Understanding Minorities

Q1. What is implied by minority groups?
Ans. Minorities are groups of people who do not enjoy a proportionate share of social, economic, or political power in a society. This is a sociological perspective. The Oxford Dictionary defines ‘Minority’ as a smaller number or part; a number or part representing less than half of the whole; a relatively small group of people, differing from others in race, religion, language, or political persuasion. A special Sub-Committee on the Protection of Minority Rights appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Commission in 1946 defined ‘minority’ as those “non-dominant groups in a population which possess a wish to preserve stable ethnic, religious, and linguistic traditions or characteristics markedly different from those of the rest of population”.

Q2. How does the Constitution of India define minorities?
Ans. The Constitution of India does not define minorities. However, it uses the word ‘Minorities’ in Articles 29, 30, 350 A and 350 B. Article 29 has the word ‘minorities’ in its marginal heading and specifies that any section of citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. Article 30 speaks specifically of two categories of minorities – religious and linguistic. The Articles 350 A and 350 B relate to linguistic Minorities only. (As per Report of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities, 2007)

Q3. What are the different types and categories of minority groups that exist in India?

At present the categories of religious Minorities include: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis (Zoroastrians) and Jains. As regards linguistic minorities, there is no majority at the national level and the minority status is to be essentially decided at the State/Union Territory level.

Q4. Who belongs to a minority group?
Ans. A person belonging to any of the recognised religious minorities at the national level namely, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis (Zoroastrians) and Jains. These communities are notified by the Union Government under Section 2 (e) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. Jain community is also notified as minority community on 27th January, 2014.
Q5. How can a minority student acquire a minority certificate?
Ans. A self-declaration by the student is sufficient for getting the benefits of the welfare schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. However, the authorities under the State Government of the concerned state may be contacted to acquire minority certificate.

Q6. What are the population figures of different minority communities in India?
Ans. According to the Census of India, 2011, the population of Muslims is 17.22 crore (14.23%), Christians 2.78 crore (2.30%), Sikhs 2.08 crore (1.72%), Buddhists 84.43 lakh (0.70%), Parsis 57,264 (http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/parsi-population-dips-by-22-per-cent-between-20012011-study/article8899101.ece) and Jains 44.51 lakh (0.37%) (http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/c-01.html). State/UTs wise distribution of minority population is given in Annexure – I.

Q7. What is the literacy rate of different religious minorities in the country?
Ans. As per Census of India, 2001 the literacy rate among Muslims is 59.1 percent, Christians 80.3 percent, Sikhs 69.4 percent, Buddhists 72.7 percent, Jains 94.1 percent and Parsis (Zoroastrians) 97.9 percent. Literacy rate is not available in the current report of Census of India, 2011. (http://mhrd.gov.in/educational-developement-minorities)

Q8. Why is it essential to protect the rights of minorities in our country?
Ans. India is a democratic country and the Constitution guarantees equal rights to all citizens. A democracy ought to protect the rights of all citizens. Therefore, protection of all marginalised groups including minorities becomes essential.

Q9. Have minority welfare measures been taken for all minority communities?
Ans. Almost all of the welfare measures such as Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI), National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), Nai Roshni etc., including schemes for promoting education undertaken by the Union as well as State Governments are available to all the notified minority communities. However, some specific schemes have been launched in view of diversities in culture, tradition, language, and to support the educational empowerment of different minorities for specific requirements such as Scheme for Providing Quality Education for Madrasas (SPQEM) and Jiyo Parsi.

Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs)

Q10. What are the Minority Concentration Districts?
Ans. In 1987, a list of 41 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) was identified, based on the single criterion of minority population of 20 percent or more in a district as per data from Census 1971, for enabling focused attention of government programmes and schemes on these districts. Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) have been identified by the Union Government on the basis of both population data and backwardness parameters of Census 2001. Backwardness is measured in terms of socio-economic indicators and availability of basic amenities. (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).
The population criteria used for identifying Minority Concentration Districts is:

‘Substantial Minority population’ has been used in the context of the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for identification of districts which are relatively backward. Criterion of at least 25% of the total population, belonging to minority communities has been used for identification of MCDs in 29 States/UTs.

Further, districts having a large absolute minority population of more than 5 lakh but with minority population between 20% to 25% have also been identified as MCDs in 29 States/UTs. Where a minority community is in majority, as in six States/UTs, 15% of minority population other than that of the minority community forming the majority in that State/UT has been used as the criterion.

The backwardness parameters are:

(a) Religion-specific socio-economic indicators:
- literacy rate;
- female literacy rate;
- work participation rate; and
- female work participation rate

(b) Basic amenities indicators:
- percentage of households with pucca walls;
- percentage of households with safe drinking water;
- percentage of households with electricity; and,
- percentage of households with W/C latrines.

Q11. How many Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) have been identified?
Ans. Ninety Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) have been identified by the Union Government using eight indicators of socio-economic development and amenities based on 2001 census data.

(See Annexure-II)

Q12. What are the categories of Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) and the basis of their grouping?
Ans. Minority Concentration Districts having values below the national average for both sets of parameters are considered relatively more backward and are classified as category ‘A’ (53 districts). Districts, which have values below the national average for either of the two sets of backwardness parameters have been classified in category ‘B’ (37 districts) (See Annexure-II). Category B has been further classified under B1 for which religion specific socio-economic indicators are below the national average (20 districts), and B2 for which basic amenities indicators are below the national average (17 districts).
Q13. What are the provisions made for the development of Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs)?

Ans. Focused attention is provided through Government programmes and schemes for the development of Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). (Please see Q41. for details)

Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

Q14. What is the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities?

Ans. The Programme was announced in June, 2006. The Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme is a comprehensive programme of affirmative action for the welfare of minorities.

The objectives of the programme are:

(i) Enhancing opportunities for education;
(ii) Ensuring an equitable share for Minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new Schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs;
(iii) Improving the living conditions of Minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development Schemes; and,
(iv) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

It envisages location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. The aim is to ensure that the benefits of the schemes included in the programme flow equitably to the minorities. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. The highlights of the 15 points are as follows:

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<tr>
<th>15 Point Programme</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Equitable availability of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Improving access to School Education;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Greater resources for teaching Urdu;</td>
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<td>4. Modernizing Madrasa Education;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities;</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF);</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor;</td>
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<td>8. Upgradation of skills through technical training;</td>
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9. Enhanced credit support for economic activities;
10. Recruitment in State and Central Services;
11. Equitable share in rural housing scheme;
12. Improvement in the condition of slums inhabited by minority communities;
13. Prevention of communal incidents;
14. Prosecution for communal offences; and,
15. Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots.

Q15. What does Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for Minorities Welfare envisage for the education of minorities?

Ans. Equitable availability of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is aimed at holistic development of children and pregnant/lactating mothers belonging to disadvantaged sections, by providing services such as, supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school and non-formal education through Anganwadi Centres. A certain percentage of the ICDS projects and Anganwadi Centres will be located in blocks/villages with a substantial population of minority communities to ensure that the benefits of this scheme are equitably available to such communities.

Improving Access to School Education: Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme, and other similar Government Schemes, it will be ensured that a certain percentage of all such schools are located in villages/localities having a substantial population of minority communities.

Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu: Central assistance will be provided for recruitment and posting of Urdu language teachers in primary and upper primary schools that serve a population in which at least one fourth belong to that language group.

Modernising Madrasa Education: The Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernisation Programme provides basic educational infrastructure in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities and resources for the modernisation of Madrasa education.
Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities: Pre-Matric, Post-Matric, and Merit-cum-Means Scholarships for students from minority communities will be formulated and implemented.

Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation: The Government shall provide all possible assistance to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to strengthen it and enable it to expand its activities more effectively.

Q16. Which Schemes have been extended to Minorities for the furtherance of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme?

Ans. Following schemes have been extended to aid welfare of minorities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schemes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme by providing services through Anganwadi Centres;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs);</td>
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<td>4. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);</td>
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<td>5. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY);</td>
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<td>6. Upgradation of existing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence;</td>
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<td>7. Bank credit under priority sector lending;</td>
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<td>8. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);</td>
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<td>9. Integrated Housing &amp; Slum Development Programme (IHSDP);</td>
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<td>10. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);</td>
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<td>11. Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG);</td>
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<td>12. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT); and,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q17.  What are the affirmative actions undertaken for education of minority groups?

Ans. Several affirmative actions have been taken for education of minorities. The Articles 29 and 30 in the Constitution of India contains provisions for running of own institutions by minority groups. In addition, National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 (NCM) and National Commission for Minorities Educational Institution, Act, 2004 (NCMEI) (modified in 2006 and 2010) have been enacted under Acts passed by Parliament.

(a) Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken several significant initiatives such as,

- Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM);
- Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutions (IDMI);
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs);
- Extension of Mid-Day-Meals (MDM) Scheme to Madrasas/Maqtabs;
- Saakshar Bharat;
- Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS);
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);
- Strengthening of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL);
- Establishment of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI);
- Establishment of National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education (NMCME);
- Identification of Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs);
- Girls Hostel Scheme; and
- Setting up model schools.

(b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has taken several initiatives such as,

- Pre-Matric Scholarships;
- Post-Matric Scholarships;
- Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarships;
- Maulana Azad National Fellowship;
- Free Coaching and Allied Schemes(Naya Savera);
- Maulana Azad Sehat Scheme;
- Nai Roshni;
The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing the following Schemes for minority communities in Central Universities:

i) Centre for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers in three Central Universities;

ii) Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy for Minorities, SC/ST, and Women in four Central Universities and one in Deemed Universities;

iii) Establishment of Satellite Campus for Undergraduate, Postgraduate, Programmes in Arabic and Persian;

iv) Establishment of two Campuses of Aligarh Muslim University;

v) Establishment of Model School, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), B.Ed. Colleges, Polytechnics under the ambit of Maulana Azad National Urdu University;

vi) Since 2009 UGC has been implementing the Scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students funded by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India. Under this Scheme, the UGC provides financial assistance to selected candidates belonging to Minority communities for pursuing M.Phil./Ph.D. research in University/College/Institution and Non-Institutions in the country;

vii) Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Community Students;

viii) Coaching for NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) & Minority Community Students;

ix) Coaching Classes for entry into Services for SC/ST/OBC (Non Creamy Layer) and Minority Community Students; and,

x) Coaching Scheme for Residential Academies for Minorities/SC/ST and Women.
Q18. Which Constitutional provisions safeguard the rights of minorities?
Ans. The Constitution has adopted several safeguards to protect Minorities in the country. Some of these rights are common to all the citizens including minorities. These rights are enshrined in the following Articles of the Constitution:

- Article 14 enshrines equality before law and equal protection of law.
- Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the ground religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth.
- Article 25 ensures freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Article 26 ensures the right to manage religious institutions, religious affairs, subject to public order, morality and health.
- Article 29 gives Minorities the right to conserve their language, script, and culture.
- Article 30 gives the right to Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- Article 347 allows use of Minority languages for official purpose.
- Article 350 A directs the State to provide facilities to linguistic minority groups for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education.
- Article 350 B provides provision for a special officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President.

http://ncm.nic.in/constitutional_provisions.html

Q19. Which Article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth?
Ans. Article 14 states that: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It states that:

(i) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(ii) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to-

(a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or
(b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

Q20. What are the rights given to religious minorities under Article 25, 26 of the Indian Constitution?
Ans. Article 25 ensures freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
Article 26 of the Constitution of India provides rights to all including minorities. This Article ensures freedom to manage religious affairs and states that: subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right to:

(a) establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;
(b) manage its own affairs in matters of religion;
(c) own and acquire movable and immovable property; and,
(d) Administer such property in accordance with law.

