

Recommendation-wise follow up action on Sachar Committee Report

S. N.	Gist of Recommendation	Status of implementation in brief
I. Educational Empowerment		
1	There is a need for sharper focus on school education. Free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 is the responsibility of the State and the fulfilment of this obligation is critical for the improvements in the educational conditions of Muslims, in fact, of all socio-economically deprived children.	Government is giving special emphasis on free and compulsory school education to the age of 14. The emphasis is on to (i) create educational infrastructure for easy accessibility to the children in the areas with substantial minority population minority concentration and (ii) to promote education through various other means such as scholarships to needy children, promotion of education among minority girl children, quality education through Madarsas and Maqtabas, etc. A coordinated effort in this direction is being made through Ministry of Human Resource Development.
2.	There is a need to ensure that all children in the age group 0-14 have access to free and high quality education	The Department of School Education & Literacy has launched Sakshar Bharat the new variant of the National Literacy Mission on 08.09.2009 for implementation in the 11 th Plan with an objective to make 70 million non-literate adults literates by the end of the Plan. The Scheme has special focus on women belonging to minorities.
3.	It is absolutely necessary to create local community study centres for students so that they can spend a few hours to concentrate on their studies. High quality government schools be set up in areas of Muslim concentration. Exclusive schools for girls be set up. Primary education in Urdu/mother tongue be provided.	<p>The Mid-day meal 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. Planning Commission has approved the extension of the scheme to students studying in privately managed unaided schools located in SC, ST and Minority Concentrated Districts. Benefitting approximately 60.37 lakh children in 29116 schools in MCDs and special focused districts.</p> <p>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented and a considerable educational infrastructure such as primary schools, upper primary schools have been opened/ constructed. SSA is committed to ensuring universal access to primary and upper primary education within one km and three kms respectively. States have been advised to give primacy to opening of 'Girls only' upper Primary Schools.</p> <p>Under SSA the following works have been taken up since 2006-07 in the minority concentration districts:</p> <p>Primary schools constructed: 15765 Upper primary school constructed: 8131 Additional classrooms constructed: 230581</p>

		<p>New primary schools opened: 17870</p> <p>Upper primary schools opened: 11857</p> <p>No of teachers sanctioned: 125375</p> <p>555 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas have been sanctioned since 2006-07.</p> <p>The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing three Scholarship schemes namely Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes for the students of minority communities. The details of scholarships given till 31.01.2014 are as under:</p> <p>Pre-matric Scholarship: 260 lakh</p> <p>Post-matric Scholarship: 32.26 lakh</p> <p>Merit-cum-means Scholarship: 3.14 lakh</p> <p>Total scholarships given: 295.40 lakh -.</p> <p>30% of scholarships are earmarked for girls.</p> <p>All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised by the Ministry of HRD for using existing school buildings and community buildings as the study centres for school children. Reminders have been periodically issued to the Chief Secretaries of all states/ UTs in this regard.</p> <p>M/o HRD (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. Continued efforts have been made by M/o HRD to increase enrolment of Muslim girls in these KGBVs.</p> <p>In order to increase enrolment of girls belonging to minority communities, States have been requested in July 2013 to take immediate steps to enroll the most vulnerable/drop-out girls from the minority communities in the KGBVs so as to enhance their opportunities.</p>
4	Provision of hostel facilities, boarding houses for backward SRCs, girls hostel etc to be made by the Central Government	<p>UGC has sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentration Districts. During 2012-13, out of 148 women's hostels, 25 have been sanctioned in minority concentration districts.</p> <p>During 2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013), 68 Women's Hostels have been approved/sanctioned in MCDs.</p>
5	Teachers' training to include sensitization towards the needs and aspirations of Muslims and other marginalized communities.	<p><u>The position indicated below presents holistic follow up action on the several points</u></p> <p>The Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the XII Plan inter-alia envisages establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education in 196 SC/ST/Minority Concentration Districts</p>
6	Efforts to be made to enhance	

