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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(2014 - 2015)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme".

TENTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

March, 2015/Phalguna, 1936(Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 13.3.2015

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 13.3.2015



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

March, 2015/Phalguna, 1936(Saka)

CONTENTS

		PAGE
	COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
	INTRODUCTION	(vi)
CHAPTER -I	Report	1
CHAPTER- II	Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government.	28
CHAPTER- III	Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government.	51
CHAPTER -IV	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted.	52
CHAPTER- V	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature.	55
	ANNEXURE	
ANNEXURE - I	Minutes of the Fifteenth sitting of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment held on 10th March, 2015.	58
	APPENDIX	
	Analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha).	60

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (2014-2015)**

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Jsvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor
3. Kunwar Bharatendra
4. Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria
5. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
- #6. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
7. Shri Jhina Hikaka
8. Shri Prakash Babanna Hukkeri
9. Shri Bhagwant Khuba
10. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
11. Smt. Maragatham K.
12. Shri Kariya Munda
13. Prof. A.S.R. Naik
14. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
15. Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phule
16. Dr. Udit Raj
17. Smt. Satabdi Roy
18. Prof. Sadhu Singh
19. Smt. Neelam Sonkar
- #20. Smt. Mamta Thakur
- *21. Shri Tejpratap Singh Yadav

**MEMBERS
RAJYA SABHA**

22. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
- **23. Dr. Tazeen Fatma
24. Shri Ahamed Hassan
25. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
26. Shri Prabhat Jha
27. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
28. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
29. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
30. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
31. Smt. Wansuk Syiem

* Nominated w.e.f. 22.12.2014

** Nominated w.e.f. 29.1.2015

Nominated w.e.f 25.3.2015

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ashok Kumar Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar - Additional Director
4. Smt. Shashi Bisht - Executive Assistant

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2014-15) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this Tenth Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme".

2. The Forty-sixth Report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 15th March, 2014 and presented to Lok Sabha on 10th June, 2014 and laid in Rajya Sabha on 11th June, 2014. The Ministry of Minority Affairs furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report on 19th August, 2014. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment at their sitting held on 10th March, 2015.

3. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix.

4. For facility of reference observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

10 March, 2015

19 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

RAMESH BAIS

Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment

CHAPTER - I

REPORT

1.1 This Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment deals with the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme" of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

1.2 The Forty-sixth Report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 15th March, 2014 and presented to Lok Sabha on 10th June, 2014 and laid in Rajya Sabha on 11th June, 2014. It contained 17 observations/recommendations. Replies of Government in respect of all the observations/recommendations have been examined and are categorized as under: -

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government :
Paragraph Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17
(Total : 11 -Chapter II)
- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government :
Paragraph No. 9
(Total : 1 -Chapter-III)
- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted and which require reiteration :
Paragraph No. 2, 3 and 10
(Total : 3 -Chapter-IV)
- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are of interim in nature:
Paragraph Nos. 5 and 13
(Total : 2 – Chapter- V)

1.3 The Committee desire that action taken notes on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final action taken notes in respect of the recommendations contained in Chapter-V of this Report may be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case not later than three months of the presentation of this Report.

1.4 The Committee will now deal with the replies received from the Government which need reiteration or merit comments.

A. The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para No. 1)

1.5 The Committee had noted that protection and promotion of the rights of Minorities is one of the main features of Indian Constitution. The Committee, however, found that despite such a Constitutional safeguards, the principal minority community of the country, namely, Muslims which constitute 13.4% of the total population stand, deprived of the fruits of development as they lag behind in all socio-economic indices compared to general population. This aspect has been amply brought out by the Sachar Committee Report. In this context, the Committee appreciate the Government initiatives in introducing Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of Minorities which cover wide range of objective viz. enhancing opportunities for education, ensuring and equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, improving the conditions of living of Minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes and prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence. The Committee, however, feel that in addition to above objective, there should also be a specific focus on educational and social development of Muslim women who are even worse in human development indices. Also, improving the health facilities of Minorities has not been included in Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. The Committee, therefore, had recommended that the Government formulate special programme for enhancing

development indices of Muslim women which will go a long way in upliftment of this community as a whole. Further, steps should be taken to include various health schemes in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme.

1.6 The Ministry in their Action taken note have stated:-

“Ministry of Minority Affairs has started implementation of scheme for “Leadership Development of Minority Women” from 2012-13 which has been branded as “Nai Roshni”. It is a programme for women empowerment which aims to instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels so that they are emboldened to move out of the confines of home and community and assume leadership roles and assert their rights, collectively and individually, in accessing services, facilities, skills and opportunities besides claiming their due share of development benefits for improving their lives and living conditions. The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations. During 2012-13, the Ministry has supported training of 36950 women in 12 States with an amount of Rs. 10.45 Crore. During 2013-14, the Ministry sanctioned Rs.11.96 Crore for training of 60,875 minority women in 24 States. In 2014-15, the Ministry has taken up action for expansion of “Nai Roshni” with UN women.

Ministry of Minority Affairs under scholarship schemes has made provision for earmarking of 30% of total targets for girl students. However, from 2007-08 to 2013-14, 1.52 crore Scholarships has been distributed to minority girl students which is 50% against target of 30% earmarked for girls. Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme, girls hostels, girls inter colleges, girls schools and women degree colleges/ polytechnics are constructed. Further, under PM's New 15 Point Programme, the inclusion of National Rural Health Mission has been proposed as modification of the scheme.

Ministry of Rural Development informed that the objective of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) scheme is to organize one woman member from all rural poor households of the country over a period of time, and continuously nurture and support them till they come out of abject poverty. In the first phase of NRLM 565 intensive blocks identified, out of which 96 blocks (17%) are having minority populations 25% or more.

Ministry of Women & Child Development has informed that there are 1228 identified CD blocks in the country where minority population is 25% and above and 2.40 lakh Anganwadi Centres are in operation in these identified CD blocks.

Comments awaited from M/o Human Resource Development and M/o Health & Family Welfare."

1.7 The Committee find from the Action Taken Reply of the Ministry that a slew of measures have been taken by the Ministry alongwith the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Women and Child Development for enhancing development indices of Muslim women. The Committee, however, note that the comments from the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are still awaited. The Committee desire that the comments from both these Ministries be expedited.

B. Literacy rate of Muslims

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2, Para No. 2)

1.8 The Committee were pleased to note that the literacy rate among Muslims has registered a marked improvement from 52.1% in 1999-2000 to 63.5% in 2007-08 for rural areas and from 69.8% to 75.1% for urban areas. The literacy rate of Muslims as ratio of National average has gone up marginally from 0.93 in 1999-2000 to 0.95 in 2007-08 for rural areas and the corresponding figures for urban areas is up from 0.87 in 1999-2000 to 0.89 in 2007-08. The Committee were, however, constrained that the literacy rate of Muslims as ratio of National average has increased by only 0.02 in eight years and such tardy pace of literacy, they apprehend, it will take a long time to catch up with the national average. The Committee, therefore had recommended that the Prime Minister's New 15 Point programme be implemented earnestly where focus has been given to enhance opportunities so that the literacy rate of Muslims gets accelerated and catches up with the national average. The Committee had also recommended that all out efforts should be made to bring the Minority children, especially the Muslims in the classrooms and their regular attendance ensured. A special scheme should be devised to make Classrooms and school environment conducive and friendly for creating an urge and enthusiasm among the children to come to the schools and to attend the classes, take part in extracurricular activities like sports, debate, quiz and community service, etc. Parents should be specially sensitized so that their children attend the classes regularly.

1.9 The Ministry in their Action taken note have stated:-

“As per DISE Report, there is an increase in enrolment of Muslim children in Primary Level, Upper Primary Level and Elementary Level of education from previous years. In Primary Level the enrolment percentage of Muslim children was 9.35% in 2006-07 which has increased to 14.20% in 2012-13. Increase in enrolment of Muslim children in primary level will have positive impact on literacy rate. The figure in respect of Census 2011 is awaited.”

Comments awaited from Ministry of Human Resource Development.”

1.10 The Committee recommended that special scheme be devised to make classrooms and school environment conducive and student friendly for creating an urge and enthusiasm among the children to come to the schools and to attend the classes, take part in extracurricular activities like sports, debate, quiz and community service, etc. The Ministry in their action taken reply have merely informed that as per DISE report, there has been an increase in the enrollment of Muslim children in primary, upper and elementary level of education from previous year and the comments of Ministry of Human Resource Development are also awaited. The Committee note that the Ministry are silent about the measures taken or formulation of a special scheme for making classrooms and schools environment conducive and student friendly as recommended by them. The Committee while reiterating their recommendation desire the Ministry to inform them what action has been taken by them so far in the matter.

C. Enrollment of Muslim Children

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3, Para No. 3)

1.11 The Committee were informed that during 2012-13, 1.82 crore Muslim children were enrolled in Primary schools and 0.72 crore Muslim children were enrolled in upper primary schools constituting 13.3% and 11.65% of total enrollments respectively in these schools. 8014 Muslim girls were enrolled in the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) located in Minority Concentration Districts constituting 16.37% of total enrollments. However, when asked about the dropout percentage as well as success rate of these schools, State-wise and how it compared with the National average of dropout, the Committee were informed that data in this regard was not being maintained. The Committee were of the considered view that simply enrolling the students in schools would not suffice. Monitoring dropout rate and the students passing out from the schools is an important factor in evaluation the success of a scheme. The Committee are saddened to note that such a vital data is not being maintained by the Ministry of Human Resources Development. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this data should be collected and placed before them within 6 months.