Q21. Which Article of the Indian Constitution protects the interests of the minorities to conserve their language, script or culture?
Ans. Article 29 gives Minorities the right to conserve their language, script, and culture. It states that:

(i) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

(ii) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Q22. Which Article of the Indian Constitution gives right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions?
Ans. Article 30, also called 'Charter of Education Rights', gives right to Minorities for establishing and administering educational institutions. It states that:

(1) All Minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

*(1A) In making any law providing for the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a Minority, referred to in clause (1), the State shall ensure that the amount fixed by or determined under such law for the acquisition of such property is such as would not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed under that clause.*

(2) The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a Minority, whether based on religion or language.

(*Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, S. 4 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).*)
Q23. Which are the different Acts enacted for the welfare of minorities?
Ans. The Government of India supports welfare of minorities through different Acts listed below:

- Durgah Khwaja Sahib Act, 1955;
- National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992;
- National Commission for Minority Educational Institution (NCMEI) Act, 2004 (Amended in 2006 and 2010);
- RTE, Act 2009; RTE (Amendment) Act 2012; and,

Q24. What are the provisions for the minorities under RTE Act?
Ans. The RTE Act was amended in 2012. The provisions of this Act apply to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education and nothing contained in this Act shall apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathshalas, and educational institutions primarily imparting religious instruction.

The School Management Committee (SMC) substituted in the amendment shall perform advisory function only in schools established and administered by a minority, whether based on religion or language, and all other aided schools.

Q25. What are the functions of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM)?
Ans. As per Section 9(1) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, the Commission is required to perform the following functions:

(a) evaluation of the progress of the development of minorities under the Union and States;

(b) monitoring of the working of the safeguards for minorities provided in the Constitution and in laws enacted by Parliament and the State Legislatures;

(c) making recommendations for the effective implementation of safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities by the Central Government and the State Governments;
(d) looking into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of minorities and taking up such matters with the appropriate authorities;

(e) undertaking studies on the problems arising out of any discrimination against minorities and recommending measures for their removal;

(f) conducting studies, research and analysis on the issues relating to socio-economic and educational development of minorities;

(g) suggesting appropriate measures in respect of any minority to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Governments;

(h) reporting periodically and preparing special reports for the Central Government on any matter pertaining to minorities and in particular the difficulties confronted by them; and,

(i) any other matter, which may be referred to it by the Central Government.

Q26. What are the contact addresses of the State Minorities Commissions?
Ans. Please see the attached list. (See Annexure - III)

Q27. What are the roles and functions of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)?
Ans. The roles and functions of NCMEI are to:

(a) advise the Central Government or State Government on any question relating to the education of minorities that may be referred to it;

(b) enquire, suo motu, or on a petition presented to it by any Minority Educational Institution, or any person on its behalf into complaints regarding deprivation or violation of rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and any dispute relating to affiliation to a University and also report its finding to the appropriate Government for implementation;

(c) intervene in any proceeding involving any deprivation or violation of the educational rights of the minorities before a Court and in the absence of such court;

(d) review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution, or any law for the time being in force, for the protection of educational rights of the minorities and recommend measures for their effective implementation;

(e) specify measures to promote and preserve the minority status and character of institutions of choice established by minorities;
(f) decide all questions relating to the status of any institution as a Minority Educational Institution and declare its status as such;

(g) make recommendations to the appropriate Government for the effective implementation of programmes and schemes relating to Minority Educational Institutions; and,

(h) do such other acts and things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the Commission.

Q28. What are the main activities of the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC)?

Ans. The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides finance on concessional rates for self-employment activities to eligible beneficiaries belonging to minority communities, having a family income of Rs. 81,000/- p.a. in rural areas and Rs. 1,03,000/- p.a. in urban areas. As a special initiative, a new annual family income eligibility of up to Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum has been introduced with effect from September, 2014. This category will get concessional credit at a higher rate of interest.

Q29. What is National Monitoring Committee for Minorities’ Education (NMCME)?

Ans. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted a National Monitoring Committee for Minorities’ Education (NMCME) under the Chairpersonship of the Minister of Human Resource Development. A Standing Committee has also been constituted to address issues relating to educational empowerment of minorities.

Q30. What are the objectives of the Standing Committee of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education (NMCME)?

Ans. The objectives of the Standing Committee and its Sub-Committees are to:

- monitor minority related schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- suggest modifications, if required, in the schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development with a view to cater to the specific needs and requirements of the minority community;
- study the reports of previous Committees which have gone into the issues of minority education and welfare and suggest ways and means to implement the recommendations/conclusions of such Committees;
- advise the Committee on setting up a monitoring mechanism for minority related Schemes/programs being run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development; and,
- any other issues relating to minority education which the Committee may want to bring to the notice of the Government and National Monitoring Committee on Minorities’ Education (NMCME).
Q31. **How can the issues of minorities related to education be addressed?**

**Ans.** The offices mentioned below can be contacted for issues related to education such as admission, scholarship, violation of rights or discrimination of a person belonging to minority community:

(i) School Management Committee (SMC) of the concerned school;
(ii) Education Officer at block level;
(iii) District Education Officer and District Minority Officer;
(iv) State Education Department/Directorate of Education;
(v) State Minority Commission;
(vi) Ministry of Human Resource Development;
(vii) Ministry of Minority Affairs/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment etc;
(viii) National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI); and,
(ix) National Commission for Minorities (NCM).

Q32. **Why was the Sachar Committee constituted?**

**Ans.** The Sachar Committee was constituted on 9 March, 2005 under the chairpersonship of Justice Rajender Sachar to prepare a comprehensive report on social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community in India to aid intervention by the Government. The report submitted on 17 November, 2006 made seventy-six recommendations.

Q33. **What were the areas decided by the Central Government to take cognizance of the recommendations in the Sachar Committee Report?**

**Ans.** The Central Government accepted seventy-two recommendations out of the seventy-six recommendations listed in the Sachar Committee Report. Three recommendations were not accepted and one recommendation was deferred.

The Government has taken forty-three decisions in respect of the seventy-two recommendations which have been accepted. Some of the recommendations were clubbed together for taking follow-up action. The responsibility of implementation of the decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee has been given to the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India. Ministry of Minority Affairs monitors the progress of implementation of the decisions of the Government.
The decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee have been grouped under major areas namely, (i) Education; (ii) Skill Development; (iii) Access to credit; (iv) Special development initiatives; (v) Measures for affirmative action; (vi) Waqfs; and (vii) Miscellaneous.

Q34. What are the initiatives taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee in respect of improvement of education for Muslims?

Ans. The Sachar Committee was constituted exclusively to study the status of the Muslim community in India. The following initiatives have been taken by the Government with respect to improvement in education:

(i) Launching of the following scholarship and coaching schemes:
   - A Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme for pursuing technical & professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels;
   - A Pre-matrict scholarship scheme from classes I to X;
   - A Post-matrict scholarship scheme from classes XI to Ph.D.;
   - A free coaching & allied scheme.

(ii) Priority is given for opening of residential Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in areas with a substantial Muslim population.

(iii) A special literacy drive to be conducted in districts with a substantial Muslim population to improve the overall literacy rate and especially, the literacy rate of Muslim women.

(iv) Establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) to impart pre-service and in service training to primary, upper primary and secondary level teachers in 77 blocks with a high concentration of Muslim population.

Q35. What are the institutions/Organisations catering to the educational needs of minority students?

Ans. The institutions are as follows:

- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is a Scheme launched in July 2004, for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities.
- Madrasa Education Board(s) for improvement of education in Madrasa.
- The programmes of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) are now available in various parts of the country in different states which include one year Diploma Course in Computer Applications, Business Accounting & Multilingual DTP (CABA MDTP), one year Diploma Course in Urdu language, one year Certificate Course in Arabic Language and two year Diploma Course in Functional Arabic.
- Aided and un-aided schools established by various minority groups.
- NCERT works for promoting the education of minorities including the training of teachers and teacher educators for achieving the goal of quality education for minorities.

Q36. What is the role of NCERT in the education of minorities?
Ans. The NCERT, through its constituent units (NIE, RIIs, CIET & PSSCIVE), conducts research and organises training/orientation programmes for master trainers and teachers working in schools in minority concentrated areas, and minority run schools in their own regions. The Minority Cell in the Department of Education of Groups with Special Needs (DEGSN), NCERT supports the minorities in implementation of the directives of various ministries and commissions regarding education of children belonging to minorities and suggests areas for research in the filed of minority education. It also helps to promote interaction and collaboration with the minority run institutions for research, development, and training activities. It celebrates the birthday of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on 11 November as ‘Education Day’ every year.

Q37. What are the institutions/organisations catering to teacher education including in-service and pre-service training for minorities?
Ans. The various institutions/organisations are:
- Academies for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers have been set up at three Central Universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh; Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), New Delhi; and Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad.
- Training of teachers of minority institutions including Madrasa by NCERT.
- Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BIETs) in blocks having concentration of SC/ST and minorities. One hundred twenty two BIETs are sanctioned out of which twenty five are functional as on 16/12/2015 across the country (for details visit http://www.teindia.nic.in/Default.aspx)

Q38. Does Maktab/Madrasa educational qualification have equivalence to get admission in any higher education institutions/universities?
Ans. Yes, various educational qualifications such as Adib Mahir (high school) and Adib Kamil (intermediate), Moallim etc. are recognised by various Central as well as State Universities such as Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi; Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh; Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad etc. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi have provided lists of Madrasas for admission in various courses. (Please see Annexure IV)

Q39. What is modernisation of Madrasa education?
the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities (2006) suggested modernisation of traditional Madrasas. The Scheme of Modernisation of Madrasa was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1994 suggesting the introduction of English, Science, Mathematics, and Hindi as additional subjects on a voluntary basis. The Madrasa Modernisation Scheme was proposed in 2004 by the newly set-up National Monitoring Committee for Minorities’ Education (NMCME), effectively formalising a 1986 government initiative to improve the quality of education in schools.

As a follow up of the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programmes for the Welfare of Minorities, 2006, Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) was launched for qualitative improvement of Madrasa. (For details see Question no. 117)

Q40. What is Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)?

Ans. This is a special area development scheme designed to address the ‘development deficits’ identified by a baseline survey in these districts.

Q41. What are the provisions under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)?