<p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p>	<p>participation of Muslims in B.ED courses to meet the demand of Muslim Teachers.</p> <p>Urdu medium schools to be opened in States where Urdu speaking population is substantial.</p> <p>Availability of good quality text books in Urdu to be ensured, Urdu language to be introduced an optional subject in all Govt. and govt. aided schools in States with substantial Urdu speaking population.</p> <p>The Muslims are at a double disadvantage with low levels of education combined with low quality education; their deprivation increases manifold as the level of education rises. There is a need for significant policy shift and for devising corrective measures.</p> <p>Relative deprivation in education of Muslims vis-à-vis other SRCs calls for a significant shift in the policy of the State, along with the creation of effective partnership with private and voluntary sectors.</p>	<p>(MCDs). This has covered 15 States/ UTs. Upto August 2013, 96 BITEs have been sanctioned.</p> <p>The Department of School Education & Literacy has launched Sakshar Bharat the new variant of the National Literacy Mission on 08.09.2009 for implementation in the 11th Plan with an objective to make 70 million non-literate adults literates by the end of the Plan. The Scheme has special focus on women belonging to minorities. Sakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of the 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy rate is 50% or below as per 2001 census. 66 MCDs have been covered under this programme.</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. A proposal for opening 55 JSSs in MCDs is under consideration. The coverage under this programme during 2012-13 was 12.2%. In the year 2013-14 (upto October, 2013) out of 248757 beneficiaries, 30,629 (12.31%) belong to minorities. The coverage is commensurate with the percentage of minority population in the districts where these JSSs are functioning.</p> <p>All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised by the Ministry of HRD for using existing school buildings and community buildings as the study centres for school children. Reminders have been periodically issued to the Chief Secretaries of all states/ UTs in this regard.</p> <p>Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa (SPQEM), the objective is to encourage traditional institutions like Madarasas and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce science, mathematics, social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for classes 1-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions.</p> <p>Similarly, the scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) would facilitate education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in Minority Institutions (elementary/secondary/senior secondary schools) in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities. The scheme will inter <i>alia</i> encourage educational facilities for girls, children with special needs and those who are most deprived educationally amongst minorities</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Recognition of the degree from Madarasas for eligibility in competitive examination e.g. Civil Services, Banks, Defence services etc. Equivalence to Madarasas certification/degrees for admission to higher education institutions be given.</p>	<p>The certificates / qualifications of the Madrasa 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 (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) and other school examination boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels education. DOPT has issued notification in this</p>

12	Recognition of minority educational institutions to be made simpler.	<p>regard.</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>M/o HRD has informed that from 2005 to June, 2013, 8261 certificates have been issued for granting minority educational institute.</p>
13	The pool of eligible population for higher education seems to be increasing faster for SCs/STs than for Muslims. There is an urgent need for analyzing the trend.	<p>A study was undertaken by the National University for Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA) to address this issue. The study report has been submitted and the same has been examined in the Ministry of HRD. As recommended in the NUEPA Report, a Standing Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of HRD with the mandate to monitor the minority related schemes and programmes and suggest modifications with a view to catering to the needs of the minorities.</p> <p>M/o HRD has informed that action has been initiated to develop data in respect of enrolment of the minorities in higher educational institutions.</p>
14 15	<p>The scheme for modernization of Madarasas to be evaluated.</p> <p>Allocation for Modernization of Madarasas to be enhanced.</p>	<p>The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been recast as two schemes, namely, the 'Scheme of Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM)' and 'Scheme for Infrastructure Development Private Aided / Unaided Minority Institutes (Elementary / Secondary / Senior Secondary Schools)'. The scheme is demand driven.</p> <p>12,739 Madarasas and 30,507 teachers assisted under SPQEM with an amount of Rs.283.53 crores during 11th Five Year Plan (FYP). In the 12th Plan, during 2012-13, 9,905 Madarasas and 23,146 teachers assisted under SPQEM with total sanctioned amount of Rs.182.49 crores. During 2013-14 (upto September, 2013), 4,553 Madarasas and 12,229 teachers assisted with total sanctioned amount of Rs. 58.01 crores</p> <p>Under IDMI, total 405 minority institutions assisted and Rs. 75.89 crores released during 11th Five Year Plan (FYP). In the 12th Plan, during 2012-13, 184 minority institutions assisted and Rs. 128.38 crores released. During 2013-14 (upto Sept., 2013), 81 minority institutions assisted and Rs. 11.26 crores released.</p>
16	The Corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation to be increased to Rs.1000 crore for its effective functioning.	The corpus of MAEF was increased from Rs. 200 crore to Rs. 750 crore during the 11 th Plan. The present corpus is of the order of Rs. 910 crore and the same has been approved to be raised to Rs. 1250 crore by the end of 12 th Plan.
17	The content of the school text books to be evaluated so as to	16 States {Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana (Pr), Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland,

