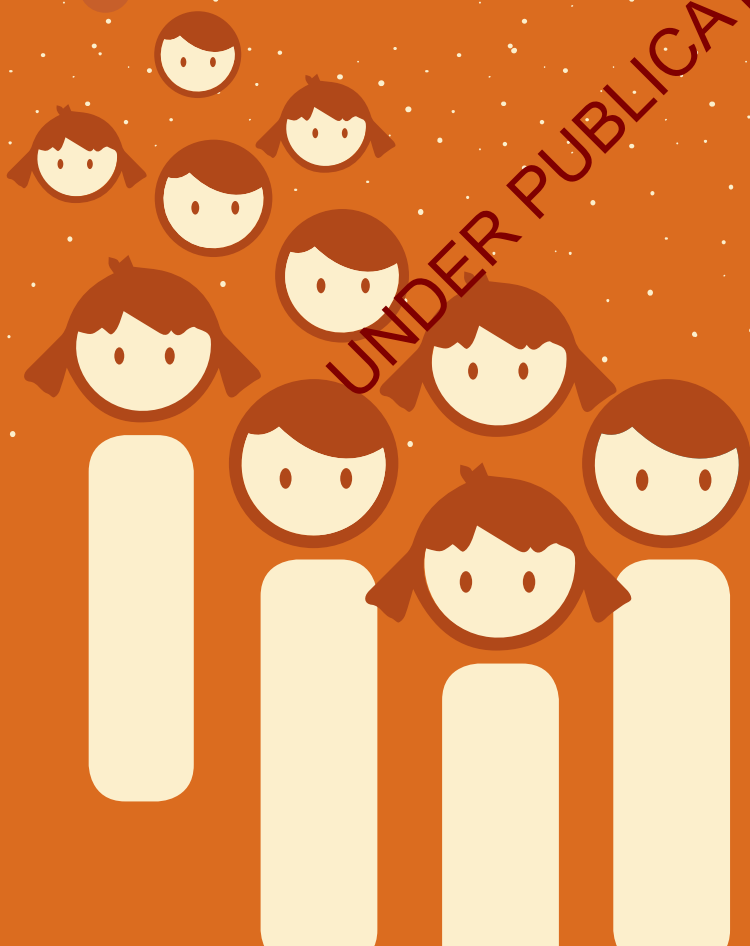


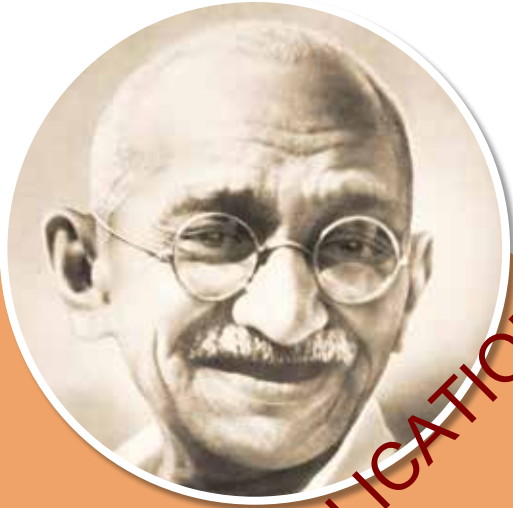
# MINORITY EDUCATION

POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

UNDER PUBLICATION





"A civilisation can be judged by the way it treats its minorities."

– Mahatma Gandhi

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विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी  
NCERT

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
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# FOREWORD

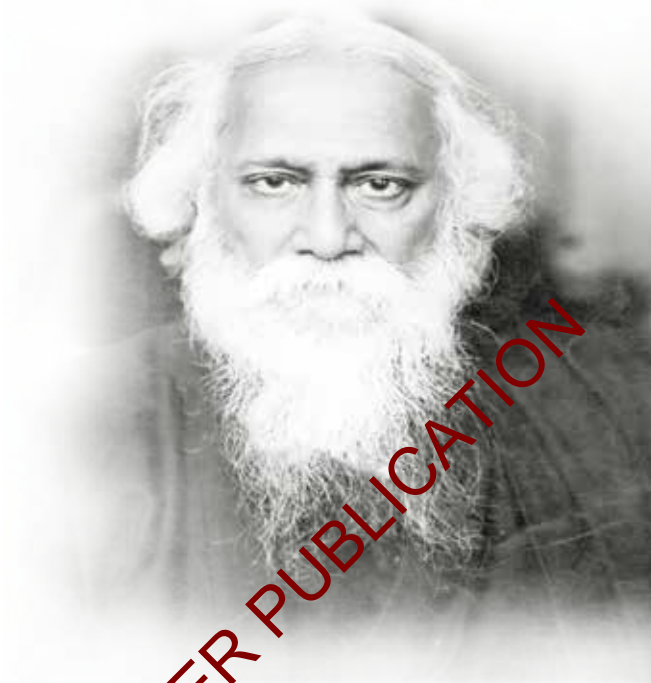
India is a multicultural, multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and multi-lingual nation with diversity as its strength. The Government of India has made provisions for both religious and linguistic minorities. At present, it has notified six religious groups as minority groups viz., Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Zoroastrian (Parsi), and Jain.