1.12 The Ministry in their Action taken reply have stated :-

“Comments awaited from Ministry of Human Resource Development.”

1.13 The Committee had recommended that data regarding dropout rate and passing out from the schools in respect of Muslim students might be collected and furnished to them. The Committee find that the Ministry in their Action Taken Reply have merely stated that the comments were awaited from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Committee deprecate such casual reply of the Ministry. The Committee while reiterating their earlier recommendation, urge upon the Ministry to vigorously pursue the matter with the Ministry of Human Resource Development for furnishing the desired information.

D. Modernizing Madarsa

Recommendation (Sl. No. 5, Para No. 5)

1.14 The Committee were happy to note that efforts are being made by the Ministry in improving the working conditions of the Madarsas and modernizing the course content including science and mathematics and languages in the syllabus. There has been a steady increase in allocation of funds over the years from Rs. 50 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 175 crore for the year 2013-14 under the scheme for Providing Quality Education for Madarsa (SPQM). The Committee were, however, constrained to note that no data is maintained/available on the number of Madrsas and the total number of students studying there. The Committee consider this a serious issue. Simply allocating funds and modernizing the course content was not enough. The Government should maintain statistical data on the number of Madarsa schools in the country. The number of students studying there, the percentage of drop outs, the number of students passing out and successfully integrating into the mainstream education system and eventually contributing to the cause of Nation building by becoming self reliant, through gainful employment, entrepreneurship, becoming leaders, scholars, etc. Without this, the objective of Madarsa Education System, its contribution towards socio-economic progress of the Muslims and the country will not fructify. The Committee strongly feel that maintaining socio-cultural and religious identity should go hand in hand with common National goal i.e. creating a robust human resource for the country and Madrasa education system should also contribute substantially in this process. The Committee, therefore had recommended that data on the output of the Madarsa Education System should be strictly monitored and recorded and placed before the Committee within six months.

1.15 The Ministry in their Action Taken reply have stated :-

Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that under SPQEM, the Department of School Education and Literacy releases grant to the State Government for honorarium of madarsa teachers and for book bank, science/math kits, labs and for other pedagogical equipment. The Department maintains the year-wise data of the number of Madrasas and teachers benefitted and the amount of funds released to the State Governments under the scheme. However, the data of the number of students and other figures are maintained by

the State Governments. A statement showing the financial assistance provided to the State Governments and the number of Madarsas and teachers benefited in the previous five years under the scheme is as below :

Year	Amount (in Crore)	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsas
2009-10	46.24	4962	1979
2010-11	101.47	11382	5045
2011-12	139.53	14412	5934
2012-13	182.49	23146	9905
2013-14	182.73	35157	14859

1.16 The Committee note that under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education for Madarsa (SPQM), the Department of School Education and Literacy maintains the year-wise data of the number of Madrasas; teachers benefitted and the amount of funds released to the State Governments. According to the Ministry, however, the data regarding number of students and other relevant figures is maintained by the State Governments. The Committee feel that being the nodal agency, the Ministry should also have such data. Since creation of a Centralized Data Bank is absolutely necessary for a fair appraisal of Madrasas system of education, the Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to pursue the matter vigorously and collect the data at the earliest.

E. Scholarship Schemes for Minorities

Recommendation (Sl. No. 6, Para No. 6)

1.17 The Committee had noted that various scholarship namely Pre and Post-matric, Merit-cum-means and Mualana Azad National Fellowship have been the mainstay of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for increasing the literacy and educational level of the Minorities. The figures given in Table 2.25 show the popularity of scholarship schemes among the Minorities. A total number of 18539759 students against the targeted number of 10927268 Minorities students availed various types of scholarships under Minority schemes of the Central Government during the three years period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 amounting of Rs. 3320.06 crores. This appears to have brought some healthy bearing on the literacy rate among the Muslims and enrollment in the schools as has been discussed at para no. 2.24. Keeping in view the popularity of the scholarship schemes and its apparent success, the Committee had recommended that each and every Minority student should be provided/covered with one or the other scholarships as long as he or she remains a student in any Madarsa, primary or secondary schools, colleges and Universities and pursues higher studies.

1.18 The Ministry in their Action Taken Note have stated :

"Under Scholarship Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, the financial allocation and physical target have been increased in the financial year 2014-15, to ensure more coverage of eligible beneficiaries belonging to minority communities. Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes are almost demand driven and all eligible candidates have been awarded scholarship in 2013-14. In so far as, Pre-matric scholarship scheme is concerned, the demand of scholarship under the scheme is very high. This demand can be met if adequate budget allocation is provided".

1.19 The Committee note that Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes are demand driven and all eligible candidates have been awarded scholarship in 2013-14. Further, the Committee also note that the demand of Pre-matric scholarship is very high and can be met if adequate budget allocation is provided. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to make concerted efforts with the Ministry of Finance to get requisite allocation for Pre-matric Scholarship to meet the demand of all eligible students fully.

F. Coaching

Recommendation (Sl. No. 10, Para No. 10)

1.20 The Committee were appreciated the concept of coaching academics wherein children can come and stay and they are provided necessary items at a highly subsidized rate and children who are not even enrolled on the campus of that University can also come and enroll themselves for preparing themselves for competitive examinations. Notably, the UGC Chairman, while deposing before the Committee had assured that if they receive requests for setting up of more such academics, especially in backward and far flung areas like Jammu & Kashmir they would consider it favourably. The Committee had recommended that more such academies should be created in association with reputed colleges in backward and far flung cities and towns, etc. Since the residential coaching academies give excellent platform for preparing successfully for competitive examination, this will address the issue of scarcity of hostel accommodation especially for Minority girls which in turn will considerably enhance the employment opportunities for them.

1.21 The Ministry in their Action Taken Note have stated :

"Comments awaited from Ministry of Human Resource Development"

1.22 The Committee recommended that more coaching academics should be opened in associations with reputed colleges in backward and far-flung cities/town. The Ministry in their Action Taken reply have merely stated that comments awaited from Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Ministry as they have not stated about the efforts made by them in this regard. The Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that the matter may be taken up with the Ministry of Human Resource Development more vigorously and the Committee be informed accordingly.

G. Large/Medium scale industries in minority Concentration Districts

Recommendation (Sl. No. 13, Para No. 13)

1.23 The Committee find from the appraisal of the data made available to them that on an average about 23.5% of the total banks, opened during the last three year all over the country, are in minority Concentration Districts, The total number of account holders from Minority communities as on 31.3.2013 was 1,06,87,335 and the amount of loan disbursed was Rs. 185234.35 crore. Muslims are major recipients, among the Minorities of the bank loan comprising 45.25% followed by Christians 24.55%. The Committee would like to have data on the total loan availed by Minorities, especially the Muslims, for setting up of large scale industries. In this connection, the Committee recommend that some impetus/incentives should be given to the Minority community people and from other communities for setting up large and medium scale industries in Minority Concentration Districts for generating employment opportunities especially for the Minorities, as an affirmative action. This would also benefit the members of other communities and the region as a whole. Special emphasis should also be given to employ a certain percentage of employees from Minority communities who have undergone training at various vocational training institutes like I.T.I., polytechnic, etc.

1.24 The Ministry in their Action Taken Reply have stated that:

"Department of Financial Services has informed that all the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been advised to ensure lending of atleast 15% of their Priority Sector Lending (PSL) to minority communities. The department is collecting information on lending to minority communities and furnish the same to Ministry of Minority Affairs on quarterly basis. As on 31.03.2014, PSBs has achieved 16.09% of PSL to minority communities. However, no separate information is collected on loan to minority communities for setting up large and medium scale industries".

1.25 The Committee note that Department of Financial Services is collecting information on lending to minority communities and would furnish the same to Ministry of Minority Affairs on quarterly basis. However, the Committee find that the Ministry have neither collected any data on loan to minority communities for setting up large and medium scale industries, nor spelt out agenda for generating employment for the persons undergone training at various vocational training institutes like I.T.I., polytechnic, etc. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to set in motion the process of collection of data as recommended and apprise the progress to them as soon as possible.

H. Improving the conditions of Minorities

Recommendation (Sl. No. 15, Para No. 15)

1.26 The Committee were informed that as per press note of the Planning Commission on poverty estimates, 2009-10 among religious groups, Sikhs have lowest Head Count Ratio (HCR) in rural areas (11.9%) whereas in urban areas, Christians have the lowest proportion (12.9%) of the poor. In rural areas the HCR for Muslims is very high in States such as Assam (53.61%), Uttar Pradesh (44.41%), West Bengal (34.41%) and Gujarat (31.41%). In urban areas poverty ratio at all India level is highest for Muslims (33.9%). Similarly, for urban areas the poverty ratio is high for Muslims in States like Rajasthan (29.5%), Uttar Pradesh (49.5%), Gujarat (42.41%), Bihar (56.5%) and West Bengal (34.9%). The figures made available by the Ministry reveal that an amount of Rs. 1068.10 crore, 1476.45 crore and Rs. 1473.59 crore were spent during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively, on the Central sector schemes of the Ministry. The Budget Estimates (BE) for the year 2013-14 is Rs. 2163.50 crore. Apart from this, the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme provides that wherever possible 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for the Minorities. The Committee also note that unemployment for rural Muslims has gone down marginally from 21.9% and 3.6% to 1.9% and 3.1% in the years 1993-94 and 2009-10 respectively. However, for Christians the unemployment rate has marginally gone up from 3.8% to 3.9% for rural areas while corresponding figures for urban areas shows a substantial reduction from 8.6% to 2.9% for the same period. The all India unemployment rate in rural areas has increased from 1.2% to 1.6% during the same period and in urban areas it had declined from 4.5% to 3.4%. Notably, the worker Population Ratio (WPR) for males was much higher than those for female for all

religious groups, the differentials being greater in urban areas where the WPR of females were very low. The WPR (per 1000 population) for Muslims in rural areas had increased from 321 in 1999-2000 to 337 in 2009-10 while in urban areas this went up from 306 to 317 during the same period. For all India, WPR declined from 417 to 408 in rural areas and increased from 337 to 350 in urban areas for the corresponding period. And, as per NSS 66th Round, self employment in agriculture and non-agriculture together was major source of earning for large number of household of all religious groups. The proportion of self employment was highest among Sikhs.