enable it to impart social values.		<p>Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu} have completed revising their curriculum in the light of NCF 2005, while 5 States {Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Tripura} are currently in the process of doing so, and 11 States/UTs {Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands} follow the NCERT syllabus. 3 UTs {Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry} have followed the Curriculum of neighboring States.</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 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>
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II. Access to Credit

18	Public Sector Banks to share information to the clients about the procedure for making loan applications and other relevant details.	Proforma for reporting and monitoring of loans to minorities has been devised. As per the information provided by the Dept. the details regarding number of applications received, accepted etc. during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013), are as under:																									
19	There should be transparency in information about minorities in all activities. There should be provision for default and delays in processing/rejection of application at the state/block/district levels. Banks should provide status of the loan applications.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010-11</th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012-13</th> <th>2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Applications Received</td> <td>854339</td> <td>1319375</td> <td>1446507</td> <td>469,403</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applications accepted</td> <td>845102</td> <td>1298731</td> <td>1428660</td> <td>464,213</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applications rejected</td> <td>5817</td> <td>13784</td> <td>5083</td> <td>2,597</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applications pending</td> <td>3420</td> <td>6527</td> <td>2694</td> <td>2,593</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013)	Applications Received	854339	1319375	1446507	469,403	Applications accepted	845102	1298731	1428660	464,213	Applications rejected	5817	13784	5083	2,597	Applications pending	3420	6527	2694	2,593
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20	Access of credit to Muslims to be enhanced by Public Sector Banks	<p>Under the Scheme ‘Priority Sector Lending’ being implemented by Department of Financial Services, lending to minority communities is covered under weaker sections category of Priority Sector Lending. RBI has issued its Master circular on 1st July, 2013 on priority sector lending for improving credit facilities to minority communities.</p> <p>The percentage of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) going to minorities has shown steady increase from 10.6% in 2007-08, 12.24% in 2008-09, 13.01% in 2009-10, 14.16% in 2010-11, 14.55% in 2011-12, 14.59% in 2012-13 and 14.93% in September 2013. The segregated community-wise details of</p>																									