Ans. The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was conceived as a special initiative of the follow-up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) launched in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). It is an area development initiative to address the developmental concerns of minority concentration areas by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities. According to Government guidelines “The plan should contain projects, prioritised with inter-se priorities among different targeted sectors namely, primary/secondary education, drinking water supply, electricity, health, sanitation, housing and income generating activities. This will be done similarly for critical infrastructure required for the overall development of the district. It may include projects for carrying out social mobilisation and sensitisation campaigns to send children to school, provide employment opportunities to women, etc. for improving the socio-economic parameters in the districts.” While preparing the Plan for MsDP, the State Govts./UTs would give priority to education, health and skill development including skill training to the minorities. The MsDP empowered committee in the Ministry of Minority Affairs will appraise, recommend and approve the projects in MsDP plan. However, in order to sharpen the focus on minority concentration areas, the unit of planning has been changed to minority concentrated blocks/towns instead of district. The programme has identified seven hundred ten blocks and sixty six towns falling in one ninety six districts for implementation during the twelfth Plan. Further clusters of contiguous minority concentration villages (having at least 50% minority population) would also be considered for implementation of this programme. (http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/pdfs/dist_planprep_guide.pdf)

Q42. What are the Schemes of the Central Government for education of minority communities?

Ans. The initiatives for education of minorities include-

On Education of Minorities
a) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM);
b) Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI);
c) Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls’ Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools;
d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
e) Model Schools under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);
f) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS);
g) Women Hostels and Polytechnics in the Minority Concentration Districts;
h) Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs);
i) Appointment of Language Teachers; and
j) Providing modern education to Madrasas under National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and the easing of norms for affiliation of Minority Educational Institutions.

Q43. How can minority communities benefit from banks and other financial institutions?

Ans. The Department of Financial Services has provided the list of Minority Concentration Districts to all the Scheduled/Commercial Banks who have been asked to ensure that the minority communities receive a fair and equitable portion of credit within the overall target of the priority sector. Pursuant to the Cabinet decision in June 2007, the Public Sector Banks have been advised by the Government to step up their Minority Community Lending (MCL) to 15% of their Priority Sector Lending (PSL). Loans to individuals for educational purposes including vocational courses up to Rs.10.00 lakh for studies in India and Rs.20.00 lakh for studies abroad are covered under Priority Sector lending. Students belonging to minority community are benefitted from the provision of 15% of Priority Sector Lending (PSL).
Q44. What are the provisions under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to support education of girls belonging to minority communities?

Ans. Minorities are among the focus areas of SSA with major efforts geared to bridge the social category gap through:

- Free uniforms to minority girl students in the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) blocks;
- 75% of seats in KGBV are reserved for girls belonging to SC/ST/OBC/minorities;
- Rs.50 lakh as innovation funds for SC/ST/minority children for each district per year for local specific strategies;
- Free textbooks are provided to Muslim girls;
- Providing ‘girls only’ schools in Muslim concentrated neighbourhoods; and,
- Providing escort, preferably women from the community, for safe travel to the school.

Q45. What is the provision for hostel facility for girls of minority community?

Ans. The Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls’ Hostels for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools was launched in 2008-09 and is being implemented from 2009-10 to set up a 100-bedded Girls’ Hostel in each of 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MHRD.

Girl students in the age group of 14-18 yrs. studying in classes IX to XII belonging to SC, ST, OBC, minority communities and BPL families form the target group of the scheme. Students passing out of KGBV will be given preference for admission in hostels. At least 50% of girls admitted will be from SC, ST, OBC, and minority communities.

Q46. What are the provisions for out of school girls in the Minority Concentrated Districts?

Ans. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims at opening of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) for out of school girls. A large number of KGBVs has been sanctioned for Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs).
Q47. What are the provisions under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to support education of minority children?

Ans. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Universalisation of Access to and Improvement of Quality of Education at Secondary Stage. The scheme envisages:

(i) provision of infrastructure and resources in the secondary education sector to create higher capacity in secondary schools in the country, and for improvement in quality of learning in schools;

(ii) provision for filling the missing gaps in the existing secondary schools system;

(iii) provision of extra support for education of girls, rural children and students belonging to SC/ST, minorities and other weaker sections of the society; and

(iv) a holistic convergent framework for marginalised categories like SC, ST, OBC and Educationally Backward Minorities (EBM). There is a provision of construction and running of girls’ hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools.

Q48. What are the provisions under Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) policy for minority community?

Ans. The policy caters to all children below six years of age including children belonging to minority communities and commits to universal access to quality in early childhood education. Equitable availability of Integrated Child Development Services has also been envisaged in the Prime Minister’s 15 points programme for Welfare of the Minorities.

It mentions that a certain percentage of the ICDS projects and Anganwadi Centres will be located in blocks/villages with a substantial population of minority communities, to ensure that the benefits of this scheme are equitably available to such communities also.

Q49. Are the Anganwadi workers trained to use local language as a medium of interaction with minority children?

Ans. Yes, in most of the Anganwadi centres, local language is required as the medium of interaction for all children including children belonging to minority communities. Anganwadi workers are required to be trained to use local languages.
Q50. Where can minority educational institutions get recognition/affiliation?
Ans. Minority educational institutions can get recognition/affiliation from various government bodies such as,
- University Grant Commission (UGC);
- Universities;
- Various Boards on School Education at central and state level;
- Madrasa Education Board;
- State Directorate of Education;
- National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT);
- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);
- National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);
- Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI);
- National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) & State Boards of Open Schooling;
- Medical Council of India (MCI).

Q51. Do minority institutions have the right to teach in a language of their choice?
Ans. Yes, minority institutions have the right to teach in the language of their choice.

Q52. What are the provisions for minorities under central/state/deemed Universities and other institutions?
Ans. UGC has implemented various provisions for minorities under central/state/deemed universities:
- UGC has approved/sanctioned two hundred and eighty-five Women’s Hostels during eleventh Plan in Minority Concentration Districts/Areas.
- UGC has approved guidelines for establishment of centres in universities for study of social exclusion and inclusive policy, and sanctioned such centres in thirty-five universities.
- UGC has established two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight Equal Opportunity Cells for minorities/SC/ST/OBCs in twenty-three Central Universities, one hundred and fourteen State Universities, twelve Deemed Universities and, two thousand one hundred and seventy-nine Colleges.
- A new scheme to assist States for establishment of a model degree college in each of the three hundred and seventy-four identified educationally backward districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education lower than the national GER, has been operationalised.
Q53. What is the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme?

Ans. Scheme for Pre-matric scholarship for students of minority communities aims to encourage parents to send their children to school by providing financial assistance. This scheme provides scholarships to students from classes I to X, studying in Government/recognised private schools/institutes in India.


Q54. What is the eligibility for this scholarship?

Ans. Scholarship in the form of maintenance will be provided to all the students from classes I to V. Students from classes VI to X will be provided admission fee, tuition fee and maintenance allowance provided they have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed one lakh rupees per annum. Thirty percent of scholarships will be earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient number of eligible girl students is not
available, then the balance earmarked scholarships will be awarded to eligible boy students.

Q55. **What are the provisions under this scheme?**

**Ans.** Various provisions under this scheme are as follows:

(i) Scholarship will not be given to more than two students from a family.

(ii) Course fee/Tuition fee will be credited to the school’s/institute’s bank account electronically.

(iii) Maintenance allowance will be credited to the student’s bank account electronically.

**Details of the Scholarship**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Admission Fee</th>
<th>Tuition Fee</th>
<th>Maintenance allowance per month for months in an academic year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hosteller</td>
<td>Hosteller</td>
<td>Hosteller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I to V</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI to X</td>
<td>Rs.500/- per annum subject to actuals.</td>
<td>Rs.500/- per annum subject to actuals.</td>
<td>Rs.350/- per month subject to actuals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q56. **How can a student apply for this scholarship?**

**Ans.** Scholarship application form may be obtained from the offices of the concerned States/UTs Education Departments. The application forms should be sent along with the requisite certificates/certifications within the stipulated period. Prescribed application form incorporating essential instructions for applying for the scholarship can be downloaded from the website: [http://www.Minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/Form_Pre-matric.pdf](http://www.Minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/Form_Pre-matric.pdf)
Post-Matric Scholarship

Q57. What is the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme?
Ans. The Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for meritorious students of minority communities gives scholarships from Class XI (including vocational and technical courses) to Ph.D. level so as to provide them with better opportunities for higher education and employability. This scholarship is not available for LLB, MBA, MCA, BE, and MBBS. The list of courses for obtaining scholarship is available at the website: [http://www.Minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/RevisedCourses-PMS.pdf](http://www.Minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/RevisedCourses-PMS.pdf)

Q58. What is the eligibility for this Scholarship?
Ans. The eligibility conditions for this scheme are:

(i) Scholarship will be awarded to students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed two lakh rupees per annum. 30% of scholarships will be earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient number of eligible girl students is not available, then the balance earmarked scholarships will be awarded to eligible boy students. Since there is a fixed number of scholarships for minorities, preference for selection has been laid down. Students from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, having the lowest income shall be given priority in the ascending order in terms of the annual financial income of the family.

(ii) The award will be discontinued if a student fails to secure 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination. Scholarship will not be awarded for more than the normal period of time taken to obtain Certificate/Degree/M. Phil Degree/Doctorate Degree.

(iii) Scholarships will not be given to more than two students in a family.

Q59. What are the provisions under this scheme?
Ans. The provisions under this Scheme are:

(i) The scholarship is to be awarded for studies in India in a Government or private higher secondary school/college/university, including such residential institutes of the Government and eligible private institutes selected and notified in a transparent manner by the concerned State Government/Union Territory administration. It will also cover technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centres affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of classes XI and XII.

(ii) The distribution of scholarship among the States/Union Territories will be made on the basis of population of the notified minorities in the States/Union Territories.

(iii) Scholarship will be provided for the entire course. However, maintenance allowance will be given for a period not exceeding 10 months in an academic year.
### Details of the Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class and Course</th>
<th>Admission and Tuition fee per annum</th>
<th>Maintenance allowance per month for 10 months in an academic year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hosteller and Day Scholar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI to XII</td>
<td>Actuals subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 700/- per annum.</td>
<td>Rs. 380/- per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical and Vocational courses</td>
<td>Actuals subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per annum.</td>
<td>Rs. 380/- per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Graduate and Post Graduate</td>
<td>Actuals subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 3,000/- per annum.</td>
<td>Rs. 570/- per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Phil. and Ph.D.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Rs. 1200/- per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(For those researchers who are not awarded any fellowship by university or any other authority).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 550/- per month.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Hosteller*                           |                                     |                                                               |
| Day Scholar                          |                                     |                                                               |
| XI to XII                            | Rs. 230/- per month.                 |                                                               |
| Technical and Vocational courses     | Rs. 230/- per month.                 |                                                               |
| Under Graduate and Post Graduate     | Rs. 300/- per month.                 |                                                               |
| M.Phil. and Ph.D.                    | Nil                                 |                                                               |

*Hostellers include students who are staying in hostel of the school/institute concerned or those provided by the state Government/Union Territory Administration concerned.