The Committee, while taking note of the decline in unemployment and increase in Worker Population Ratio (WPR) among the Muslims during the period 1999-2000 and 2009-10, find that these figures (WPR) are much lower than all India figures for the same period. The Committee are, therefore, of the considered view that the measures taken by the Ministry have been grossly inadequate in reducing the unemployment of Muslims vis-à-vis the other communities. The Committee are of the firm opinion that there is a strong need for rethinking on strategy for utilization of funds and implementation of schemes/ programmes for the Minorities at the planning stage itself, synchronizing them with similar schemes/ programmes of the states for better implementation of the scheme and utilization of funds and giving focused attention on the schemes both by the States and Central Government. Towards this end, the Committee recommend that the following measures should be taken by the Ministry:-

- (i) Instead of district-wise planning, sanctioning of projects and allocation of funds, the same should now be done block-wise;
- (ii) List of BPL persons/family belonging to Minorities communities should be prepared and displayed in the website within one year;

- (iii) Schemes under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme should be modified/retailored/synchronizing with those of the States; for Minority development. Each BPL family should be beneficiaries of at least two Central sponsored schemes under Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (iv) Each notified Minority concentration block should have a dedicated nodal officer with requisite skill, aptitude, experience to be appointed by the Ministry and stationed at the respective district headquarters. They will be responsible for constant liaisoning with the Ministry, SCAs, State Governments and local authorities for processing and obtaining UCs, remove the bottlenecks and providing independent weekly feedback to the Ministry. They should be associated with all the Monitoring Committees, besides Central, State and District, Block wise Monitoring Committee should also be formed;
- (v) All such nodal officials should meet the Minister concerned of the State Government along with the representatives of the SCAs once in a month for the execution of the Minority projects; and
- (vi) Besides the existing awareness programmes through Media, etc. constant door to door awareness programme regarding rights and facilities available to the Minorities under various schemes and projects should be taken by the NGOs, SCAs, nodal officers and the members of the Minority communities who have availed benefits from Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme at some stage or the other in their life.

A detailed scheme should be chalked out for the purpose and implemented rigorously and the Committee should like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard within six months.

1.27 The Ministry in their Action Taken Reply have stated :

"(i) MsDP of Ministry of Minority Affairs has been restructured for implementation during 12th Plan period. Under MsDP the unit of planning has been changed from district to block/town to sharpen the focus on Minority Concentration Areas and to expand the programme to other deserving areas.

The programme is now being implemented in 710 blocks and 66 towns/cities falling in 196 districts. Further, clusters of contiguous minority concentration villages (having at least 50% minority population) would also be identified, for implementation of this programme. Under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, modification in this programme has been proposed for sharpening the focus on minority concentration areas. At present many schemes treat district with substantial minority population as a unit while accounting for achievement against the target earmarked for minorities. However, as the district is too large area to focus on areas with substantial population, it is proposed that all the assets created under earmarking done through PM's New 15-PP must be located in blocks/ towns (instead of districts/ sub-districts) with substantial minority population. Even within such blocks/ towns the location should be done in village/ locality such that the catchment area of that asset has substantial minority population.

Ministry of Rural Development has informed that the Empowered Committee of the Ministry has approved the Annual Action Plan of 27 State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLM) and Puducherry for the FY 2014-15. Further, all the State Mission has been advised to prepare detailed Annual Action Plan for each resource, intensive and partnership blocks and indicated resource envelop for each of them. Under the schemes of IAY targets earmarked for minority communities is distributed in proportion to the Rural Minority Population in the State as per the latest census. The States fix targets for districts, blocks and gram panchayats based on the same principle.

(ii) Ministry of Rural Development has informed that the MIS of NRLM has made a specific provision for collecting minority community-wise break-up of targets and achievements. Once the MIS system gets fully rolled out by all the states missions, the community-wise break-up would be available from 2014-15. Under the schemes of IAY, Minorities form a part of the permanent wait list approved by gram sabha and the same is displayed at the panchayat office and painted on the walls of the office.

Planning Commission has informed that "Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011" is still under way. The last BPL census was conducted in 2002. The religion-wise data was not collected in the census. Hence, information on BPL persons/families belonging to minority community is not available at present.

(iii) Ministry of Women Child & development has informed that Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is self selecting scheme. States/UTs are requested from time to time to optimize the coverage of beneficiaries including minority population.

Ministry of Rural Development has agreed with the recommendation of the Committee.

Comments from Ministry of Human Resource Development are awaited.

(iv) Under MsDP of Ministry of Minority Affairs, there is a provision to appoint a Block Level Facilitator (BLF) in each block to function as a bridge between the minority communities and the Government programmes. The Facilitator functions directly under the control and supervision of the district nodal officer responsible for implementation of the MsDP. The facilitator should be a graduate with preferably 2 years experience of working in social sector. BLF are associated with the Block Level Committee which is responsible to monitor MsDP at the block level.

Ministry of Rural Development has informed that the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLM) have been advised to position a social inclusion/Development person in each intensive districts of NRLM, who looks into the issues related to inclusion of all poor and vulnerable households (including minority) into fold of SHGs and liaison with all other Government programmes/departments.

Ministry of Women & Child Development has informed that under the ICDS scheme, Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) is in-charge of an ICDS project at block level. The Ministry had issued guidelines for constitution of 5-tier Monitoring and Review committees at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Level to review the progress in implementation of the scheme on 31.03.2011. The Block level committee will monitor and review overall implementation of ICDS including coverage of all habitations/hamlets in the block, especially in SC/ST and minority concentrated and remote areas. The block level committee is also required to take/suggest action based on Action Taken Report of Anganwadi level monitoring and support committee on ICDS. Thus, the implementation of ICDS in 1228 identified CD Blocks where minority population is 25% above is also required to be monitored by these committees. So far, 30 States have constituted the monitoring and supervision committee at all level. Out of remaining 5 States in the country, 3 States namely Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have constituted partly and 2 States namely Jammu & Kashmir and Jharkhand did not constitute these committees.

Comments awaited from Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(v) Ministry of Minority Affairs has convened two meetings on Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and MsDP on 08.04.2013 & 21.10.2013 with Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Minority Welfare Department of States/UTs to discuss various issues such as implementation of the programme, progress report, regular meetings of States Level Committees & Districts Level Committees, Bottleneck in implementation of schemes etc.

Under MsDP, there is a provision to appoint a Block Level Facilitator (BLF) in each block to function as a bridge between the minority communities and the Government programmes. The Facilitator functions directly under the control and supervision of the District Nodal Officer responsible for implementation of the MsDP. BLF are associated with the Block Level Committee which is responsible to monitor MsDP at the block level.

Ministry of Rural Development has agreed to the recommendation of the Committee.

(vi) Ministry of Women & Child Development has designed the ICDS where Information Education and Communication (IEC) is an integral part. The Ministry has also laid equal emphasis on community engagement as essential for effective communication delivery and for successful implementation programme. Community mobilization was seen as being important in the context of - (a) the large scale nature of the programme and (b) its focus on changing the health and nutrition behaviors of the community. The Government issued guidelines for IEC for the ICDS programme that included elements of community mobilization as well. The guidelines clearly direct ICDS functionaries to - (I) create awareness and build up the image of the programme, (II) stimulate demand for ICDS services, (III) affect and sustain behavioral attitudinal changes in child caring, nutrition and health behavior and (IV) muster and sustain community participation.

Ministry of Minority Affairs has noted the recommendation of the committee for compliance and Ministry of Rural Development has agreed with the recommendation of the committee".

1.28 The Committee are happy to note that the Ministry have addressed almost all the issues raised in their recommendation. However, as regards having a list of BPL persons/families belonging to Minority community, the Committee desire that the process of collecting above data be initiated immediately and the Committee apprised.

I. Anganwadi Centres

Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para No. 16)

1.29 The Committee were apprised that out of a total of 13.39 lakh operational Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)/Mini AWCs in the country, 2.40 lakh AWCs/Mini AWCs (17.92%) are operational in Minority areas (i.e. identified 1228 CD Blocks where Minority population is 25% and above as on 31.03.2013). 9.56 crore beneficiaries comprising 7.74 crore children (6 months to 7 years) and 1.82 crore pregnant women and nursing mother received supplementary nutrition under ICDs scheme through 13.39 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini Anganwadi in country as on 31.3.2013. Out of six services namely supplementary nutrition programme (SNP), pre-school education, nutrition and health education, health check-up, immunization and referrals under Integrated Child Development (ICDs) scheme, which is a self selecting scheme, the last three services are under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Committee also observe that although the infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined from 58.8 in 1998-99 to 52.4 in 2005-06 for Muslims, it is still lagging far behind the Christians (49.2 to 41.7) and Sikhs (53.3 to 45.6). In this regard, the Committee have noted the submission made by the Ministry that presently health care programme is not covered under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. However, they are approaching the Cabinet for including the National Rural Health Mission as part of the 15 Point Programme.