		<p>PSL for the year 2013-14 up to September, 2013 are given below :</p> <p>Muslims : 47.01% Christians : 21.58% Sikhs : 27.49% Buddhists : 2.15% Parsis : 1.77%</p>
21	More bank branches to be opened in areas with substantial minority population	A total of 18,043 branches have been opened in areas with substantial minority population upto September, 2013.
22	Coverage under public programmes be extended to include more schemes and lending by NABARD and SIDBI, who should set aside fund for training of minorities under its Entrepreneurial Development Programme.	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.
23	Steps to be introduced to direct credit to Muslims, create awareness of various credit schemes through publicity, Entrepreneurial development programmes.	Department of Financial Services has informed that 2189 entrepreneur development programmes (EDPs) have been organized during 2013-14 (up to September 2013) and the number of beneficiaries is 27,543 while the amount of financial assistance provided was Rs. 64.40 crore to 17365 beneficiaries.
24	Micro-credit schemes to be introduced to enhance the participation of Muslims in micro-credit.	As per the information provided by the Department of Financial Services, 3,848,478 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 23,402.83 crore as Micro-credit to them upto September, 2013.
25	Participation of Muslim women to be encouraged by way of micro-finance programmes such as Self Help Groups, Watershed programme etc.	<p>One of the components under the Revamped Scheme of Swarna Jayanati Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP). This programme focuses on assisting groups of urban poor women in setting up of group enterprises with bank loan and subsidy under the scheme. UWSP also assists women groups with revolving funds for thrift and credit activities. Advisory has been issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to State Governments to take action for promotion of micro-finance among minority women under UWSP component of SJSRY in minority concentration clusters/ towns/ cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 603 no. of minority beneficiaries covered through group micro enterprises under UWSP. Community-wise segregated data for minority communities (achievement % of the respective minority community w.r.t. total achievement for minorities) s as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Muslims: 93.04 (b) Sikhs: 0.17 (c) Christians: 4.63 (d) Buddhists: 2.16 (e) Parsis: 0 • 22,715 no. of minority beneficiaries covered under revolving

		<p>fund for T & CS under UWSP. Community-wise segregated data for minority communities (achievement % of the respective minority community w.r.t. total achievement for minorities) is as under:</p> <p>(a) Muslims: 85.81 (b) Sikhs: 0.02 (c) Christians: 14.10 (d) Buddhists: 0.07</p>
26	The availability of funds for NMDFC needs to be increased so that targeted needs are met.	A proposal for restructuring of NMDFC is underway in consultation with merchant banker, namely, SBI-CAPS, and various Ministries departments concerned.
III. Skill Development and Economics Empowerment		
27	The State should encourage initiatives in mixed localities and across neighbourhoods so that children belonging to different SRCs can interact and at the same time pursue studies. Part of the funds earmarked for the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) can be used for this purpose.	<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. The following were the 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, 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) and Min. of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (BSUP) and (IHSDP).</p> <p>(3) Percentage of priority sector lending to minorities to be stepped up to 15% by 2010 by the Deptt. of Financial Services.</p> <p>Ministries/Departments concerned have been suitably advised.</p>
28	Financial and other support such as skill development combined with modern management practices, new technology to be provided for enhancing growth potential for Muslims.	<p>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 Finance and has been set up <i>inter alia</i>, 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.</p>
29	Location of ITIs, Polytechnics and other institutions to be ensured in areas/clusters of substantial Muslim population for their skill upgradation so as to enhance their capabilities to secure employment.	
30	At the macro-level, manufacturing sectors such as wearing apparels, auto-repairs, electric machinery, etc. could be focused for employment generation for Muslims.	
		<p>Pursuant to a Cabinet decision, Cabinet Committee on Skill Development (CCSD) has also been set up <i>inter alia</i>, to provide directions and consider all Policies, Programmes, Schemes and initiatives for Skill Development aimed at increasing the employability of the workforce for effectively meeting the emerging requirements of the rapidly growing economy and</p>