Q60. **How can a student apply for this scheme?**

**Ans.** The scheme is implemented through National Scholarship Portal (NSP). It is mandatory for all students to apply online on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs i.e., [www.scholarships.gov.in](http://www.scholarships.gov.in). Details of the online application process are given on website: [http://www.Minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/FAQs-Scholarship3.pdf](http://www.Minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/FAQs-Scholarship3.pdf)
Q61. What is the Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship Scheme?
Ans. The Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students of minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses. The scholarship is available for studies within India only and will be awarded through State Government/UTs Administration or an Agency designated by the State Government/UTs Administration for this purpose.

Q62. What is the eligibility for this scholarship?
Ans. The eligibility for this scholarship is as follows:

(i) Financial assistance will be given to pursue graduate level or postgraduate level technical and professional courses from a recognized institution. Course fee and maintenance allowance will be credited/transferred directly into the bank account of selected students.

(ii) The annual income of the beneficiary/parent or guardian of beneficiary should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakh p.a. from all sources.

(iii) Students who secure admission to a college to pursue technical/professional courses on the basis of a competitive examination will be eligible for the scholarship.

(iv) Students who get admission in technical/professional courses without taking any competitive examination will also be eligible for the scholarship. However, such students should not have less than 50% marks at higher secondary/graduation level. Selection of these students will be done strictly on merit basis.

(v) Continuation of the scholarship in subsequent years will depend upon successful completion of the course during the preceding year.

Q63. What are the provisions under this scheme?
Ans. The provisions under this scheme are:

(i) 30% scholarships is earmarked for girls of each minority community in a State/UT which is transferable to male students of the same community in case eligible female students are not available in that community in the State/UT. 30% is the floor and not the ceiling for eligible girl students.

(ii) If the physical target of scholarship for a particular minority community in a State/UT is not utilized, it will be distributed among the same minority community in other States/UTs strictly in accordance with merit and without disturbing the national ratio.

(iii) A student residing in a particular State/UT will be entitled for scholarship under the quota of that State/UT only irrespective of his/her place of study.

(iv) The number of scholarships has been fixed State/UT-wise on the basis of minority population of the States/UTs. Within the State-wise allocations,
applications from listed institutions will be exhausted first. The list of such institutions is available on the website of the Ministry i.e. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

Details of the Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Type of Financial Assistance</th>
<th>Rate for Hosteller</th>
<th>Rate for Day Scholar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Maintenance allowance</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000/- per annum (Rs. 1000 per month)</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000/- per annum (Rs. 500/- per month)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Course Fee*</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000/- per annum or actual whichever is less.</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000/- per annum or actual whichever is less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs. 30,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 25,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Full Course Fee will be reimbursed for the listed institutions.

Q64. **How can a student apply for this scheme?**

**Ans.** The scheme is implemented through National Scholarship Portal (NSP). It is mandatory for all students to apply online on the website: www.scholarships.gov.in. The list of documents to be scanned & uploaded for both fresh and renewal scholarships are:

a) Photo of the student;
b) Institution Verification Form;
c) Self declaration of Income Certificate by the student;
d) Self declaration of community by the student;
e) In case of fresh: Self Attested Certificate of ‘Previous Academic Mark Sheet’ as filled in the form;
f) In case of renewal: self-attested certificate of previous year’s Mark Sheet as filled in the form;
g) Fee receipt of current course year;
h) Proof of Bank Account in the name of student;
i) Aadhaar Card (optional); and,
j) Residential Certificate.
Q65. What are the schemes under Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)?

Ans. The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) was established as a voluntary, non-political, non-profit making society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The main objectives of MAEF are to formulate and implement educational schemes and plans for the benefit of the educationally backward minorities in particular and weaker sections in general; and to facilitate establishment of residential schools, especially for girls, in order to provide modern education to them; and to promote research and encourage other efforts for the benefit of educationally backward minorities. Schemes under Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) are:

a) Maulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious Girl Students belonging to minorities.

b) Grant- in Aid Scheme for NGOs; and

c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Award for Excellence in Education for Promoting Education amongst Educationally Backward Minorities.

(a) Maulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious Girl Students belonging to Minorities

Q66. What are the provisions and eligibility for Maulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme for Girls?

Ans. Scholarship is admissible for expenditure on payment of school/college fee, purchase of syllabus books, purchase of stationery/equipment required for the course and payment
of boarding/lodging charges. Total amount of Rs. 12000/- per year will be given in two installments.

The conditions for eligibility are:

(i) Only for girl students belonging to minorities;

(ii) They should have secured not less than 55% marks (aggregate) in the secondary school certificate examination (Class X) conducted by any recognised board;

(iii) The family income of the girl student from all sources should be less than Rs. 1 lakh per year; and

(iv) They should have confirmed admission in Class XI.

Q67. How can a student apply for this scheme?
Ans. Application on prescribed pro forma should reach latest by 30th September of the year to the office of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), Delhi. Application form may be downloaded from the website: www.maef.nic.in.

(b) Grant-in Aid Scheme for NGOs

Q68. What are the provisions of MAEF Grant-in-Aid Scheme?
Ans. Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to institutions in the areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities for:

• Construction/expansion of schools belonging to educationally backward minorities;

• Purchase of science/computer lab equipment/furniture for institutions belonging to educationally backward minorities;

• Purchase of equipment/construction/expansion of vocational training Centre/ITI/Polytechnics belonging to educationally backward minorities;

• Construction of hostel building in the institutions belonging to educationally backward minorities; and

• Construction/expansion of D.Ed./B.Ed. colleges belonging to educationally backward minorities.

Q69. What is the eligibility for this scheme?
Ans. The conditions of eligibility for this scheme are:

• Financial Society/Trust should be registered under societies Act/Indian Trust Act for the last 3 years.

• Society/Trust should be registered with MAEF.

• Should be declared as a minority Institution/NGO.
• Financial assistance to an individual unit should not exceed Rs. 30 lakh and proposal for only one purpose will be accepted at a time.
• The application can be submitted from 1 May to 30 September of the year.

(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Award For Excellence in Education For Promoting Education Amongst Educationally Backward Minorities

Q70. What is Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Award For Excellence in Education For Promoting Education Amongst Educationally Backward Minorities?
Ans. A description of the award
(i) The award shall be given to an institution having done commendable work to promote education amongst educationally backward minorities.
(ii) There shall be four awards every year. Each award shall carry an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh which will be given to an outstanding institution in each region of the country rendering yeomen services in the field of general education and technical education, particularly for girls of educationally backward minorities. Amount of the award will be reviewed after every three years.
(iii) Joint Award: The award may be divided between two institutions which are considered by the Jury to be equally deserving of recognition in a given year.

Q71. What is the eligibility for this award?
Ans. The conditions of eligibility for this award are:
(i) The award is open to all Indian institutions.
(ii) To be eligible for the award, it would ordinarily be necessary that an institution is recommended as given in the scheme.
(iii) Personal applications for the award shall not be considered.
(iv) Universities are not eligible for the award.
(v) The recommending person cannot recommend his or her own institutions.

Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minorities pursuing M.Phil. and Ph.D.

Q72. What are the provisions of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minorities pursuing M.Phil. and Ph.D.?
Ans. The fellowship will be on the pattern of UGC Fellowships awarded to research scholars pursuing regular and full time M.Phil. and Ph.D. courses. The fellowship holders under this Scheme will be known as Ministry of Minority Affairs (MOMA) Scholars. The fellowship will cover all universities/institutions recognised by the University Grants
Commission (UGC) under Section 2(f) & Section 3 of the UGC Act and will be implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs through UGC for students belonging to the minority communities.

Q73. **What is the eligibility for this fellowship?**

**Ans.** A candidate has to fulfil the following conditions to be eligible for the award of this fellowship:

(i) He/she should belong to one of the notified minority communities.

(ii) The income ceiling of the parents/guardian of the minority student will be Rs.2.5 lakh per annum.

(iii) He/she should get admission and registration for regular and full time M.Phil./Ph.D. courses in University/Academic Institution by fulfilling conditions of admission of that University/Institution, subject to provisions of the fellowship as per advertisement of UGC.

(iv) The minority community students once considered eligible for the fellowship shall not be entitled to benefits under any other source, Central or State Government or any other body like UGC for the same study.

(v) Prior clearance of NET/SLET examination will not be a prerequisite for award of this fellowship for M.Phil./Ph.D.

(vi) In order to qualify for the award of JRF/SRF, UGC norms would be applicable at pre-M.Phil. and pre-Ph.D. stage respectively, including the minimum score of 50% at post graduate level.

Q74. **What are the provisions under this scheme?**

**Ans.** The UGC will be the nodal agency for implementing the scheme for minority students.

(i) The total number of fellowships each year will be 756. In case of non-availability of adequate number of candidates, the number of fellowships not availed during a year will be carried forward to the next academic session.

(ii) 30% of the fellowship shall be earmarked for female students. In case there are shortage of women candidates, the fellowship can be passed on to male students of the same minority community.

(iii) In case the number of candidates exceeds the number of available awards, UGC will select candidates for the fellowships based on the percentage of marks obtained by them in their qualifying post graduate examination.

(iv) The reservation for differently abled students shall be made as per UGC norms and in a horizontal manner.

(v) Scholars will be selected under the scheme in all domains of knowledge.

(vi) Community wise selection of scholars at the national level will be done on the basis of their pro-rata population.

(vii) State/UT wise selection of research scholars would be ensured to the maximum extent possible.

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*On Education of Minorities*
(viii) Un-utilized fellowship of any community in a State/UT will be transferred to eligible scholars of the same community at national level. Thereafter, un-utilized fellowship, if any, will be transferred to eligible scholars of other notified minority communities purely on merit basis at the national level.

Q75. How can a Scholar apply for this scheme?

Free Coaching and Allied Schemes (3 categories)
(a) Naya Savera

Q76. What is the Naya Savera Scheme?
Ans. It is a free Coaching and Allied scheme in which students belonging to minority communities are assisted to obtain special coaching in selected coaching institutions for:

a) Qualifying examinations for admission in technical/professional courses like engineering, law, medical, management, information technology etc. and also language/aptitude examinations for seeking admission to national and foreign universities.

b) Competitive examinations for recruitment to Group A, B, and C services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State governments including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), banks, insurance companies as well as autonomous bodies.

c) Coaching/training for jobs in the private sector such as in airlines, shipping, fisheries, Information Technology (IT), Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and other IT enabled services, hospitality, tours and travels, maritime, food processing, retail, sales and marketing, bio-technology, and other job oriented courses.

d) Benefits of coaching/training under the Scheme can be availed by a particular student once only, irrespective of the number of chances he/she may be entitled to in a particular competitive examination.

e) The maximum duration of a coaching programme is four months.

Q77. What are the eligibility criteria for students and institutions?
Ans. (A) Eligibility criteria for candidates/students:

(i) Candidates must have secured the requisite percentage of marks in the qualifying examination prescribed for admission into the desired courses/recruitment examinations.