The Committee are of the considered view that Anganwadi Centres (AWC)/Mini Anganwadi Centres are not adequate and well equipped for giving proper Primary healthcare to the people. Although, including Rural Health Mission as part of 15 Point Programme is a good idea, this will not alone solve the primary health care problems of all the Minority concentrated blocks. The Committee, therefore, had recommended that apart from including Rural Health Mission as par of 15 Point Programme, primary health care clinics, with special facilities for women and children, should be opened in all the Minority concentrated blocks under MsDP schemes for which funds should be earmarked separately.

1.30 The Ministry in their Action Taken stated :

"Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs, the projects related to construction of infrastructure for health have been taken as priority. Project proposal, related to construction of Primary Health Centres, Additional Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, ANM Centers and Nursing colleges are being considered and approved under MsDP. Apart from that additional room for PHC, CHC, etc. are also approved. Since inception of MsDP, 3654 units of health related projects for construction of above facility have been approved.

Comments awaited from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare".

1.31 The Committee note that the Ministry have initiated action on their recommendation regarding priority healthcare clinics. The Committee, however, desire that the comments of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare be also expedited and they may be informed at the earliest.

CHAPTER – II

Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government

Recommendation (S. No. 1, Para No. 1)

2.1 **Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme-** The Committee note that protection and promotion of the rights of Minorities is one of the main features of Indian Constitution. The Committee, however, find that despite such a Constitutional safeguards, the principal minority community of the country, namely, Muslims which constitute 13.4% of the total population stand, deprived of the fruits of development as they lag behind in all socio-economic indices compared to general population. This aspect has been amply brought out by the Sachar Committee Report. In this context, the Committee appreciate the Government initiatives in introducing Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of Minorities which cover wide range of objective viz. enhancing opportunities for education, ensuring and equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, improving the conditions of living of Minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes and prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence. The Committee, however, feel that in addition to above objective, there should also be a specific focus on educational and social development of Muslim women who are even worse in human development indices. Also, improving the health facilities of Minorities has not been included in Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government formulate special programme for enhancing development indices of Muslim women which will go a long way in upliftment of this community as a whole. Further, steps should be taken to include various health schemes in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme.

Reply of the Government

2.2 Ministry of Minority Affairs has started implementation of scheme for "Leadership Development of Minority Women" from 2012-13 which has been branded as "Nai Roshni". It is a programme for women empowerment which aims to instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government

systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels so that they are emboldened to move out of the confines of home and community and assume leadership roles and assert their rights, collectively and individually, in accessing services, facilities, skills and opportunities besides claiming their due share of development benefits for improving their lives and living conditions. The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations. During 2012-13, the Ministry has supported training of 36950 women in 12 States with an amount of Rs. 10.45 Crore. During 2013-14, the Ministry sanctioned Rs.11.96 Crore for training of 60,875 minority women in 24 States. In 2014-15, the Ministry has taken up action for expansion of “Nai Roshni” with UN women.

Ministry of Minority Affairs under scholarship schemes has made provision for earmarking of 30% of total targets for girl students. However, from 2007-08 to 2013-14, 1.52 crore Scholarships has been distributed to minority girl students which is 50% against target of 30% earmarked for girls. Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme, girls hostels, girls inter colleges, girls schools and women degree colleges/ polytechnics are constructed. Further, under PM's New 15 Point Programme, the inclusion of National Rural Health Mission has been proposed as modification of the scheme.

Ministry of Rural Development informed that the objective of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) scheme is to organize one woman member from all rural poor households of the country over a period of time, and continuously nurture and support them till they come out of abject poverty. In the first phase of NRLM 565 intensive blocks identified, out of which 96 blocks (17%) are having minority populations 25% or more.

Ministry of Women & Child Development has informed that there are 1228 identified CD blocks in the country where minority population is 25% and above and 2.40 lakh Anganwadi Centres are in operation in these identified CD blocks.

Comments awaited from M/o Human Resource Development and M/o Health & Family Welfare."

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Comments of Committee

(Please see Para 1.7 of Chapter – I of the Report)

Recommendation (S. No. 4, Para No. 4)

2.3 **Teaching of Urdu-** The Committee note that providing greater resources for teaching Urdu is one of the point of the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme, As a component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Financial Assistance for appointment of language Teachers, financial assistance is given to the States for appointment of Urdu teachers. The Committee are disappointed for find out that no financial assistance had been asked for by the State and no amount released so far during the year 2013-14 appointment of Urdu teachers in schools. The Committee cannot comprehend as to how there is no demand for Urdu teachers across the country. Especially when the Sachar Committee Report has categorically emphasized the need for having Urdu teachers at the Primary level of education, which according to it, should be imparted in Urdu where it is child's mother tongue. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Minority Affairs take up the matte with the State Government and find out why there has been no demand for Urdu teachers in Madarsas and primary schools and take appropriate measures for appointment of Urdu teachers. The Committee also recommend that all possible measure should be taken by the Government to preserve and promote Urdu language in the country keeping in view its rich linguistic heritage and

its ability to forge a bonding between the Muslims and the dwindling Urdu speaking population to promote the cause of communal harmony.

Reply of the Government

2.4 Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that the scheme Greater Resources for Urdu Teaching has been modified and the requirement of 25% Urdu speaking population in a locality before Urdu teachers are appointed has been dropped. As per the Office Order issued on 03.03.2014, the Department of School Education & Literacy has advised the State Governments to appoint Urdu teachers in Govt. Schools where 15 or more students request for teaching of Urdu language.

National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language has informed that the Council runs one year Diploma in Urdu language through study centers allotted to registered NGOs/Institutions/Trusts/Societies etc. The course is opened for all communities of Society. The honorarium for part time Urdu teachers is provided under this scheme. During the year 2013-14, honorarium for 2252 part time Urdu teachers were provided to teach 70711 students which include 62336 numbers of minority students.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Recommendation (S. No. 6, Para No. 6)

2.5 **Scholarship Schemes for Minorities-** The Committee note that various scholarship namely Pre and Post-matric, Merit-cum-means and Mualana Azad National Fellowship have been the mainstay of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for increasing the literacy and educational level of the Minorities. The figures given in Table 2.25 show the popularity of scholarship schemes among the Minorities. A total number of 18539759 students against the targeted number of 10927268 Minorities students availed various types of scholarships under Minority schemes of the Central Government during the three years period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 amounting of Rs. 3320.06 crores. This appears to have brought some healthy bearing on the literacy rate among the Muslims and enrollment in the schools as has been discussed at para no. 2.24. Keeping in view the popularity of the scholarship schemes and its apparent success, the

Committee recommend that each and every Minority student should be provided/covered with one or the other scholarships as long as he or she remains a student in any Madarsa, primary or secondary schools, colleges and Universities and pursues higher studies.

Reply of the Government

2.6 Under Scholarship Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, the financial allocation and physical target have been increased in the financial year 2014-15, to ensure more coverage of eligible beneficiaries belonging to minority communities. Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes are almost demand driven and all eligible candidates have been awarded scholarship in 2013-14. In so far as, Pre-matric scholarship scheme is concerned, the demand of scholarship under the scheme is very high. This demand can be met if adequate budget allocation is provided.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Comments of Committee

(Please see Para 1.19 of Chapter – I of the Report)

Recommendation (S. No. 7, Para No. 7)

2.7 **Maulana Azad Education Foundation-** From the data made available to the Committee summarizing State-wise grant-in-aid sanctioned by Maulana Azad Education Foundation during the last three years, it is evident that the lion's share of the grant-in-aid has gone to the State of Uttar Pradesh, both in terms of money (Rs. 1662.90 lakh) and the number of NGOs assisted (132), whereas other States with sizable population of Muslim Minorities such as Assam (6 NGOs and funds 86 lakh) have been given a pittance. A total of 305 NGOs received grant-in-aid which amounted to Rs. 4024.50 lakh under the Maulana Azad Education Foundation. The Committee are not happy with this huge asymmetrical distribution of grant-in-aid among the NGOs. Technicalities, in terms of suitability of NGOs for grant-in-aid apart, the Committee recommend that the guidelines for allocation of funds and selection of NGOs need to be overhauled so that

intended purpose of the grant under MAEF is fully realized by proportionate distribution, so far as possible, among the States for needy and poor Minorities.

Reply of the Government

2.8 The schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) are advertised in leading newspapers and all State Governments / UTs are requested through separate letters every year to publicize the schemes of MAEF in their region ensuring submission of sufficient eligible & complete applications from their States/UTs.

The MAEF provides Grant-in-aid to NGOs for infrastructure development of their educational institutions duly recognized by the concerned authorities where the percentage of minority students enrolled is more than fifty percent. There are certain other essential criteria which are required to fulfilled by the applicant NGOs for availing the benefit of this scheme e.g., the NGO should be at least 3 years old, having specified area of land, running recognized institutions, having more than 50% strength of students belonging to minorities, minority declared institution etc. Special advertisements are also released by MAEF in the States from which sufficient applications are not received. The applications received under this scheme are processed as per criteria laid down under the scheme and the applications complete in all respect are considered on seriatim basis.