Several steps have been taken by the Government for the progress and overall development of various religious minorities. One such initiative is the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities which is an overarching programme covering various schemes and initiatives of different Ministries/ Departments. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has been implementing various schemes for the education of children from the minority communities. Almost fifteen per cent of the total outlay under the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) is targeted for the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE), bridge infrastructural gaps for schools, classrooms, teachers, and expand access by opening new schools. The various initiatives and schemes of the government promote inclusive education by improving access and equity for the notified minority communities.

The present book has been developed to create awareness among students, teachers, parents, other stakeholders and institutions about the various Government schemes concerning children belonging to the minority groups. It is hoped that the book will also help in developing a better understanding of the Constitutional provisions, existing policies, and relevant Acts, to achieve the goal of inclusive education for all, especially for children belonging to minority communities. Constructive comments on this book are welcome.

New Delhi  
November 2017

Hrushikesh Senapaty  
Director  
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“The problem is not how to wipe out all differences but how to unite with all differences intact.”

–Rabindranath Tagore

# PREFACE

**“Minority Education - Policies, Programmes and Schemes: Frequently Asked Questions”** is the result of a team effort to produce a comprehensive document that lays out the various measures of the Government of India for the education of children and youth belonging to religious minorities.

Intensive research, discussions and workshops have led to the culmination of this book. During the workshops, a team consisting of Minority Cell members at NCERT and experts in the field, collectively dwelt on various aspects related to the objectives, content, presentation style, benefits, dissemination and use of the document in the States/UTs. While delineating the questions, the major thrust was on educational schemes and scholarships of the Government of India available at various levels of school education for children and youth belonging to minority communities. An attempt has been made to answer questions related to the provisions made by the Government for minority education by using existing sources of information available on the website of the concerned Ministries/Departments.<sup>1</sup>

In this book, the reader will find information about the relevant Acts that safeguard the rights of minorities, the Government efforts for the welfare of minorities in terms of major schemes, programmes and initiatives, various features of the schemes and how to avail them. Special attention is given to the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities as it addresses major areas of development through interventional schemes in the social, economic and educational field. The book also highlights the significant role played by public bodies, institutions, committees and commissions set up by the Government for assessing, monitoring, guiding and implementing the different programmes and schemes. It especially draws attention towards the recommendations made in the report submitted by the Sachar Committee in 2006, and the initiatives taken thereby with respect to the improvement of educational facilities for Muslims among the minorities. The book also dwells on the role of NCERT and its constituent units in conducting research, training, workshops and programmes for teachers and master trainers in schools in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs), remote and backward regions, as well as for the guidance and supervision of State functionaries for the educational rights of minorities.

<sup>1</sup> Updated till November 2017

The Annexure in this book presents details about demography, Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs), State Minority Commissions, courses offered by Arabic Madrasas/Institutions recognised for the purposes of admission in colleges, schemes and references for further information. Kindly note that this document may not be exhaustive in its coverage of schemes and programmes, and norms may vary across States. For easy reference, the book is accompanied by a brochure that provides an overview of the policy, programmes and schemes of the Government.

It so often happens that facilities, services and accommodations are available but awareness of their availability is sparse. We hope that this book will help in creating awareness about the major schemes and initiatives of the Government among students, parents, teachers, and other stakeholders and have positive impact on quality of education for children belonging to minority communities.

New Delhi  
November 2017

Anupam Ahuja  
Head  
Department of Education of Groups  
with Special Needs  
NCERT

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#### **Disclaimer**

*This document focuses on information related to the schemes, programmes and policies for the education of the minorities available on the websites of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Press Information Bureau and other Government websites. All the links to the websites in the book were accessible on 29th November, 2017. No responsibility will be taken for any changes in information contained on the websites post the aforementioned date.*



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The Department is grateful to Mohd. Faruq Ansari, Department of Education in Languages (DEL), NCERT, who as Chairperson of Minority Cell, gave his unstinted support and guidance. We wish to express our thanks to Susanta Mohanty, Consultant, Minority Cell, for his special efforts in the development of this book. We also acknowledge the contribution and invaluable assistance received from the other members and special invitees of the Minority Cell, faculty of the Department of Gender Studies (DGS) and former faculty members of NCERT. Also fruitful were consultations with Imtiaz Ahmad and Farah Farooqi who provided valuable suggestions.

The Department owes a special gratitude to the external reviewers N K Jangira, Senior Education Specialist, World Bank and former Head, DTE, NCERT; and Sudesh Mukhopadhyay, former Chairperson, RCI and former Head of the Department of Inclusive Education, NUEPA, for their important inputs.

Deanne Middleton, Senior Research Associate, deserves a special mention for her efforts in the initiation of this document. The Department acknowledges the contribution and sincere efforts in finalization of the document by the Senior Research Associates, Arunima Naithani and Richa Shrivastava. Shikha Singh and Rajit Arora as Senior Research Associates worked on the final draft. While, the former reviewed and updated the document in light of the recent policy and provisions of the Government for Minorities; the latter rechecked the websites, references and abbreviations used and worked on the formatting of the book.