31	While policy focus on high growth sectors where Muslim workers are located is desirable, strategies through which Muslim workers can move from low to high growth sectors will also have to be thought of.	<p>mapping the benefits of Demographic Dividend. The NSDC will continue to function as a not for profit company under the M/o Finance for fostering private sector initiatives on Skill Development in the country as well as other functions including setting up of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and undertaking skill gap studies.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour & Employment has informed that 1453 out of 9404 ITIs/ITCs (15.45%) affiliated to NCVT are in Minority Concentration Areas with a capacity of 2,28,840 seats.</p> <p>Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched a specific scheme “Seekho Aur Kamao” for the skill training of the minority youth. Also, for the creation of infrastructure for skill training in minority concentration areas, 116 ITIs and 44 polytechniques have been approved under Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP). Further, MsDP has earmarked 10% of the total allocation for the skill training of mining youth.</p>
32	The entry qualification for admission to ITIs should be reduced to Class VIII.	The entry qualifications for various trades under Craftsmen Scheme (CTS) implemented through ITIs / ITCs are prescribed as per knowledge and skill requirement to understand course content of the trade. These are decided as per recommendations of trade and committees constituted for each trade, comprising of experts in the field, both from industry and academics. At Present, 19 trades are for students having VIIIth class pass qualification.
IV. Special Development Initiatives		
33	A special assistance package for the development of the 58 districts with more than 25% Muslim population to be launched.	<p>Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts (MCD) in 2008-09.</p> <p>The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the restructuring of Multi-sectoral Development Programme on 04.06.2013 for implementation in 710 blocks and 66 towns during the 12th Five Year Plan.</p> <p>Plans for Rs. 6020.15 crore have been approved and Rs. 4318.99 crore released to State Governments and UTs up to 30.11.2013 since launching of the programme.</p>
34	The Govt. to ensure provision of all basic amenities, good quality schools, health facilities, general improvement in living conditions, electricity/housing/clean drinking water in all villages/towns/habitations.	<p>This has been implemented through the schemes of Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through their various schemes. M/o HUPA which have issued advisory to ensure that under the JNNURM / UIDSSMT Schemes, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) should have adequate provision for minorities.</p> <p>Achievements under these schemes are as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Integrated Housing and Slum Development

		<p>Programme (IHSDP), at the end of the year 2012-13, out of the total project cost of Rs.11877.30 crore covering 919 cities/towns, Rs. 2241.41 crore (18.87%) was sanctioned for 234 cities/towns (11.21%) having substantial minority population. Out of total 1082 projects approved under this programme, 144 projects (13.3 %) are for the towns with substantial minority population. Out of total 558974 dwelling units approved under this programme, 94159 dwelling units (16.84%) are for the towns with substantial minority population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), at the end of the year 2012-13, out of the total project cost of Rs. 29770.39 crore covering 65 cities/towns, Rs. 7254.84 crore (24.36%) was sanctioned for 17 cities/towns (26.15%) having substantial minority population. Out of total 525 projects approved under this programme, 110 projects (21%) are for the towns with substantial minority population. Out of total 1003754 dwelling units approved under this programme, 200527 dwelling units (20%) are for the towns with substantial minority population. • Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), as on 30.06.2013, out of total projects sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 14995.58 crores for 718 towns/ cities, projects costing Rs. 2725.24 crore (18.17%) are for 88 minority concentration towns/ cities (12.25%). As on 30.06.2013, out of 856 no. of total projects approved, 110 projects (12.85%) are for minority concentration towns/ cities. • Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), as on 30.06.2013, out of total projects sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 62116.67 crores for 65 towns/ cities, projects costing Rs. 9476.71 crore are for 17 minority concentration towns/ cities. As on 30.06.2013, out of 563 no. of total projects approved, 77 projects (13.67%) are for minority concentration towns/ cities. • Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 21.12% of the funds flow to the areas with substantial minority population.
<p>V. Wakfs</p>		
<p>35</p>	<p>The registration of Trusts set up by Muslim communities such as Wakf and Mosque committees be facilitated. There is a need to encourage the setting up of Civil Society organizations from amongst the Muslim communities.</p>	<p>For the purpose of sensitization, Department of Personnel & Training has already taken action in this regard and State Government / UT administration have been given modules for training .</p> <p>Besides, during 11th Plan, UGC has released Rs. 46.07 crore for establishment of 2328 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) in 23 Central Universities, 114 State Universities and 12 Deemed Universities.</p>