The MAEF is giving grant-in-aid for infrastructure development of only recognized institutions i.e., the institutions recognized by the respective authorities. In States like Assam, West Bengal etc. there are various restrictions on recognition of schools/institutions causing receipt of lesser number of eligible and complete applications from these States. Since maximum number of eligible and complete applications are received from the Uttar Pradesh, which is having the largest population of educationally backward minorities resulting in sanctioning of maximum grant-in-aid in this State. However, the concern of the Standing Committee would be placed before the Governing Body of MAEF for necessary action.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Recommendation (S. No. 8, Para No. 8)

2.9 **University Education for Minorities-** The Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC) deposed before the Committee that in individual skills out of seven, there are three specific schemes which are directly related to Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, namely equal opportunity cells for SC/ST, Minorities and OBCs in institutions of higher learning, women hostels and model degree colleges. Some funds are being released by the UGC in this regard. The Committee feel that simply creating equal opportunity cell, constructing hostels and model degree colleges, although very important, are not enough. Creating conducive and congenial atmosphere so that the students from all communities can stay in one place and pursue study and achieve excellence without any fear and prejudices against each other is of utmost importance. In this regard, while appreciating the submission of the Chairman of the UGC that construction of category/religion based hostels may not be appropriate, the Committee recommend that adequate seats may be reserved for Minority girl students in the girls' hostels in University and College campuses as this would encourage Minority girls from far flung areas to join various Universities and colleges and higher learning institutions in secure and safe environment.

Reply of the Government

2.10 Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that as per the guidelines of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), under the component of establishing new model degree colleges in educationally backward district, each college has to build girls hostels and girls toilets and 50% of the capacity of new hostels would be used for socially and economically weaker section.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Recommendation (S. No. 11, Para No. 11)

2.11 **"Seekho Aur Kamao" scheme-** The Committee note that vocational training and skill development programme through traditional route *viz.* I.T.I. and polytechnic has been augmented with the introduction of a programme namely 'Seekho aur Kamao' (learn and earn) through the voluntary organization or the NGO route. The well

structured modular training programmes are of two to three months duration based on the guidelines of the Directorate General of Employment & Training. On an average, the youth will be provided modular training in almost 700 trades that are available and the cost would be around Rs. 20,000 plus. It has to be imparted with a solid infrastructure. The Ministry insist on at least 75 percent placement and envisage a target of 75,000 youth before 31st March, 2014. The Committee were also informed that as on 30.09.2011, 9404 Government/ private I.T.Is. were affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of which 1453 (15.45%) Government/Private I.T.Is. were in Minority Concentration Districts having seating capacity of 2,28,840 in the country. An initiative for upgradation of 400 I.T.Is. into centre of excellence has been undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Under this project 60 I.T.Is. have been identified by States in MCDs for up-gradation. 113 new I.T.Is. have also been approved under Multi-sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs. Different skills have been taken up for skill training under various schemes. Also, short term course module in various sectors covering diverse sectors of economy have been developed and approved by NCVT.

While the Committee note the commitment of the Ministry in providing funds and infrastructure for imparting vocational training to minorities, they are constrained to note that they do not have the relevant statistics to back up the success of their efforts on the ground viz. number of Minority students enrolled with I.T.Is., polytechnics stream-wise, number of students passing out from the institutes and taking up various vocation., their income, etc. The Committee, therefore, recommend that an elaborate mapping system of the beneficiaries should be in place to gauge the success of the efforts vis-à-vis objective and goal of that particular scheme. Same should also be the case with 'Seekho aur Kamao' scheme. The Committee also recommend such mapping for each and every individual availing Central Government sponsored schemes for all the socio-religious communities (SRCs). The Committee are of the considered view that with the increasing thrust on e-governance, the progress of an individual (mapping) vis-à-vis various schemes should not be a difficult task.

Reply of the Government

2.12 'Seeko aur Kamao' scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs through empanelled Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Management information system for each trainee have been developed by the PIAs. Post placement support to trained minority youths for one year is mandatory for PIAs. In addition, Ministry is developing a web based monitoring system for successful implementation of the programme and also to collect a data about each socio-religious community separately. During 2013-14, Ministry has achieved 100% targets and sanctioned skill development project under this schemes for 20,164 minority youths with Rs. 17 Crore.

Ministry of Rural Development has informed that they have noted the above recommendation for compliance under the scheme Aajeevika (Skills)

Ministry of Labour & Employment has informed that Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) is developing a 'Management Information System(MIS) and Web Based Portal' to cover all the Government and Private ITIs. MIS application software is expected to allow timely and transparent flow of information through the various tiers of the vocational training sector in the country, namely ITIs, State and Centre. Various modules viz., ITIs; State Directorate; Placement; Apprenticeship Training; System Administration, Central Institution and DGE&T will be part of the MIS system.

MIS software will capture personnel & academic details of trainees of all ITIs including those trainees belonging to ITIs under MCDs. It will also capture quarterly attendance, provision of printing online hall ticket, mark-sheets and NCVT Certificates under ITI module. The placement module of MIS Application will publish trainee's availability details for placement and will also record their placement details. All above activities are expected to go-live by March, 2015.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Recommendation (S. No. 12, Para No. 12)

2.13 **Loan by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)** – The Committee note that various welfare schemes are available for the

Minorities under the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). The Corporation is basically extending loans on easy terms and condition for conducting/ pursuing various Minority development activities *viz.* education, vocational and skill development, training, business activities, women's entrepreneurship, etc. as per proposals received from State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) and availability / sanction of funds. For budgetary support of NMDFC, an allocation of Rs. 600 crore has been made for the 12th Plan period. The Government has so far contributed Rs. 975 crore in the equity of NMDFC. The schemes under NMDFC have been revised and the quantum of loan per beneficiary has been increased in all the schemes. The beneficiaries can now avail upto Rs. 10 lakh under term loan scheme, Rs. 50,000 under educational loan scheme for studies within the country and upto Rs. 20 lakh for studies abroad. For reviving the dormant State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) a scheme of "one time settlement (OTS)" has been introduced so that SCAs can settle their long pending overdues and start functioning efficiently to cater to Minority beneficiaries.

With a view to including more families within the ambit of the scheme the income eligibility criteria for availing loan from NMDFC has also been revised to Rs. 81,000 per annum in rural areas and Rs. 1,03,000 per annum in urban areas.

The Committee note that the role of State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) is quite crucial in the scheme of NMDFC. The success or failure of the NMDFC schemes largely depends on the SCAs. The Committee need to be explained as to how and why the one time settlement scheme (OTS) has been introduced without going into causes of inaction by the SCAs. Many of the SCAs continue to remain dormant over the years. The Committee recommend that appropriate measures be taken urgently so that the SCAs play a proactive role in disbursing the loans advanced by the NMDFC and place a detailed report on this aspect before them within six months.

Reply of the Government

2.14 The State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) repay loan to NMDFC based on the grass root level recoveries effected by them. The inadequate recoveries from beneficiaries impede the repayment by SCAs to NMDFC. This is the main cause for the SCAs becoming

inactive. SCAs have reported that the recovery of loans from the beneficiaries is adversely affected by various factors, which are beyond their control like seasonal variations, drought, loan waiver announcements by the governments, floods, earthquakes, other natural calamities etc. Owing to low grass root level recoveries, some of the SCAs are unable to make repayments to NMDFC in time, resulting to the levy of penal interest by NMDFC, as per the norms. The dues/overdues gradually increase with passage of time and at some point of time reach a level from where it becomes difficult for NMDFC to disburse further funds to these SCAs.

Due to a fault on the part of some beneficiaries, the entire target group, being served by the defaulting SCAs, is made to suffer and is deprived of NMDFC's concessional financing. Keeping this in mind and to tackle the above situation NMDFC has framed its One Time Settlement (OTS) policy in line with the other similar financial institutions. The OTS policy has been offered to all of the defaulting SCAs of the NMDFC and the SCAs are advised to make the payment of principal part of the loan with normal interest with assurance that the penal interest would be considered for waiver by NMDFC.

The OTS scheme has been opted by the SCAs in the States of Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. As a result of which NMDFC could realize the repayment of overdues from these SCAs. This has enabled NMDFC to re-commence / resume its financing in these States (in Madhya Pradesh the programme is expected to commence in 2014-15).

Efforts are being made to operationalize non functional SCAs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram, and Uttar Pradesh. The following efforts have been made to revive the non functional SCAs:-

- (i) The matter has been taken up with the State Government by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, through the visit of the Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs in Uttar Pradesh, Assam etc.
- (ii) In addition the MD, NMDFC has reviewed the status of implementation of NMDFC schemes and in order to gear up the functioning of SCAs had held discussion with the State Governments / SCAs of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan,

- Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh etc. Further video conferencing is also held frequently with the SCAs to sort-out issues in programme implementation.
- (iii) Letters from NMDFC have been written to the State Governments in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Manipur, and Mizoram for reviving the NMDFC programme in their States.
 - (iv) The 'Scheme of Grants in Aid' for strengthening of the SCAs has been simplified to ensure efficient and timely use of the funds disbursed by NMDFC. Under the scheme, grants-in-aid is provided for activities like awareness campaigns, improvement in delivery system, recovery management, computerization etc. A provision of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs has been made during 2013-14, for the reviving SCAs.
 - (v) All the schemes of NMDFC have been revised. It is expected that the attractive schemes would create demand also in the States having non functional SCAs.
 - (vi) A driver training programme has been launched in association with the Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. in some of the these States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan in order to revive the NMDFC programme in these States.
 - (vii) In addition, Skill Development Programme has been launched by NMDFC in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand for training 6300 candidates.
 - (viii) NMDFC has also held annual Review workshops at Chennai and Bengaluru wherein the SCAs as well as officers from the State Government were invited to sort out impediments in reviving the NMDFC programme in these States.
 - (ix) NMDFC has provided funds to the SCAs for organizing Awareness Programmes during 2013-14. Over 107 Awareness Camps cum Loan Melas were organized during 2013-14.
 - (x) NMDFC has issued legal notices to 11 defaulting SCAs in 10 states. It has also been contemplated that based on the response from these SCAs, NMDFC would approach court of law/arbitrator for liquidation of overdues.
 - (xi) Massive Awareness Camps have been organized at Chennai and Bengaluru to popularize the schemes of NMDFC. A compendium of the scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been published by the NMDFC in Hindi, English and Urdu.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Recommendation (S. No. 14, Para No. 14)

