (25.54%) | 24 (38.71%) | | | | | | | |

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

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

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| <p>population. A basket of choice in contraception will also be made available, along with ensuring easy access to such services.</p> <p>-M/o Health & Family Welfare</p> | <p>30.06.2015). The Department under M/o Health & Family Welfare focuses on addressing the unmet needs for contraception through basket of choices, which are made available to all the citizens in the country. Responsibilities have also been given to ASHAS to deliver contraceptives at door step of the clients. This scheme was launched in 233 high focused Districts of 17 States on 17.07.2011 and has now been expanded to the entire country.</p> | |
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