36	Better utilization of Wakf properties will help provide partnership opportunities between the Govt., community and private sector.	A Public Sector Undertaking namely National Wakf Development Corporation (NAWADCO) has been incorporated by MoMA in January, 2014 with an authorized share capital of Rs. 500 crores and paid up capital of Rs. 100 crore, to finance the development of Waqf properties for public purposes throughout the country.
37	Amendment of Wakf Act, 1995 to be processed urgently.	The Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013 with proposed amendments in the Wakf Act, 1995 has been passed by the Parliament and has received the assent of the President on 20.09.2013. The Wakf (Amendment) Act 2013 has been enforced throughout the country w.e.f. 1 st November, 2013.
38	There is a need for setting up a technical advisory body for development of Wakf properties at national and state levels.	As indicated against item No.36.
39	At least 2 women each in the Central Wakf Council (CWC) and each State Wakf Board should be nominated.	Necessary provision has been made in the Wakf Amendment Act, 2013.
40	The CWC should have a full-time President to be appointed from amongst eminent persons like Retired High Court Judges, Chancellors/Vice-Chancellors of Universities, etc. the other members of the CWC could be from a list of eminent Muslims drawn from various professions. The Secretary of CWC should be of the level of Joint Secretary in Govt. of India.	The Union Minister In-charge of Wakf is the ex-officio chairperson of CWC. The Wakf Amendment Act, 2013 does not provide for any qualification or level of the CEO of CWC. However, this has been defined in the CWC Rules that Secretary of CWC will be an officer of the level of Group 'A' officer of Central Government.
41	This is regarding composition of State Wakf Boards (SWBs).	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against Sl. No. 37.
42	All Wakfs should be compulsorily brought under the social audit.	This concerns respective State / UT Wakf Boards.
43	NWDC to be constituted with a revolving corpus of Rs. 500 crores.	As indicated in item No.36.
44	Ajmer Dargah Act needs to be amended.	The proposal to amend the act is under consideration in the Ministry.
45	This relates to legal and administrative committees in respect of Wakf properties.	This concerns amendment of the Wakf Act. Position is as indicated against Sl. No. 37.

46	This is regarding enhancement of lease period of Wakf properties from 3 to 30 years where the property is used by registered charitable societies/trusts.	Suitable provisions have been made in the Wakf Amendment Act, 2013.
47	There is a need to define 'encroacher'.	The definition of 'encroacher' has been provided in the Wakf Amendment Act, 2013.
48	This relates to extension of time for recovery from adverse possession in respect of Wakf properties. Under the Public Wakf (Extension) of Limitation Act, 1959, the time for filing suits was extended till 31.12.1970. The period of limitation needs to be extended till 2035 with retrospective effect.	Section 107 of the Wakf Act provides that nothing contained in the Limitation Act, 1963 will be applicable to any suit for possession of any interest in such property. The apprehensions of the HLC and the resultant recommendation, therefore, appears to be misplaced. A reference has been sent to the M/o Law in this regard.
49	The list of Wakf properties under the control of ASI should be reviewed annually by holding Meetings between ASI and CWC.	The Meetings of Archeological Survey of India (ASI) with CWC are held periodically. There are 218 Wakf 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 Wakf properties at the regional level and to send a report to them shortly.
50	The Thika Act should not be used for acquiring Wakf properties.	Relates to West Bengal. A reference has been sent to Government of West Bengal in this regard.
51	Wakf rules may be framed	While lease rules are being processed in the Ministry, model Wakf rules will be framed by the concerned Wakf Board.
52	Wakf Act, 1995 may be amended for enabling legal provisions for effective functioning of Wakf Boards.	Suitable enabling provisions have been made in the Wakf Amendment Act, 2013 for effective functioning of Wakf Board.