2.15 **Recruitment of Minorities** – The data provided by the Ministry regarding recruitment of Minorities in Central Ministries/Departments, Central Public undertakings, since 2006 shows a steady rise in the figures in terms of numbers and percentage. While Minority recruitment in Government sector was mere 6.93% (702 persons in the

year 2006-07 for 70 Ministries/Department + 138 PSUs), it reached a respectable figure of 9.09% (14946 persons) in the year 2008-09 (for 71 Ministries/Departments + 161 PSUs). This slipped to 7.28% (10595) in the year 2009-10 (68 Ministries / Departments + 166 PSUs) but staged a smart recovery to 10.18% (35692 persons) in the subsequent year i.e. 2010-11 (51 Ministries). The percentage of intake is, however, better in Ministries/Departments sub attached offices, category. On the other hand, representation of Minorities in Public Sector undertakings is not so encouraging -1453 persons (11.88%), 1234 (5.52%), 2107 (7.8%), 1322 (5.92%) and 1218 (7.02%) for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Railways have also not shown better results, 7.60%, 9.65%, 8.32%, 6.65% and 8.72% on recruiting Minorities for the corresponding years. The Committee are not satisfied with these numbers. They recommend that an affirmative action should be taken by the Government so that at least 15% recruitment of Minorities is achieved in recruitment in the Government and Public Sector organizations/ bodies by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

Reply of the Government

2.16 Department of Personnel & Training has already issued guidelines vide O.M. dated 08.01.2007 which has been reinforced from time to time to ensure fair representation to the minorities in the Government employment, including Public Sector Enterprises, Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions and the Railways. The instructions in the above O.M. provide that all appointing authorities may be instructed to scrupulously observe the following guidelines: (a) the composition selection committees should be representative. It should be mandatory to have one member belonging to SC/ST and one member belonging minority community in selection boards/communities for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies. (b) 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. (c) 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/UT, apart from English & Hindi. Further, for group C level post 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. (d) 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

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Recommendation (S. No. 15, Para No. 15)

2.17 **Improving the conditions of Minorities** – The Committee were informed that as per press note of the Planning Commission on poverty estimates, 2009-10 among religious groups, Sikhs have lowest Head Count Ratio (HCR) in rural areas (11.9%) whereas in urban areas, Christians have the lowest proportion (12.9%) of the poor. In rural areas the HCR for Muslims is very high in States such as Assam (53.61%), Uttar Pradesh (44.41%), West Bengal (34.41%) and Gujarat (31.41%). In urban areas poverty ratio at all India level is highest for Muslims (33.9%). Similarly, for urban areas the poverty ratio is high for Muslims in States like Rajasthan (29.5%), Uttar Pradesh (49.5%), Gujarat (42.41%), Bihar (56.5%) and West Bengal (34.9%). The figures made available by the Ministry reveal that an amount of Rs. 1068.10 crore, 1476.45 crore and rs. 1473.59 crore were spent during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively, on the Central sector schemes of the Ministry. The Budget Estimates 9BE) for the year 2013-14 is Rs. 2163.50 crore. Apart from this, the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme provides that wherever possible 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for the Minorities. The Committee also note that unemployment for rural Muslims has gone down marginally from 21.% and 3.6% to 1.9% and 3.1% in the years 1993-94 and 2009-10 respectively. However, for Christians the unemployment rate has marginally gone up from 3.8% to 3.9% for rural areas while corresponding figures for urban areas shows a substantial reduction from 8.6% to 2.9% for the same period. The all India unemployment rate in rural areas has increased from 1.2% to 1.6% during the same period and in urban areas it had declined from 4.5% to 3.4%. Notably, the worker Population Ratio (WPR) for males was much higher than those for female for all religious groups, the differentials being greater in urban areas where the WPR of females were very low. The WPR (per 1000 population) for Muslims

in rural areas had increased from 321 in 1999-2000 to 337 in 2009-10 while in urban areas this went up from 306 to 317 during the same period. For all India, WPR declined from 417 to 408 in rural areas and increased from 337 to 350 in urban areas for the corresponding period. And, as per NSS 66th Round, self employment in agriculture and non-agriculture together was major source of earning for large number of household of all religious groups. The proportion of self employment was highest among Sikhs.

The Committee, while taking note of the decline in unemployment and increase in Worker Population Ratio (WPR) among the Muslims during the period 1999-2000 and 2009-10, find that these figures (WPR) are much lower than all India figures for the same period. The Committee are, therefore, of the considered view that the measures taken by the Ministry have been grossly inadequate in reducing the unemployment of Muslims vis-à-vis the other communities. The Committee are of the firm opinion that there is a strong need for rethinking on strategy for utilization of funds and implementation of schemes/ programmes for the Minorities at the planning stage itself, synchronizing them with similar schemes/ programmes of the states for better implementation of the scheme and utilization of funds and giving focused attention on the schemes both by the States and Central Government. Towards this end, the Committee recommend that the following measures should be taken by the Ministry:-

- (i) Instead of district-wise planning, sanctioning of projects and allocation of funds, the same should now be done block-wise;
- (ii) List of BPL persons/family belonging to Minorities communities should be prepared and displayed in the website within one year;
- (iii) Schemes under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme should be modified/retailored/synchronizing with those of the States; for Minority development. Each BPL family should be beneficiaries of at least two Central sponsored schemes under Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (iv) Each notified Minority concentration block should have a dedicated nodal officer with requisite skill, aptitude, experience to be appointed by the Ministry and stationed at the respective district headquarters. They will be responsible for constant liaisoning with the Ministry, SCAs, State Governments and local

authorities for processing and obtaining UCs, remove the bottlenecks and providing independent weekly feedback to the Ministry. They should be associated with all the Monitoring Committees, besides Central, State and District, Block wise Monitoring Committee should also be formed;

- (v) All such nodal officials should meet the Minister concerned of the State Government along with the representatives of the SCAs once in a month for the execution of the Minority projects; and
- (vi) Besides the existing awareness programmes through Media, etc. constant door to door awareness programme regarding rights and facilities available to the Minorities under various schemes and projects should be taken by the NGOs, SCAs, nodal officers and the members of the Minority communities who have availed benefits from Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme at some stage or the other in their life.

A detailed scheme should be chalked out for the purpose and implemented rigorously and the Committee should like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard within six months.

Reply of the Government

2.18 (i) MsDP of Ministry of Minority Affairs has been restructured for implementation during 12th Plan period. Under MsDP the unit of planning has been changed from district to block/town to sharpen the focus on Minority Concentration Areas and to expand the programme to other deserving areas. The programme is now being implemented in 710 blocks and 66 towns/cities falling in 196 districts. Further, clusters of contiguous minority concentration villages (having at least 50% minority population) would also be identified, for implementation of this programme. Under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, modification in this programme has been proposed for sharpening the focus on minority concentration areas. At present many schemes treat district with substantial minority population as a unit while accounting for achievement against the target earmarked for minorities. However, as the district is too large area to focus on areas with substantial population, it is proposed that all the assets created under earmarking done through PM's New 15-PP must be located in blocks/ towns

(instead of districts/ sub-districts) with substantial minority population. Even within such blocks/ towns the location should be done in village/ locality such that the catchment area of that asset has substantial minority population.

Ministry of Rural Development has informed that the Empowered Committee of the Ministry has approved the Annual Action Plan of 27 State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLM) and Puducherry for the FY 2014-15. Further, all the State Mission has been advised to prepare detailed Annual Action Plan for each resource, intensive and partnership blocks and indicated resource envelop for each of them. Under the schemes of IAY targets earmarked for minority communities is distributed in proportion to the Rural Minority Population in the State as per the latest census. The States fix targets for districts, blocks and gram panchayats based on the same principle.

(ii) Ministry of Rural Development has informed that the MIS of NRLM has made a specific provision for collecting minority community-wise break-up of targets and achievements. Once the MIS system gets fully rolled out by all the states missions, the community-wise break-up would be available from 2014-15. Under the schemes of IAY, Minorities form a part of the permanent wait list approved by gram sabha and the same is displayed at the panchayat office and painted on the walls of the office.

Planning Commission has informed that “Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011” is still under way. The last BPL census was conducted in 2002. The religion-wise data was not collected in the census. Hence, information on BPL persons/families belonging to minority community is not available at present.

(iii) Ministry of Women Child & development has informed that Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is self selecting scheme. States/UTs are requested from time to time to optimize the coverage of beneficiaries including minority population.

Ministry of Rural Development has agreed with the recommendation of the Committee.

Comments from Ministry of Human Resource Development is awaited.

(iv) Under MsDP of Ministry of Minority Affairs, there is a provision to appoint a Block Level Facilitator (BLF) in each block to function as a bridge between the minority communities and the Government programmes. The Facilitator functions directly under

the control and supervision of the district nodal officer responsible for implementation of the MsDP. The facilitator should be a graduate with preferably 2 years experience of working in social sector. BLF are associated with the Block Level Committee which is responsible to monitor MsDP at the block level.

Ministry of Rural Development has informed that the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLM) have been advised to position a social inclusion/Development person in each intensive districts of NRLM, who looks into the issues related to inclusion of all poor and vulnerable households (including minority) into fold of SHGs and liaison with all other Government programmes/departments.