(ii) Only candidates belonging to minority communities, having total family income from all sources not exceeding Rs.3.00 lakh per annum, will be eligible under the scheme.
(B) Eligibility criteria for institutes/organisations:
   (i) The institutes should have the required number of qualified faculty members either on its pay roll or on part-time basis.
   (ii) The institutes should have necessary infrastructure such as premises, library, requisite equipment etc. to run the coaching classes.
   (iii) The institutes should have experience of imparting coaching in the relevant course.
   (iv) The institutes should have a minimum success rate of 15% in the desired courses/recruitment examinations.

For details or any clarification visit:


Q78. **How can an institute apply for the scheme?**

**Ans.** While the institutes in Government sector can send proposals in the prescribed pro forma, directly to the Ministry of Minority Affairs; Organisations in the private sector, including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) should submit their proposals through the State Government/UT Administration. For Application form visit: http://www.Minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/Free-Coaching-Guidelines.PDF

Q79. **How is the financial assistance distributed to the institutes?**

**Ans.** The financial assistance to an institute is disbursed in a following way:

   (i) The State Governments/UT Administrations will conduct necessary inspection of the projects and forward the proposals with specific recommendations to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
   (ii) The proposals received under the Scheme will be scrutinised/processed in the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
   (iii) 100% financial assistance will be provided to the selected coaching/training institutes.
   (iv) Stipend will be given by the Ministry for maintenance of the students. The first instalment shall be released once the list of selected students to be coached is furnished by the institute to the Ministry of Minority Affairs and also placed on the website of the institute. The Second instalment will be released only on completion of the coaching/training course.
(b) Exclusive New Component for Meritorious Students of Science Stream

Q80. Are there any provisions for taking coaching facility to enter medical and engineering professional institutions for minority students?

Ans. For the science stream students from Class XI of selected institutions, there is a provision of coaching facility for appearing in entrance exams of medical and engineering colleges. Annually Rs. 1 lakh per student is given for all expenses including academics, coaching, boarding and lodging facilities. For further details about this component please visit: http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/Free-Coaching-Guidelines.PDF

(c) Nayi Udaan

Q81. What is the Nayi Udaan Scheme?

Ans. This Scheme provides financial support to minority students who have cleared preliminary examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), and State Public Service Commission (SPSC), etc. and for examination of Group A and Group B (Gazetted and non-Gazetted) posts. The purpose is to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and the State Governments. This will increase the representation of Minorities in Civil Services.

Q82. Who is eligible for this scheme?

Ans. The conditions of eligibility for this scheme are:

(i) The candidate should belong to notified minority communities and should have passed the preliminary examination conducted by UPSC, SPSC or SSC etc.

(ii) Total family income of the candidate from all sources should not exceed Rs 4.5 lakh per annum.

(iii) Financial support can be availed by a candidate only once.

(iv) The candidate will not be eligible to benefit from any other similar scheme of the Central or State Governments/UT Administrations. In case the candidate decides to opt for other schemes, he/she will have to forgo the claim from this Ministry and refund the amount, if already availed with 10% interest.

(v) He/she needs to give an affidavit to the effect that he/she is not availing such benefit from any other source.

Q83. What are the provisions under scheme?

Ans. Every year up to a maximum of 800 candidates throughout the country will be given financial support under the scheme on fulfilling the eligibility criteria till the budgetary

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allocation is exhausted. The physical distribution of benefits to different notified minority communities will be as follows: Muslims: 568; Christians: 96; Sikhs: 80; Buddhists: 32; Parsis: 7; and Jains: 17.

The rate of financial assistance will be maximum Fifty-thousand (Rs. 50,000/-) for Gazetted Post; and Rs. 25,000/- for Non-Gazetted Post, only as support to the Minority candidates who have cleared the Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), State Public Service Commissions etc. for Group ‘A’ and ‘B’ Civil Services.

Q84. How can a candidate apply for this scheme?
Ans. Every year the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India advertises inviting applications from eligible candidates through Newspapers and through its website. Eligible candidates will apply to this Ministry on the pro forma developed for this purpose under this scheme.

Maulana Azad Sehat Scheme

Q85. What is Maulana Azad Sehat Scheme?
Ans. In the Maulana Azad Sehat Scheme a Sehat Card will be issued to every student of the institution financially aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF). Preventive Health Check-up Camps are organised by the Institute twice in a year, through government or private hospitals or nursing homes. All findings of the preventive health checkups will be entered by the doctors in the Sehat Card of the student.

Q86. Who is eligible for this scheme?
Ans. All the students who are financially aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) are eligible for this scheme. Poor students belonging to notified minority communities suffering from serious ailments will be provided financial assistance for treatment in government, or recognised hospitals in exceptional and deserving cases.

Q87. What are the provisions under this scheme?
Ans. The provisions under this scheme are:

(i) A Sehat Card will be issued to every student of the Institution financially aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).

(ii) Preventive Health Check-up Camps will be organised by the Institute twice in a year.

(iii) Financial assistance will be provided to the students for further treatment in serious illness.

(iv) A dispensary/health care centre is to be set up in the institutes and a resident doctor is to be appointed.
(v) A nurse or attendant can be engaged on contractual basis for attending the medical needs of students.

(vi) Mobile dispensary can also be provided where proper infrastructure is not available or number of students is less than three thousand.

Q88. How can students apply for this scheme?
Ans. Students can apply for Sehat Card in the prescribed form available at website of Ministry of Minority Affairs:
(http://maef.nic.in/writereaddata/uploadedfile/Sehat_Scheme.pdf)

For availing financial assistance for further treatment for serious ailments:
The students can apply for medical aid in the prescribed form duly signed by the attending doctor from the Institute/Medical superintendent of the concerned hospital.

Q89. What is the Nai Roshni Scheme?
Ans. Nai Roshni Scheme is a Leadership Development scheme for women belonging to minority communities, to empower and instil confidence among them, including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for need based interactions with Government system, banks and other institutions at all levels.

This scheme is run with the help of NGOs, Civil societies, and Government institutions all over the country. It includes various training modules like leadership for women, educational programmes, health and hygiene, Swachh Bharat, financial literacy, life skills, legal rights of women, digital literacy and advocacy for social and behavioural change.

Q90. Which Organisations are eligible for this scheme?
Ans. The following organisations are eligible for the Scheme:

(i) Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
(ii) Public Trust registered under any law for the time being in force.
(iii) Private limited non-profit company registered under Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956.
(iv) Universities/Institutions of higher learning recognised by UGC.
(v) Training institutes of Central and State Government/UT Administration including Panchayati Raj Training institutes.
(vi) Duly registered Cooperative Societies of Women/Self Help Groups.


Q91. How can an organisation apply for this scheme?

Ans. An organisation can apply in the following way:

- The Organisation shall submit proposal through Online Application Management System (OAMS) for a minimum of five batches of village/locality level training.
- After filling up the complete proposal in the OAMS, a print of the same may be taken and submitted to the District Collectors/District Magistrates for their recommendation in the prescribed format, which is available on OAMS homepage under “Forms and Guidelines”.
- The District Administration will require to ascertain credentials as per prescribed format given on OAMS homepage.
- The District Collectors/District Magistrates will furnish a copy of the recommendation to the concerned organisation. The organisation will submit scanned copy of the recommendation through the OAMS and complete the process of online submission of applications.
- The Projects of qualified organisations shall be placed for consideration and approval of the Sanctioning Committee in the Ministry. Financial assistance would be given to the organisations whose project proposals are found in order and would serve the objectives of the scheme.
Seekho aur Kamao Scheme

Q92. What is the Seekho aur Kamao Scheme?
Ans. The scheme is a skill development programme for Modular Employable Skills (MES) which is approved by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India. This includes majority of traditional skills being practiced in a particular state or region by the minority communities e.g. embroidery, chickenkari, zardozi, patchwork, gems & jewellery, weaving, wood works, and leather courses.

Q93. What are the eligibility criteria for Civil Societies/NGOs under this scheme?
Ans. The eligibility criteria for Civil Societies/NGOs under this scheme are:

(i) Any registered Civil Society/NGO engaged in the promotion of social welfare of communities, particularly minorities through various activities/programmes.

(ii) The organisation should have been registered for at least three years with established market linkages and placement record from the time it is applying for the scheme.

(iii) Experience of at least three years in the field of skill upgradation programmes.

(iv) Financial viability of the organisation and capacity to continue the work for limited periods in the absence of assistance from the Ministry.

(v) Good reputation and credentials.

(vi) Capacity to mobilise minority communities, particularly women.

(vii) Networking with other institutions for optimum utilisation of resources allocated and assets created.

The eligibility conditions for the trainees/beneficiaries are:

(i) The trainee should belong to a notified minority community.

(ii) The trainee should be between 14-35 years of age.

(iii) The minimum qualification of trainee should be at least Class V.

(iv) In case the seats reserved for categories as prescribed under this scheme remain vacant, these vacant seats may be treated as unreserved.

Q94. What are the provisions under the scheme?
Ans. The various provisions under this scheme are:

(i) The scheme can be taken up anywhere in the country but preference will be given to organisations which aim at developing traditional skills of minorities with ensured market linkages with the national and global markets. However, training in various modern trades having employment potential in the region shall also be encouraged. The programme should be proposed for identified Minority
Concentration Districts/blocks/towns/cluster of villages and the North-Eastern region.

(ii) The implementing organisation should survey the market potential in a particular area before proposing the trades.

(iii) The Project Implementation Agency (PIA) will be required to create an awareness programme in conjunction with industry for “Job fairs” and “Job counselling” to ensure participation of the poor and vulnerable in the skill development process.

(iv) The PIA will be required to establish linkages with institutions recognized by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) which can provide a Certificate/Diploma to the candidates for the trades in which they have been trained. The module of the training should be approved by NCVT/Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T)/National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

(v) The PIA shall also establish linkages with placement services. For the candidates interested in self-employment after availing the training, the organisation shall arrange easy micro finance/loans through financial institutions such as National Minority Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC), banks, etc.

(vi) Minimum 33% seats will be reserved for minority girls/women candidates.

(vii) Priority will be given to organisations who would guarantee 75% overall placement percentage. Out of that at least 50% placement should be in organised sector.

(viii) The scheme would have two components:

(a) Placement linked skills training program for Modern Trades.

(b) Skills Training Program for Traditional Trades/Crafts/Art Forms.

(ix) The trainees will be linked with Aadhaar (Number or any other Government recognised document) if available, or any other Government recognised identification number.

(x) The organisation shall ensure residential facilities for the outstation trainees (separate for male and female trainees) enrolled in the institute. The training institutes will be meant for trainees belonging to minority communities. However, to promote inter-community solidarity, 15% candidates belonging to BPL families of non-minority communities may also be considered. In addition, 2.5% will be reserved for disabled persons belonging to minority communities.

(xi) The PIA should have necessary infrastructural facilities, including for Public Works Department (PWD), viz., workshops, demonstration labs, and toilets (separate toilets for females) etc. for conducting quality training.