VI. Measures for Affirmative Action

53	The policies to deal with the relative deprivation of the Muslims in the country should sharply focus on inclusive development and 'mainstreaming of the community while respecting diversity.	In pursuance of this decision, an Expert Group was set up on 31 st August, 2007. The Expert Group submitted its report on 13 th March, 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) through an Act of the Parliament is under consideration of the Government.
54	A transparent and acceptable method of measuring diversity could be developed, linking a wide variety of incentives to this 'diversity index', thereby ensuring equal opportunity to all SRCs in the areas of education, government &	As indicated against Recommendation No. 53 above, the concept of diversity index has been proposal of M/o Minority Affairs to constitute EOC.

	private employment and housing.	
55	University Grants Commission (UGC) to evolve a system where part of the allocation should be earmarked to colleges including private colleges and universities.	During 11 th Plan, UGC has released Rs. 46.07 crore for establishment of 2328 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) in 23 Central Universities, 114 State Universities and 12 Deemed Universities.
56	Creation of a National Data Bank (NDB) thereby maintaining transparency, monitoring and availability of all relevant data for various SRCs.	As a follow-up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has created a National Data Bank web page on its website where 97 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.
57	After the NDB becomes functional, an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) to be set up to evaluate the extent of development benefits which accrued to different SRCs.	<p>In pursuance of the decision of the Government, an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) was set up in the Planning Commission. Since the term of the AMA ended on 15th January, 2011, the Planning Commission reconstituted AMA and the term of the reconstituted AMA has been extended up to 30.06.2014. The AMA set up three Working Groups as under:</p> <p>Working Group-1: This will look after data identification, Socio-religious categories (SRC) selection and data analysis, formulating new innovative methodologies for data selection and analysis etc.</p> <p>Working Group-2: This Group will look after monitoring of participation and assessment of impact.</p> <p>Working Group-3: This group will do synthesizing of information gathered by Working Group 1 and Working Group 2 in order to make policy recommendations.</p> <p>Working Group 1 & 2 have submitted their reports. The Working Group 3 would synthesize the reports of Working Group I and Working Group 2 for making its recommendations.</p>
58	It is a well accepted maxim in law that not only must justice be done but it must appear to be done. It is in that context that an EOC needs to be constituted by the government to look into the grievances of the deprived groups diverse' resident populations to promote 'composite living spaces' of SRCs.	In pursuance of this decision, an Expert Group was set up on 31 st August, 2007. The Expert Group submitted its report on 13 th March, 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) through an Act of the Parliament is under consideration of the Government.
59	Efforts to be made to increase the employment share of Muslims amongst teaching community, health workers, and police personnel. Employers should be encouraged to endorse their organizations as Equal Opportunity	Department of Personnel & Training (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

	Institutions so that applicants from all SRCs apply.	regard.
60	A National Data Bank (NDB) to be set up.	As indicated against Sl. No. 56
61	Trends of poverty decline among Muslims living in rural and urban areas need to be analyzed systematically.	<p>In pursuance of the decision of the Government, an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) has been set up in the Planning Commission. Since the term of the AMA ended on 15th January, 2011, the Planning Commission reconstituted AMA and the term of the reconstituted AMA has been extended up to 30.06.2014. The AMA set up three Working Groups as under:</p> <p>Working Group-1: This will look after data identification, Socio-religious categories (SRC) selection and data analysis, formulating new innovative methodologies for data selection and analysis etc.</p> <p>Working Group-2: This Group will look after monitoring of participation and assessment of impact.</p> <p>Working Group-3: This group will do synthesizing of information gathered by Working Group 1 and Working Group 2 in order to make policy recommendations.</p> <p>Working Group 1 & 2 have submitted their reports. The Working Group 3 would synthesize the reports of Working Group I and Working Group 2 for making its recommendations.</p>
VII. Miscellaneous		
62	Minority representations in Local Bodies to be enhanced by suitable State laws on the lines of initiatives taken by Andhra Pradesh Govt.	<p>Action taken for Urban Local Bodies: Ministry of Urban Development has informed that the following States/UTs have taken action for improving the representation of minorities in local bodies- Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Arunachal Pradesh has not constituted Urban Local Bodies (ULB) so far. The Government of Chhattisgarh is considering the matter. In Himachal Pradesh there is no provision in HP municipal Acts for representation of minorities in ULB.</p> <p>Action taken for Rural Local Bodies: 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.</p>
63	The anomalies with regard to reserved constituencies under the delimitation schemes to be eliminated.	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.