Ministry of Women & Child Development has informed that under the ICDS scheme, Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) is in-charge of an ICDS project at block level. The Ministry had issued guidelines for constitution of 5-tier Monitoring and Review committees at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Level to review the progress in implementation of the scheme on 31.03.2011. The Block level committee will monitor and review overall implementation of ICDS including coverage of all habitations/hamlets in the block, especially in SC/ST and minority concentrated and remote areas. The block level committee is also required to take/suggest action based on Action Taken Report of Anganwadi level monitoring and support committee on ICDS. Thus, the implementation of ICDS in 1228 identified CD Blocks where minority population is 25% above is also required to be monitored by these committees. So far, 30 States have constituted the monitoring and supervision committee at all level. Out of remaining 5 States in the country, 3 States namely Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have constituted partly and 2 States namely Jammu & Kashmir and Jharkhand did not constitute these committees.

Comments awaited from Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(v) Ministry of Minority Affairs has convened two meetings on Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and MsDP on 08.04.2013 & 21.10.2013 with Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Minority Welfare Department of States/UTs to discuss various issues such as implementation of the programme, progress report, regular

meetings of States Level Committees & Districts Level Committees, Bottleneck in implementation of schemes etc.

Under MsDP, there is a provision to appoint a Block Level Facilitator (BLF) in each block to function as a bridge between the minority communities and the Government programmes. The Facilitator functions directly under the control and supervision of the District Nodal Officer responsible for implementation of the MsDP. BLF are associated with the Block Level Committee which is responsible to monitor MsDP at the block level.

Ministry of Rural Development has agreed to the recommendation of the Committee.

(vi) Ministry of Women & Child Development has designed the ICDS where Information Education and Communication (IEC) is an integral part. The Ministry has also laid equal emphasis on community engagement as essential for effective communication delivery and for successful implementation programme. Community mobilization was seen as being important in the context of - (a) the large scale nature of the programme and (b) its focus on changing the health and nutrition behaviors of the community. The Government issued guidelines for IEC for the ICDS programme that included elements of community mobilization as well. The guidelines clearly direct ICDS functionaries to - (I) create awareness and build up the image of the programme, (II) stimulate demand for ICDS services, (III) affect and sustain behavioural attitudinal changes in child caring, nutrition and health behavior and (IV) muster and sustain community participation.

Ministry of Minority Affairs has noted the recommendation of the committee for compliance and Ministry of Rural Development has agreed with the recommendation of the committee.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Comments of Committee

(Please see Para 1.28 of Chapter – I of the Report)

Recommendation (S. No. 16, Para No. 16)

2.19 **Anganwadi Centres-** The Committee were apprised that out of a total of 13.39 lakh operational Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)/Mini AWCs in the country, 2.40 lakh AWCs/Mini AWCs (17.92%) are operational in Minority areas (i.e. identified 1228 CD Blocks where Minority population is 25% and above as on 31.03.2013). 9.56 crore beneficiaries comprising 7.74 crore children (6 months to 7 years) and 1.82 crore pregnant women and nursing mother received supplementary nutrition under ICDs scheme through 13.39 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini Anganwadi in country as on 31.3.2013. Out of six services namely supplementary nutrition programme (SNP), pre-school education, nutrition and health education, health check-up, immunization and referrals under Integrated Child Development (ICDs) scheme, which is a self selecting scheme, the last three services are under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Committee also observe that although the infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined from 58.8 in 1998-99 to 52.4 in 2005-06 for Muslims, it is still lagging far behind the Christians (49.2 to 41.7) and Sikhs (53.3 to 45.6). In this regard, the Committee have noted the submission made by the Ministry that presently health care programme is not covered under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. However, they are approaching the Cabinet for including the National Rural Health Mission as part of the 15 Point Programme.

The Committee are of the considered view that Anganwadi Centres (AWC)/Mini Anganwadi Centres are not adequate and well equipped for giving proper Primary health care to the people. Although, including Rural Health Mission as part of 15 Point Programme is a good idea, this will not alone solve the primary health care problems of all the Minority concentrated blocks. The Committee, therefore, recommend that apart from including Rural Health Mission as par of 15 Point Programme, primary heath care clinics, with special facilities for women and children, should be opened in all the Minority concentrated blocks under MsDP schemes for which funds should be earmarked separately.

Reply of the Government

2.20 Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs, the projects related to construction of infrastructure for health have been taken as priority. Project proposal, related to construction of Primary Health Centres, Additional Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, ANM Centers and Nursing colleges are being considered and approved under MsDP. Apart from that additional room for PHC, CHC, etc. are also approved. Since inception of MsDP, 3654 units of health related projects for construction of above facility have been approved.

Comments awaited from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Comments of Committee

(Please see Para 1.31 of Chapter – I of the Report)

Recommendation (S. No. 17, Para No. 17)

2.21 **Prevention & Control of Communal Riots**-The Committee were informed that a total number of 701, 580 and 668 communal violence incidents were reported in the country in which 116,91 and 703 persons were killed and 2138, 1889 and 1506 persons were injured during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. When asked whether there has been any studies/analysis undertaken by the Ministry of Minority Affairs on the effect of communal riots on the Minorities, especially on their psychology and change in their behavioral patterns. Leading to adverse impact on their education, health and job prospects, the Ministry of Minority Affairs have informed that no such specific study has been undertaken by the Ministry so far.

When the Ministry were asked a specific question whether there was any co-relation between standard of living and communal harmony whether poor standard of living, especially among the Muslims, has affected the communal harmony in the country and if so, what additional socio-economic measures and steps are needed from Minority perspectives, for reducing their sense of alienation. The Ministry of Minority Affairs did not have any information in this regard. The Committee are shocked that despite a plethora of schemes for Minorities, Muslims community, being the largest

Minority is still lagging far behind in respect of socio-economic parameters and social status. The Committee feel that social and religious divide, mistrust and fear are the root cause of poor standard of living among the Muslims. Even if some progress has been made in the Muslim Communities in terms of relevant parameters, they have not been able to catch up with the rest of the population. This gives rise to the question of the efficacy and reach of the various programmes/schemes for accelerating the development of the Minority community. This along with absence of relevant data on the output from the Ministry as discussed earlier in this report shows that a huge amount of money specially sanctioned for the Minorities has not been utilized properly and with the result the goals could not be achieved. The Committee are of the considered view that had there been concerted efforts and better synergy between the Centre and State Governments, Muslims would have surged ahead in terms of developmental indices, as has been in the case of Christian and Sikhs, with the aid and assistance of the Minority targeted programmes and schemes involving thousands of crores year after year.

Undoubtedly, there cannot be real national development unless the Minorities, a sizable section of our population, march ahead at equal pace, holding their head high without any fear.

The Committee note that Union Government have circulated revised guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. Statedly, the activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcing agencies and requisite legal action is taken where ever necessary. Taking note of the assurances, the Committee recommend that an elaborate block-wise programme be chalked out involving various stakeholders including Madarsas, minority institutions, community/religious leaders, scholars, prominent citizen. The main thrust of the mission should be to overcome and eliminate communalism through confidence building measures, speedy rehabilitation of the riot-victims, massive mobilization of human resources and investment. Sensitizing the police force on communal issues is another imperative need. No civilized National, proud of its pluralistic traditions, can afford to ill treat its minorities. On the other hand Minorities also need come out from the sense of fear and mistrust, more so when they constitute more than 18% of the Nation's population. The Community leaders have great responsibility

in motivating the youth in the Nation building process. India is not only the largest Parliamentary democracy in the world. It is also secular and most vibrant in terms of having a college of socio-religious and linguistic communities. There is a far greater potential for educational and job opportunities in India than many advanced counties in the world. There is hope in the air. Politics is changing as the public discourse becomes more inclusive. The Committee are, therefore, of the considered view that it is incumbent upon the Government to assure that the Minorities do not feel neglected, persecuted or harbor any sense of alienation. They need to be assured that they are coparcener and have equal right in the developmental drive of the Nation.

Reply of the Government

2.22 Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the revised guidelines on Communal Harmony, 2008 issued by the Ministry already contain numerous measures and instructions to contain and prevent communal violence/riots that have been recommended by the Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment. These guidelines emphasize the involvement of distinctive stakeholders like shopkeepers, daily wagers, women, etc. in maintaining peace and communal harmony in riot hit areas. They also highlight the participation of voluntary organization, working in the field of promoting peace, national integration and communal harmony in diffusing tension and distribution of relief, compensation etc. So far as the sensitization of Police on communal issues is concerned, regular sensitization of CAPFs personnel is being done by way of briefing sessions and training modules, with a view to make them appreciative of the difficulties being faced by the minorities. These programmes particularly focus on the complete adherence to constitutional provisions in this regard. For recruitment, members of minority community are being incorporated as per the existing guidelines. CAPFs are carrying out various civic action activities for awareness and encouraging the minorities to join the Security Forces.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

CHAPTER – III

Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government

Recommendation (S. No. 9, Para No. 9)

3.1 Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minority Communities Students –

The Committee have been informed that a scheme “Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minority Communities Students” is being implemented by the scheme for Ministry of Minority Affairs. The objective of the scheme is to make the targeted group of minority students to enhance skills and acquire a competitive edge to face challenges in recruitment in the industries, banks Government services (Group A, B, C) and private sector including airlines, information technology, posts, etc. The Committee are of the considered view that the scope and focus of the Scheme should be sharpened by inviting doyens of industries, top bureaucrats, both serving and retired, renowned academicians and intellectuals for delivering lectures, imparting skills, etc. Internship should also be arranged with leading institutes, industries for getting sufficient exposure for the purpose. The Committee recommend that a detailed action plan should be prepared with separate with separate budget outlay and submitted to them within six months.