Q95. How can the organisation apply for this scheme?
Ans. An organisation can apply in the following way:
(i) Ministry of Minority Affairs will invite Expression of Interest (EoI) from organisations/institutions for empanelment of PIAs through an advertisement in newspapers and official website of the Ministry.

(ii) The EoIs will be examined by a Screening Committee of the Ministry for empanelment. The empanelment would be valid for entire twelfth Five Year Plan period. However, Ministry reserves the right to cancel empanelment at any stage without notice.

(iii) Ministry may empanel PIAs every financial year as per requirement.

(iv) The Ministry may verify the credentials of the organisations through Technical Support Agency.

(v) The proposals of empanelled organisations will be considered by the Sanctioning Committee.

The details of the scheme can be obtained from the website: http://www.Minorityaffairs.gov.in/skill_development

Padho Pardesh Scheme

Q96. What is the Padho Pardesh Scheme?
Ans. The Padho Pardesh is a scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for the students belonging to minority communities.

Q97. Who is eligible for this scheme?
Ans. Students of minority communities who want to pursue higher studies i.e. Masters, M.Phil., and Ph.D. abroad are eligible for the scheme provided:

(i) Student should have secured admission in the university abroad for pursuing Post-graduate Diploma, Masters, M.Phil. or Ph.D. level, courses. Overall family income should not be more than Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum. Family income means gross parental income in case of unmarried students and gross income of spouse in case of married students.

(ii) Student would have to take loan from any Private Bank, Public Sector Bank, Scheduled commercial Bank and urban
Cooperative Bank etc. The bank should be member of Indian Banks Association.

(iii) Student should have valid proof of belonging to a minority community.

(iv) Student should inform the lending bank that Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched a new scheme of Padho Pardesh – interest subsidy on educational loans for pursuing higher studies abroad, and that he/she is eligible under the particular scheme. Then the lending bank will feed the student’s information into the portal of “Padho Pardesh” launched by Canara Bank which is the implementing agency of this Scheme. The portal will remain open for a period of two months in every quarter.

(v) Ministry does not require any document from the student directly. Students have to submit the documents as per requirement of the lending bank for availing the educational loan. Ministry will provide reimbursement of interest accrued on the educational loan up to moratorium period.

Q98. What are the provisions under this scheme?
Ans. The students have to submit periodical progress reports/documents to their respective lending Banks from time to time during the period of pursuing their studies abroad. On completion of course, a student may submit a copy of mark sheet and certificate to the lending Bank as well as Ministry of Minority Affairs, for their records.

Ministry does not give educational loan under this scheme. The scheme provides reimbursement of interest accrued on the education loan taken by a student from a bank, which is a member of Indian Banks Associations (IBA), for moratorium period i.e., course period plus one year after completion of the course or six months after getting employment, whichever happens earlier.

Nayi Manzil Scheme

Q99. What is the Nai Manzil Scheme?
Ans. TheNai Manzil Scheme is to provide bridge course to eliminate the academic and skill development gaps of the ‘Deeni’ Madrasa passouts as compared to others.

Q100. Who is eligible for this scheme?
Ans. The Minority youth of ‘Deeni’ Madrasas who do not have formal school certificate are eligible for this scheme.

Q101. What are the provisions under this scheme?
Ans. Under Nai Manzil scheme the government would not only be providing modern education but would also empower the students with skill training that would help them compete for jobs. The basic skill training programme would be offered in four sections i.e. Manufacturing, Engineering, Services, and Soft skills.
Q102. How can students apply for this scheme?
Ans. The scheme would be implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF). Some of the well-known academic institutions mentioned below have been selected to provide bridge courses to students:
(i) Aligarh Muslim University (AMU);
(ii) Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI);
(iii) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);
(iv) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU); and
(v) Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU).

Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD) Scheme

Q103. What is the Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD) Scheme?
Ans. The scheme aims at upgrading skills and training in preservation of traditional ancestral arts/crafts of minorities.

Q104. Who is eligible for this scheme?
Ans. Craftsperson, weavers, and artisans who are already engaged in traditional ancestral work are eligible under this scheme.

Q105. What are the provisions under this scheme?
Ans. Under the scheme, assistance will be provided to traditional artisans to sell their products in order to make them more compatible with modern markets. The major features of the scheme are:
(i) The upgradation of Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts through Institutions;
(ii) USTTAD Fellowship for Research and Development;
(iii) Support to Craft museum for curating traditional arts/crafts; and
(iv) Support to minority crafts-person/ artisans for marketing by establishing linkages between National/International markets through Export Promotion Councils.

Q106. How can a person apply for this scheme?
Ans. The Ministry of Minority Affairs is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. Visit website of Minority Affairs for further details: http://www.nairosnhd-moma.gov.in/WriteReadData/Upcoming/635871853063030924.pdf

Hamari Dharohar Scheme

Q107. What is the Hamari Dharohar Scheme?
Ans. The scheme aims to preserve the rich heritage of Minority communities in the context of Indian culture. Good knowledge about the culture and rich heritage of minority communities of India develops better understanding among the people and strengthens tolerance and social bonding. Selective intervention for preservation of heritage may cover:

- Curating exhibitions including iconic exhibitions;
- Support and promotion of calligraphy etc.;
- Preservation of literature, documents, manuscripts etc.;
- Documentation of oral traditions and art forms;
- Support to ethnic museums (not supported under schemes of Ministry of Culture or its bodies) for showcasing and preserving heritage of minority communities;
- Support for organising heritage related seminars/workshops;
- Fellowship for research in preservation of heritage and development; and
- Any other support to individual/organisation in furtherance of the cause of protection and promotion of the rich heritage of minority communities.

For further details regarding this scheme please visit: http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/HamariDharohar-SchemeGuidelines.pdf

Q108. Who are eligible for this scheme?
Ans. The conditions of eligibility for this scheme are:

(i) Recognised and registered bodies, Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), with at least three years of experience, are eligible;
(ii) State Archaeological Departments;
(iii) Renowned Organisations like Aga Khan Heritage Trust etc.;
(iv) Reputed registered minority community organisations, registered under Societies Registration Act for at least three years, and having experience of curating works of heritage;

(v) Registered/recognised cultural institutions of minority communities, registered under Societies Registration Act for at least three years, and having experience of curating works of heritage;

(vi) Recognised Universities/Research Institutions having experience and facility of curating works of heritage; and,

(vii) Institutions of Central/State Government having experience and facility of curating works of heritage.

Q109. What are the provisions under this scheme?
Ans. The projects recommended by the Project Approval Committee (PAC) will be approved by the competent authority. The Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs will be the competent authority to approve the recommendation of the Project Approval Committee (PAC).

Assistance will also be provided for fellowship, research and development work of rich heritage, and its presentation, promotion, as well as for projects in the field of heritage education, popularisation and publication etc. The fellowship may be awarded as per prevailing financial norms of UGC for Senior Research Fellows.

Q110. How can an organisation/institution apply for this scheme?
Ans. The Ministry of Minority Affairs will invite proposals in the prescribed format from Organisations/institutions for selection, through an advertisement in newspapers and official website of the Ministry. The Ministry may also directly sponsor projects to expert Organisations who submit their projects in the prescribed format, and are renowned for their experience in the relevant field, or are on the panel of the Ministry of Culture for curating work.

Minority Cyber Gram Yojana

Q111. What is Minority Cyber Gram Yojana?
Ans. The Minority Cyber Gram Yojana was launched by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India and Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF) for digital literacy amongst the backward sections of the minorities. The project looks at providing computer education to people of age from 15 years to 59 years. For further details please visit: http://minoritycybergram.in/
Q112. Who is the beneficiary of Minority Cyber Gram Yojana?
Ans. This initiative intends to provide hands-on training in computers for students of minority communities in the areas covered under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP). It aims to enable the students to acquire basic ICT skills that would empower them through digital literacy. Further, it will cover students belonging to minority communities studying in Classes VI to X in recognised Madrasas/Schools having no facility for computer education.

Q113. What is the implementation framework for Minority Cyber Gram Yojana?
Ans. The Cyber Gram initiative would be a component under Multi-sectoral Developmental Programme (MsDP).

The proposed implementation framework would consist of the Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE) at the village level, Service Centre Agencies (SCA) and State Department of Minority Affairs at the State level, and Common Service Centres (CSC), e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC SPV) and the Ministry of Minority Affairs at the national level. The State Government will give the proposals as per the guidelines of Multi-sectoral Developmental Programme (MsDP) and the empowered committee will approve them. The Service Centres Agencies (SCA) identified by States under CSC would be at the second/middle level in implementation structure of Cyber Gram initiative. SCAs would monitor the Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE).

The agencies/departments of the State Government are expected to facilitate the enrolment of participants in a transparent manner. State Government may select Madrasas/Schools which have more than 80% minority students. In such cases the States may enrol all the students of such Madrasas/Schools for training under Cyber Gram.

Q114. What is Cyber Gram for Digital Literacy?
Ans. The Cyber Gram for digital literacy is a programme within the scheme of Jan Vikas Yojna (Multi-sectoral Development Programme) from 2014-15. This programme is for the minority concentrated blocks and towns in different districts. It covers students studying in classes V to X of Madrasas/Government schools having no facility for computer education.
Other Schemes covering Education of Minorities

(i) Saakshar Bharat Scheme

Q115. What is the Saakshar Bharat Scheme?

Ans. The MHRD has launched Saakshar Bharat Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to impart functional literacy to adult non-literate adults in the age group of 15 years & above with prime focus on women, SCs, STs, minorities, and other disadvantaged groups. In addition, the programme also aims to enable neo-literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalence to the formal educational system. The scheme has special focus on women belonging to minorities.


(ii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan

Q116. What is the Jan Shikshan Sansthan?

Ans. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are being set up in different districts in the country by MHRD to consolidate the gains of the literacy campaigns and improve the quality of life through vocational training. The JSS now has the entire district as its area of operation and they are expected to work as district level resource support agencies in organising vocational training programmes for neo-literates. Jan Shikshan Sansthan are imparting vocational training in thirty-three out of ninety Minority Concentration Districts in the country. MHRD has further proposed to set up ten new JSSs in Muslim concentration districts under Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan (adult education) initiative.
(iii) Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQEM)

Q117. What are the provisions for minority community under the Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM)?

Ans. The Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) of MHRD seeks to bring about qualitative improvement in Madrasas to enable Muslim children in attainment of national standards of academic achievements.

The provisions of the Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) scheme are:

- To strengthen capacities in Madrasas for teaching of the curricular subjects like Science, Mathematics, Language, Social Studies etc;
- Training of teachers every two years in new pedagogical practices;
- Providing Science labs, Computer labs with annual maintenance costs in the Madrasas at secondary and higher secondary stages;
- Provision of Science/Mathematics kits in primary/upper primary level Madrasas;
- Strengthening of libraries/book banks and providing teaching & learning materials at all levels of Madrasas;
- The unique feature of this modified scheme is that it encourages linkage of Madrasas with National Institute for Open Schooling (NIOS), an accredited centre for providing formal education. This transition from Madrasa to NIOS which will enable children to get certification for classes V, VIII, X, and XII. They can also pursue higher studies. This ensures that quality standards akin to the national education system are received by the children. Registration and examination fees to the NIOS will be covered under this scheme and also the teaching learning materials to be used; and

- The NIOS linkage will be extended under this scheme for Vocational education at the secondary and higher secondary stages of Madrasas.