64	A large scale programme for sensitisation of various staff members, especially those who come in public contact is desirable.	Department of Personnel & Training has already taken action in this regard and State Government / UT administration have been given modules for training.
65	Transparent recruitment system to be provided by inclusion of minorities in the Selection Committee/Boards.	D/O PT has issued instructions to all Ministries /Departments & state governments for ensuring representation of minority community in selection Committee/Board for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies in group 'C' & 'D' posts/services. The instructions have also been forwarded to UPSC as majority of group A & B recruitments are made through UPSC.
66	The Govt. to introduce schemes with larger outlays for welfare of minorities so that disparities are reduced.	The PM's 15 PP provides inter-alia for earmarking 15% of the target/outlays for minorities in various important flagship programmes of Ministries/Departments. There are 17 schemes of 10 Ministries/Departments apart from 7 schemes of the M/o Minority Affairs included in the programme. There is a proposal to expand the basket of schemes to cover more programmes under PM's 15PP.
67	Considering the precarious condition of self-employed persons in the informal sector, there is a need for providing social security to such workers.	An Act has been passed by the Parliament of providing social security to workers in the unorganized sector, which, inter-alia, includes home based workers.
68	A transparent recruitment process in the areas of Muslim concentration, advertisement in Urdu and vernacular newspapers and other media may be followed. Similarly, posting of Muslim personnel in Thanas, education institutions and health centres in areas of substantial Muslim population will help building confidence among Muslims.	<p>Deptt. of Personnel & Training has issued necessary guidelines through Office Memorandum dated 08.01.2007. DoPT has also issued instructions vide letter number 39016/2(s)/2009-Estt.(B) dated 17.09.2011 to all appointing authorities to scrupulously observe the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The composition of Selection Committees should be representative. It should be mandatory to have one member belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribes (ST) and one member belonging to minority community in Selection Boards / Communities for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies. (ii) Where the number of vacancies against which selection is to be made is less than 10, efforts should be made to have the Scheduled Caste / Tribes officer and a Minority community officer included in such Communities / Boards. (iii) Wide publicity should be given to all appointments in Government, public sector banks and financial institutions. Advertisements should be issued in the language(s) spoken by large number of people of the State / Union Territories, apart from English and Hindi. Further, for Group C level posts, having only basic qualifying requirements, information about vacancies for recruitment should also be disseminated through schools and colleges in that area, in addition to normal channels.

		(iv)Where there is concentration of minority community population in local areas, the vacancy circular in local language may be distributed in those areas by suitable arrangements.
69	Efforts should be made to make information widely available through media, especially in the language understood by Muslims , e.g., Urdu & through counseling centres to ensure that the people are aware of the schemes meant for them and can access them.	A multi-media campaign has been followed by the M/o I & B for dissemination of information through electronic and print media in Urdu language apart from other languages.
70	Contrary to common perception, there is substantial demand for fertility regulation and for modern contraception among Muslims. This calls for the programme to provide better choices to couples.	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 campaign in Urdu and regional languages in districts/blocks/towns of minority concentration.
71	Wakf properties should be exempted from Rent Control Act of the respective State Governments.	<p>The following States/UTs have exempted Wakf Properties from the purview of RCA - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Lakhsadweep and Puducherry.As intimated by Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Daman & Diu, they have no Wakf Properties. The following States do not have RCA- Manipur, Orissa and Andaman Nicobar Islands. The RCAs in the following States are under consideration- Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya and West Bengal.</p> <p>Thus, 10 States and 3 UTs have amended their respective rent control acts for exemption of Waqf properties. Further 7 States have indicated that the matter is under examination while 3 States and 2 UTs have clarified that there are no rent control acts. 2 States have confirmed that no Waqf property exists.</p>