Reply of the Government

3.2 As regards scheme of Free Coaching & Allied of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, it is stated that the scheme is implemented through Govt./Private NGOs, Govt./Private Universities etc. This Ministry provides fix amount of course fee for Coaching programme to the Coaching Institutes. Hence, the recommendation of the Standing Committee cannot be acceded to as these are beyond the scheme guidelines.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

CHAPTER – IV

Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted and which require reiteration

Recommendation (S. No. 2, Para No. 2)

4.1 **Literacy rate for Muslims-** The Committee are pleased to note that the literacy rate among Muslims has registered a marked improvement from 52.1% in 1999-2000 to 63.5% in 2007-08 for rural areas and from 69.8% to 75.1% for urban areas. The literacy rate of Muslims as ratio of National average has gone up marginally from 0.93 in 1999-2000 to 0.95 in 2007-08 for rural areas and the corresponding figures for urban areas in sup from 0.87 in 1999-2000 to 0.89 in 2007-08. The Committee are, however, constrained that the literacy rate of Muslims as ratio of National average has increased by only 0.02 in eight years and such tardy pace of literacy, they apprehend, it will take a long time to catch up with the national average. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Prime Minister's New 15 Point programme be implemented earnestly, where focus has been given to enhance opportunities so that the literacy rate of Muslims gets accelerated and catches up with the national average. The committee recommend that all out efforts should be made to bring the Minority children, especially the Muslims in the class rooms and their regular attendance ensured. A special scheme should be devised to make Class rooms and school environment conducive and friendly for creating an urge and enthusiasm among the children to come to the schools and to attend the classes, take part in extracurricular activities like sports, debate, quiz and community service, etc. Parents should be specially sensitized so that their children attend the classes regularly.

Reply of the Government

4.2 As per DISE Report, there is an increase in enrolment of Muslim children in Primary Level, Upper Primary Level and Elementary Level of education from previous years. In Primary Level the enrolment percentage of Muslim children was 9.35% in 2006-07 which has increased to 14.20% in 2012-13. Increase in enrolment of Muslim children in primary level will have positive impact on literacy rate. The figure in respect of Census 2011 is awaited.

Comments awaited from Ministry of Human Resource Development.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Comments of Committee

(Please see Para 1.10 of Chapter – I of the Report)

Recommendation (S. No. 3, Para No. 3)

4.3 **Enrollment of Muslim children-** The Committee were informed that during 2012-13, 1.82 crore Muslim children were enrolled in Primary schools and 0.72 crore Muslim children were enrolled in upper primary schools constituting 13.3% and 11.65% of total enrollments respectively in these schools. 8014 Muslim girls were enrolled in the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) located in Minority Concentration Districts constituting 16.37% of total enrollments. However, when asked about the dropout percentage as well as success rate of these schools, State-wise and how it compared with the National average of dropout, the Committee were informed that data in this regard was not being maintained. The Committee are of the considered view that simply enrolling the students in schools would not suffice. Monitoring dropout rate and the students passing out from the schools is an important factor in evaluation the success of a scheme. The Committee are saddened to note that such a vital data is not being maintained by the Ministry of Human Resources Development. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this data should be collected and placed before them within 6 months.

Reply of the Government

4.4 **Comments awaited from Ministry of Human Resource Development.**

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Comments of Committee

(Please see Para 1.13 of Chapter – I of the Report)

Recommendation (S. No. 10, Para No. 10)

4.5 **Coaching-** The Committee appreciate the concept of coaching academics wherein children can come and stay and they are provided necessary items at a highly subsidized rate and children who are not even enrolled on the campus of that University can also come and enroll themselves for preparing themselves for competitive examinations. Notably, the UGC Chairman, while deposing before the Committee had assured that if they receive requests for setting up of more such academics, especially in backward and far flung areas like Jammu & Kashmir they would consider it favourably. The Committee recommend that more such academics should be created in association with reputed colleges in backward and far flung cities and towns, etc. Since the residential coaching academics give excellent platform for preparing successfully for competitive examination, this will address the issue of scarcity of hostel accommodation especially for Minority girls which in turn will considerably enhance the employment opportunities for them.

Reply of the Government

4.6 Comments awaited from Ministry of Human Resource Development

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Comments of Committee

(Please see Para 1.22 of Chapter – I of the Report)

CHAPTER – V

Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature

Recommendation (S. No. 5, Para No. 5)

5.1 **Modernizing Madarsa** – The Committee are happy to note that efforts are being made by the Ministry in improving the working conditions of the Madarsas and modernizing the course content including science and mathematics and languages in the syllabus. There has been a steady increase in allocation of funds over the years from Rs. 50 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 175 crore for the year 2013-14 under the scheme for Providing Quality Education for Madarsa (SPQM). The Committee are, however, constrained to note that no data is maintained/available on the number of Madrsas and the total number of students studying there. The Committee consider this a serious issue. Simply allocating funds and modernizing the course content was not enough. The Government should maintain statistical data on the number of Madarsa schools in the country. The number of students studying there, the percentage of drop outs, the number of students passing out and successfully integrating into the mainstream education system and eventually contributing to the cause of Nation building by becoming self reliant, through gainful employment, entrepreneurship, becoming leaders, scholars, etc. Without this, the objective of Madarsa Education System, its contribution towards socio-economic progress of the Muslims and the country will not fructify. The Committee strongly feel that maintaining socio-cultural and religious identity should go hand in hand with common National goal i.e. creating a robust human resource for the country and Madrasa education system should also contribute substantially in this process. The Committee, therefore, recommend that data on the output of the Madarsa Education System should be strictly monitored and recorded and placed before the Committee within six months.

Reply of the Government

5.2 Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that under SPQEM, the Department of School Education and Literacy releases grant to the State Government for honorarium of madarsa teachers and for book bank, science/math kits, labs and for other pedagogical equipment. The Department maintains the year-wise data of the

number of Madrasas and teachers benefitted and the amount of funds released to the State Governments under the scheme. However, the data of the number of students and other figures are maintained by the State Governments. A statement showing the financial assistance provided to the State Governments and the number of Madarsas and teachers benefitted in the previous five years under the scheme is as below:

Year	Amount (in Crore)	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsas
2009-10	46.24	4962	1979
2010-11	101.47	11382	5045
2011-12	139.53	14412	5934
2012-13	182.49	23146	9905
2013-14	182.73	35157	14859

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Comments of Committee

(Please see Para 1.16 of Chapter – I of the Report)

Recommendation (S. No. 13, Para No. 13)

5.3 **Large/Medium scale industries in minority Concentration Districts-** The Committee find from the appraisal of the data made available to them that on an average about 23.5% of the total banks, opened during the last three year all over the country, are in minority Concentration Districts, The total number of account holders from Minority communities as on 31.3.2013 was 1,06,87,335 and the amount of loan disbursed was Rs. 185234.35 crore. Muslims are major recipients, among the Minorities of the bank loan comprising 45.25% followed by Christians 24.55%. The Committee would like to have data on the total loan availed by Minorities, especially the Muslims, for setting up of large scale industries. In this connection, the Committee recommend

that some impetus/incentives should be given to the Minority community people and from other communities for setting up large and medium scale industries in Minority Concentration Districts for generating employment opportunities especially for the Minorities, as an affirmative action. This would also benefit the members of other communities and the region as a whole. Special emphasis should also be given to employ a certain percentage of employees from Minority communities who have undergone training at various vocational training institutes like I.T.I., polytechnic, etc.

Reply of the Government

5.4 Department of Financial Services has informed that all the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been advised to ensure lending of atleast 15% of their Priority Sector Lending (PSL) to minority communities. The department is collecting information on lending to minority communities and furnish the same to Ministry of Minority Affairs on quarterly basis. As on 31.03.2014, PSBs has achieved 16.09% of PSL to minority communities. However, no separate information is collected on loan to minority communities for setting up large and medium scale industries.

[Ministry of Minority Affairs O.M. No. 9-3/2012-PP-II (Vol-V) Part -2, dated 19.8.2014]

Comments of Committee

(Please see Para 1.25 of Chapter – I of the Report)

**New Delhi;
10 March, 2015
19 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)**

**RAMESH BAIS,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Social
Justice and Empowerment.**

ANNEXURE - I

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON TUESDAY, 10TH MARCH, 2015.

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs. in Committee Room No. 139, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

6. Shri Jhina Hikaka
7. Shri Bhagwant Khuba
8. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
9. Smt. Maragatham K.
10. Prof. A.S.R. Naik
11. Dr. Udit Raj
12. Prof. Sadhu Singh

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Ahamed Hassan
14. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
15. Smt. Wansuk Syiem

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ashok Kumar Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar - Additional Director

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting had been convened to consider and adopt the Seventh Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Implementation of schemes for Welfare of Senior Citizens" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment), Eighth Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Review of the functioning of National Institutes working in the field of disability" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities), Ninth Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Working of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas" pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Tenth Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme" pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

3. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the above Reports without modifications and authorized the Chairman to finalize these Reports and present the same to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FORTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

		Total	Percentage
I.	Total number of Recommendations	17	
II.	Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government (Paragraph Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17).	11	64.71
III.	Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies (Paragraph No. 9)	1	5.88
IV.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted and which require reiteration (Paragraph Nos. 2, 3 and 10)	3	17.65
V.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature (Paragraph Nos. 5 and 13).	2	11.76