For the monitoring and popularisation of the scheme, State Madrasa Boards will be funded. For details visit website: [http://mhrd.gov.in/edu_Madrasas](http://mhrd.gov.in/edu_Madrasas)

(iv) Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)

Q118. What are the provisions for minority community under IDMI?

Ans. The scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI) has been operationalised by MHRD to augment infrastructure in private aided/unaided minority schools/institutions in order to enhance the quality of education of children belonging to the minority communities.

The provisions under IDMI Scheme are:

- IDMI would facilitate education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in minority institutions in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities.
• IDMI will cover the entire country, however preference will be given to minority institutions (private aided/unaided schools) located in districts, blocks, and towns having a minority population above 20%.

• IDMI will encourage educational facilities for girls, children with special needs, and those who are educationally the most deprived amongst minorities.

• IDMI will fund infrastructure development of private aided/unaided minority institutions to the extent of 75% and subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh per institution for strengthening of educational infrastructure and physical facilities in the existing school. This will include additional classrooms, science/computer laboratory/rooms, library, toilets, drinking water facilities, and hostel buildings for children especially for girls.

For further details please visit: http://mhrd.gov.in/idmi

Schemes for Vocational Education, and Training & Skill Development

Q119. What is the Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) Scheme?

Ans. The MANAS (Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills) scheme aims at providing an all India level training framework, linking with national/international training organisations on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for imparting training to the minority population, for skills that are currently in demand. The training programme is aimed at providing meaningful and sustainable livelihood options in terms of self-employment/wage employment opportunities to all its trainees, with primary focus on self-employment. For further details please visit: http://manassd.ind.in/

Q120. What are the schemes available for vocational education for minority groups?

Ans. National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) assists in vocational training for persons belonging to minority communities to develop skills and knowledge for wage and self-employment. The duration of this programme is 6 months and it is organised through SCAs (State Channelising Agencies) such as, in Bihar, Bihar State Minorities Financial Corporation, Patna; in Andhra Pradesh – AP State Minorities Financial Corporation; in Uttar Pradesh – UP Minorities Financial Development Corporation; and, in Karnataka – Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation.

The schemes for vocational education for minority groups are:

• Seekho aur kamao (learn and earn);

• Upgrading the skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD) Jan Shikshan Sansthas (JSSs) under MHRD; and

• MANAS (Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills) established by NMDFC (working under the aegis of Ministry of Minority Affairs) on 11/11/2014.
Q121. What is Nalanda Project?
Ans. Nalanda Project is a pilot project under MAEF for Development of faculties of Minority Universities/Minority Managed Degree Colleges (MMDCs) and higher educational institutions located in minority concentration areas, launched on 3 March 2014 at Aligarh Muslim University, the Nodal Staff College of University Grants Commission.

Q122. What is Minority Rights Award?
Ans. The National Commission for Minorities has instituted the Minorities Rights Award for an individual or an organisation given every year on Minority Rights Day on 18 December for outstanding contribution to promote and protect the rights of minorities over a period of time.

Q123. What are the initiatives for Research/Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes including Publicity?
Ans. This is a central sector scheme providing professional charges to Research Organisations which have the expertise and are willing to undertake purposeful Operation Research/Market Research/Action Research. The objective of the scheme is to generate information and database on problems and requirements of minorities through research studies, collect information about development...
deficits through baseline surveys, conduct concurrent monitoring of schemes being implemented by the Ministry, formulate Annual Media Plan and carry out Multi Media campaign for dissemination of information to generate awareness about schemes/programmes and initiatives for notified minorities, giving wider publicity to Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities and Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and to support organisations for workshops/seminars on subjects relevant to minorities.

Q124. Which organisations are eligible for this scheme?

Ans. The following organisations are eligible for this scheme:

(i) (a) Research Organisations/Institutions/Councils; (b) Registered Civil Societies under Societies Registration Act; (c) Universities including Deemed Universities recognised by University Grant Commission (UGC); (d) Reputed Institutions of higher learning; (e) Autonomous Bodies; (f) Reputed Market Research Agencies and Registered Bodies of professionals.

(ii) Reputed Media agencies empanelled with DAVP and National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) would be eligible for making creative multi-media campaign of specialised nature requiring professionalism, expertise, and infrastructure normally not available with Government Ministries/Departments/PSUs/Autonomous bodies under the agencies of different Government Departments/Ministries.

Q125. What are the provisions under this scheme?

Ans. The various provisions under this scheme are:

(i) The Research Organisation will maintain the accounts and get the final accounts audited by Government empanelled auditors and submit these to the Ministry, along with the Utilisation Certificate on completion of the assignment.

(ii) The Research Organisation will not accept or apply for any professional charges from any other source for the assignment approved under this scheme.

(iii) The Research Organisation will be required to prepare a quarterly progress report (except in case of Workshops/Seminars/Conferences) on the study and submit the same to the Ministry along with a statement of expenditure actually incurred during the quarter.

(iv) The accounts/documents etc. relating to the project for which professional charges have been provided will be made available for inspection by an officer authorised by the Ministry. The accounts relating to the project shall be open to audit also by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or his nominee(s) at his discretion.

(v) The Research Organisation shall prepare and maintain records of all assets acquired solely or substantially out of the funds received under the scheme. Such assets shall not be disposed, encumbered or utilised for other purpose without prior sanction of the Ministry.

(vi) The Project Director of the Research Organisation will be required to give an undertaking with Performance Guarantee in writing duly signed by him/her to
undertake the research and complete it in time. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed with Research Organisations. Research Organisations will be given Terms of Reference (TOR) with reference to the work assigned to them.

(vii) Delay in completion of the assignment may cause reduction in the professional charges as per the decision of the Ministry taken by the Secretary (Minority Affairs).

(viii) The Project Director shall submit the final report (with 10 additional copies) to the Ministry within the stipulated duration of study/survey.

(ix) The final report on the study will be evaluated by an Expert Committee to be set up by the Ministry and such reports, as recommended and accepted for publication shall be published by the Ministry.

For further details please visit:  
http://www.Minorityaffairs.gov.in/Scheme_research_studies

Q126. How can an organisation apply for this scheme?

Ans. The applications can be made in the following way:

(a) Proposals for Operation Research/Market Research/Action Research including baseline survey/survey, monitoring/concurrent monitoring, evaluation may be invited either through advertisement in the newspaper and website of the Ministry or directly from Research Organisation of the Government or may be proposed/sponsored directly by the Ministry itself.

A Research Organisation eligible and desirous of undertaking Operation Research/Market Research/Action Research including survey and concurrent monitoring under this scheme will apply to the Ministry in the prescribed format given in the website.

(b) Proposals for Workshop/Conference/Seminar may be invited either through advertisement in the newspaper or website of the Ministry or directly from Research Organisations of the Government or may be proposed/sponsored directly by the Ministry itself. Relevant provisions of GFRs would be followed in all these procedures. Research Organisations whether in Government/Semi-Government or private sector eligible and desirous of organising workshops/seminars/conferences will apply to the Ministry with an outline of the proposed project.

(c) The Ministry may invite applications for making creative multi-media campaign of specialised nature requiring professionalism, expertise, and infrastructure normally not available with Government agencies through advertisement in newspapers and website of the Ministry or from the list of reputed private media agencies empanelled with DAVP.
### Annexure I

(Distribution of Minority population in India, Census of India, 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State/UTs</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Minority Population</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Haryana</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
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<td>21,58,684</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>6,85,48,437</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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<td>19,98,12,341</td>
<td>3,84,83,967</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>10,40,99,452</td>
<td>1,75,57,809</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>6,10,577</td>
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<td>14.</td>
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<td>19,78,502</td>
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<td>8,45,80,777</td>
<td>80,82,412</td>
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<td>Karnataka</td>
<td></td>
<td>Goa</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>6,10,95,297</td>
<td>78,93,065</td>
<td>1,14,2647</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>14,58,545</td>
<td>1,21,564</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>64,473</td>
<td>62,268</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>3,34,06,061</td>
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<td>61,41,269</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>7,21,47,030</td>
<td>42,29,479</td>
<td>44,18,331</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>12,47,953</td>
<td>75,556</td>
<td>78,550</td>
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**Note:** The Census 2011, data related to Parsis (Zoroastrians) is not yet available. However, according to 2001 Census figures, the Parsi (Zoroastrians) population numbered 69 thousand. (Source: [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/c-01.html](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/c-01.html))
## Annexure – II
List of 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs)

### Category 'A'
Minority concentration districts which have indicators of both socio-economic and basic amenities below national average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Sub-group Sl.</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>Districts</th>
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<td>East Kameng</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Lower Subansiri</td>
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<td>Kokrajhar</td>
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<td>Goalpara</td>
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<td>Assam</td>
<td>Bongaigaon</td>
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<td>Barpeta</td>
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<td>Assam</td>
<td>Darrang</td>
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<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Katihar</td>
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<td>Division</td>
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<td>Bahraich</td>
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<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
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<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Nadia</td>
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<td>51</td>
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<td>South 24-Parganas</td>
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### Category 'B'

#### Sub-category 'B 1'

List of districts which have socio-economic parameters below national average

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<th>Sub-group Sl. No.</th>
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<th>Districts</th>
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<td>Gulbarga</td>
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<td>Lucknow</td>
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<td>Saharanpur</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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### Sub-category 'B 2'

**List of districts which have basic amenities parameters below national average**

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<td>Nicobar</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>North Cachar Hills</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Leh (Ladakh)</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Ranchi</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Gumla</td>
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<td>Wayanad</td>
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<td>Hingoli</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Senapati</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>Tamenglong</td>
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<td>Churachandpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
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<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>North</td>
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### Annexure – III
Addresses of State Minorities Commissions

1- Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Commission  
1248, Next to Lake View Guest House, Raj Bhawan Road, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-500082  
Phone No: 040-23323211-13

2- Assam State Minorities Commission  
Nilgiri Mansion, Block-B 3 Floor, near Primus Diagnostic Centre P.o. Bhangagarh Gowathi-781005

3- Bihar State Minorities Commission  
6/South Bailey Road Patna-800001  
Phone No: 0612-2504221

4- Chhattisgarh State Minorities Commission  
C-186, Shailendra Nagar, Raipur (C.G.) – 492001  
Phone No: 0771-2434809

5- Delhi State Minorities Commission  
1 Floor, C Block, Vikas Bhawan, New Delhi - 110002

6- Jharkhan State Minorities Commission  
Arjitan Hostel, Sec-3, Dhuwra, Ranchi - 834004  
Phone No: 2434809

7- Karnataka State Minorities Commission  
5th floor, Vesveshwariah Towers Opp. Coffee Board, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi Bangalore-560001  
Phone No: 080- 22864204/22863400, Fax 080-22863280

8- Madhya Pradesh State Minorities Commission.  
E Block, Old Secretariat, Bhopal –462 011  
Phone No 0755-2730873

9- Uttarakhand State Minorities Commission  
14/1 Laxmi Road, Dehradun-  
Phone No: 0135-2671201
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| 10  | Punjab State Minorities Commission  
      Forest Complex Tower No.4, 4th Floor, Sec.68, SAS Nagar, Mohali  
      Phone No: 0172-2298094, Fax 0172-2298080 |                                         |                          |
| 11  | Rajasthan State Minorities Commission  
      Room No. 8308-09, SSO Building, 3rd Floor, Secretariat, jaipur-302001  
      Phone No: 0141-2227437 |                                         |                          |
| 12  | Uttar Pradesh State Minorities Commission  
      601 - Indra Bhawan, Lucknow - 226001 |                                         |                          |
| 13  | Manipur State Minorities Commission  
      Minister’s Block 1st Floor Room Nos. 140 & 141, Secretariat,  
      Imphal - 795001 |                                         |                          |
| 14  | West Bengal State Minorities Commission  
      Khadya Bhavan 11A, Mirza Galib Street, Kolkata - 700087  
      Phone No.: 2252-0393/94, Fax No. 2252-0399 |                                         |                          |
| 15  | Maharashtra State Minorities Commission  
      Tayabji Marg, J.J. School of Arts, Mumbai - 400001  
      Phone No. - 22610156 |                                         |                          |
| 16  | Kerala State Minorities Commission  
      Aanjaneya T.C -9/1023/2 Sasthamangalam, Thiruvananthapuram - 695010 |                                         |                          |
| 17  | Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission  
      735, AnnaSalai LLA Building, 3rd Floor Chennai - 600002 |                                         |                          |
Annexure – IV
Recognised Courses of Arabic Madrasas/Institutions by Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

1. The following courses, with English of Senior School Certificate (10+2)/Intermediate standard, have been recognised for purposes of admission to the BA/BA(Hons) Programmes First Year courses:-

(1) Fazil-e-Adab of Lucknow University
(2) Dabeer Kamil of Lucknow University
(3) Alimiat of Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulema, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
(4) Fazeelat of Madrastul Islah, Saraimir, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
(5) Alimiat of Jamiatul Falah, Bilariganj, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
(6) Alimiat of Jamiatur Rashad, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
(7) Fazil of West Bengal Madrasa Education Board, Kolkata, West Bengal
(8) Alimiat of Bihar State Madrasa Education Board, Patna, Bihar
(9) Alimiat of Darul Uloom, Tajul Masajid, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
(10) Alimiat of Jamia Darus Salam, Oomerabad, Vellore, Tamil Nadu
(11) Alimiat of Jamia Serajul Uloom, Al Salafiah, Jhanda Nagar, Nepal
(12) Alimiat of Jamia Islamia Kashiful Uloom, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
(13) Alimiat of Al-Jamiatus Salafiah (Markazi Darul Uloom), Reori Talab, Varanasi, U P
(14) Alimiat of Jamia Syed Nazir Hussain Muhaddis, Phatak Habash Khan, Delhi - 110006
(15) Alimiat of Jamia Alia Arabia, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
(16) Alimiat of Al-Jamiatul Islamia, Tilkhana, Siddharth Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
(17) Fazilat of Madrasa Riyazul Uloom, Urdu Bazar, Jama Masjid, Delhi - 110006
(18) Fazilat of Jamiatus Salehat, Rampur Uttar Pradesh
(19) Fazilat of Jamia Islamia, Sanabil, New Delhi - 110025
(20) Fazilat of Jamia Mohammadia, Melegaon, Nashik, Maharashtra
(21) Fazilat of Calcutta Madrasah College, Kolkata, West Bengal
(22) Fazilat of Darul Uloom Ashraful Uloom Mubarkpur, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
(23) Alim, U.P. Madrasa Education Board, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
(24) Alimiat of Jamia Ibn Taimiya, Champaran, Bihar - 845312
(25) Alimiat of Noorul Islam Educational Society, Niswan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
(26) Alim of Tauheed Education Trust, Kishanganj, Bihar
(27) Alimiah of Jamia Misbahul Uloom, Siddharth Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
(28) Alim of Darul Uloom Al-Islamia, Basti, Uttar Pradesh
(29) Alimiat of Darul Uloom Ahmadia Salafia, Darbhanga, Bihar
(30) Shahadatul Ikhtisas of Al-Mahadul Aali Al-Islami, Hyderabad
(31) Fazilat of Al-Jamia Al-Islamia Darul-Uloom, Maunath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
(32) Fazilat of Al-Madrasatul Islamia, Raghonagar, Bhavara, Madhubani, Bihar
(33) Moulavi Fazil Saqafi of Markazus Saquafth Sunniiyya, Karanthur Khozhikode, Kerala
(34) Alimiat of Jamia Syed Ahmad Shaheed, Malihabad, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
(35) Alimiat of Darul Uloom Alamia, Jamda Shahi, Basti, Uttar Pradesh
(36) Aliya of Darul Huda Islamic Academy, Kerala
(37) Fazilat of Al-Mahadul Islamia As-Salafi, Richa Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
(38) Alimiat of Darul Uloom Warsia, Vishal Khand, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
(39) Fazilat of Bhado Jamia Islahul Musleemeen, Malda, West Bengal
(40) Fazilat of Jamiatul Banat Almuslimeen, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
(41) Alimiat of Jamia Islamia Muzaffarpur, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
(42) Aali of Jamea-tul-Hidayat, Jaipur, Rajasthan
(43) Alimiat of Jamiatul Banat Al-Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi – 110025
(44) Alimiat of Al-Jamiatul Islamia, Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
(45) Alimiat of Jamia Islamia, Chowk Bazar, Bhatkal, Karnataka
(46) Fazilat of Jamia Islamia, Kausa, Thane, Mumbai, Maharashtra
(47) Fazilat of Jamia Islamia Arabia Gulzare-e-Husainina, Ajrara, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

On Education of Minorities
2. The Graduates of the following Madrasas, having passed the examination in English of Senior School Certificate/Intermediate standard from Jamia Millia Islamia or any recognized University or Board separately, may be admitted to BA/BA (Hons) First Year course:

(1) Darul Uloom, Deoband, Uttar Pradesh
(2) Madrasa Mazahirul Uloom, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
(3) Madrasa Mazahirul Uloom, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
(4) Alimiat of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi - 110006
(5) Alimiat of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi - 110006
(6) Alim of Jamia Arabic Shamsul Uloom, Shahdara, Delhi - 110032.
(7) Alim of Jamia Arabic Shamsul Uloom, Shahdara, Delhi - 110032.
(8) Alimi of Jamia Asaria, Darul Hadees, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
(9) Fazilat of Jamia Asaria, Darul Hadees, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
(10) Alim of Jamia Asaria, Darul Hadees, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
(11) Alimi of Jamia Sirajul Uloom, Bondihat, Ganda, Uttar Pradesh
(12) Alimi of Jamia Sirajul Uloom, Bondihat, Ganda, Uttar Pradesh
(13) Alimi of Jamia Sirajul Uloom, Bondihat, Ganda, Uttar Pradesh
(14) Alimi of Jamia Sirajul Uloom, Bondihat, Ganda, Uttar Pradesh
(15) Alimi of Jamia Sirajul Uloom, Bondihat, Ganda, Uttar Pradesh
(16) Alimi of Jamia Sirajul Uloom, Bondihat, Ganda, Uttar Pradesh
(17) Alimi of Jamia Sirajul Uloom, Bondihat, Ganda, Uttar Pradesh
(18) Fazilat of Jamia Asaria, Darul Hadees, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
(19) Fazilat of Jamia Asaria, Darul Hadees, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
(20) Fazilat of Jamia Asaria, Darul Hadees, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh

Such other Madrasas as may be recognised by the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi from time to time.

3. The graduates of the Madrasas recognised by the Jamia Millia Islamia and listed under item (2) above may be permitted to appear as private candidates only at the English Examination of Jamia Senior School Certificate (10+2) Scheme.
4. Adib Kamil of Jamia Urdu, Aligarh, having passed English of B.A. standard from Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh or any other university separately has been recognized for admission to the M.A. Urdu Course.

5. SANVI Certificate of Jamiatul Hidaya, Jaipur equivalent to Secondary School Certificate (Class X) of Jamia Millia Islamia for admission to XI Class in all streams and for appearing in the Entrance Test of Jamia’s Diploma Engineering courses.

(Source: http://jmi.ac.in/upload/admission/cdol_prospectus_2015.pdf)

Recognised courses of Arabic Madrasas/Institutions by Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)

(1) Fazil of Madrasa Al Jamiatul Mohammadia, Maunath Bhanjan (UP)
(2) Alim of Madrasa Taibatul Olma Jamia Amjadia Razvia, Mau (UP)
(3) Alim/Alimiyat of Madrasa Jame-a-tul Banat, Azamgarh (UP)
(4) Alim/Alimiyat of Jamia Serajul Uloom Al-Salafia, Kapil Bastu (Nepal)
(5) Alimiyat of Madrasa Jamiatul Quasim, Supaul (Bihar)
(6) Alimiyat/ Fazil of Madrasa Jamia Faizia Haqqania, Malda (West Bengal)
(7) Alim/Fazil of Jamia Ashraful Uloom-Mahmoodabad, Kendrapara (Odisha)
(8) Aalim of Madrasa Jamia Uloomul Quran, Bharuch (Gujarat)
(9) Alim/Fazil of Madrasa Jamia Mazhar-e-sahdat, Bharuch (Gujarat)
(10) Alim/Fazil of Madrasa Darul Uloom, Bharuch (Gujarat)
(11) Alim of Madrasa Jameatul Uloom-Gadha, Sabarkantha (Gujarat)
(12) Alim of Madrasa Ummahat-ul-Momineen Lil Banat, Aligarh (UP)
(13) Alamiat of Madrasa Jamia-tul-banat, Okhla (New Delhi)
(14) Aalmiat/Alim of Madrasa Al-Jamiatul Islamiah, Siddharth Nagar (UP)
(15) Aalmiat/Alim of Madrasa Nisarul Uloom, Ambedkar Nagar (UP)
(16) Ikhtisas fi-Uloomul Al-Quran, Uloom Al-Hadith, Uloom Al-Figh Al-Islami and Ikhtisas fi Al-Dawah of Madrasa Al-Mahadul Aali-Al-Islami, Hyderabad (AP)
(17) Sharea of Al-Jamia Al-Islamia, Malappuram (Kerala)
(18) Fazil and Condensed course of Fazil (06 years with B.A.) of Madrasa Jamia Islamia Madinatul Uloom, Burdwan (West Bengal)

(Source: Office Memo No. Acad./D-659/AF dated 08.07.2014 and No. Acad./D-736/AF dated 19.07.2014.)