We wish to thank Usha Nair for editing the document. We would also like to express our gratitude to Naresh Gupta for proof reading, and Anjan Prasad for typing assistance as a DTP operator.

The list of contributors, who were directly or indirectly involved in the process, is by no means exhaustive; and we are grateful to all those who, have contributed at the different stages of development of the book. We earnestly hope that this document will fulfil its purpose of taking the agenda of inclusive education forward by promoting education of children and young persons from minority communities.

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
AMU	Aligarh Muslim University
B.Ed	Bachelor of Education
B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering
BITE	Block Institutes of Teacher Education
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
CIET	Central Institute of Educational Technology
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
D.Ed.	Diploma in Education
DAVP	Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
DEGSN	Department of Education of Groups with Special Needs
DGE&T	Directorate General of Employment and Training
EBB	Educationally Backward Block
EBM	Educationally Backward Minority
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
EoI	Expression of Interest
FAQ	Frequently Asked Question
GoI	Government of India
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
IBA	Indian Banks' Association
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDMI	Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme


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IT	Information Technology
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
JMI	Jamia Millia Islamia
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JRF	Junior Research Fellowship
JSS	Jan Shikshan Sansthan
LLB	Bachelor of Laws
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
MAEF	Maulana Azad Education Foundation
MANAS	Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills
MANF	Maulana Azad National Fellowship
MANUU	Maulana Azad National Urdu University
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
MCA	Master of Computer Applications
MCD	Minority Concentration District
MCI	Medical Council of India
MCL	Minority Community Lending
MDM	Mid-Day Meal
MES	Modular Employable Skills
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MMDC	Minority Managed Degree College
MOMA	Ministry of Minority Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M.Phil.	Master of Philosophy
MsDP	Multi-sector Development Programme
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NCM	National Commission for Minorities

NCMEI	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions
NCPUL	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language
NCTE	National Council for Teacher Education
NCVT	National Council for Vocational Training
NET	National Eligibility Test
NFDC	National Film Development Corporation
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIE	National Institute of Education
NIOS	National Institute for Open Schooling
NMCME	National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education
NMDFC	National Minority Development and Finance Corporation
NREGP	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
NSP	National Scholarship Portal
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
OAMS	Online Application Management System
PAC	Project Approval Committee
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
PIA	Project Implementation Agency
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSC	Public Service Commission
PSL	Priority Sector Lending
PSSCIVE	Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking





RCA	Residential Coaching Academy
RCI	Rehabilitation Council of India
RIE	Regional Institute of Education
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RTE	Right to Education
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	State Channelising Agency
SET	State Eligibility Test
SGRY	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
SLET	State Level Eligibility Test
SMC	School Management Committee
SPQEM	Scheme for Providing Quality Education for Madrasas
SPSC	State Public Service Commission
SRF	Senior Research Fellowship
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
ST	Scheduled Tribe
ToR	Terms of Reference
UEE	Universalisation of Elementary Education
UGC	University Grants Commission
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
USTTAD	Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts Crafts for Development
UT	Union Territory



“One child, one teacher,  
one book and one pen  
can change the world .”

–Malala Yousafzai



# UNDERSTANDING THE MINORITIES

## ?1 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, especially 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."

## ?2 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, 350A and 350B. 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 350A and 350B relate to linguistic minorities only. The report by the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities is divided into two volumes. The volume can be accessed from:

@ <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/reports/national-commission-religious-and-linguistic-minorities>

## ?3 What are the different types and categories of minority groups that exist in India?

**Ans.** According to the Report of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities, 2007, two types of minorities are recognised in India - Religious Minorities and Linguistic Minorities. At present, the categories of Religious



Minorities include: Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Parsi (Zoroastrian) and Jain. As regards Linguistic Minorities, there is no majority at the national level and so the minority status is to be essentially decided at the State/Union Territory level. This book relates to the former as specified in Article 30.



#### Who belongs to a minority group?

Ans.

A person belonging to any of the recognised religious minorities at the national level namely, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Parsi (Zoroastrian) and Jain. These communities are notified by the Union Government under Section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. Jain community was also notified as minority community on 27 January, 2014, according to the Gazette F.No.1-1/2009-NCM of India Extraordinary in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India dated 27 January, 2014.



[http://ncm.in/pdf/jains\\_minorities.pdf](http://ncm.in/pdf/jains_minorities.pdf)



#### What are the population figures of different minority communities in India?

Ans.

According to the Census of India 2011, the Muslim population is 17.22 crore (14.23%), Christian 2.78 crore (2.30%), Sikh 2.08 crore (1.72%), Buddhist 84.43 lakh (0.70%) and Jain 44.51 lakh (0.37%). Data for Parsi (Zoroastrian) is not available in the Census 2011. However, an article published in The Hindu titled "*Parsi population dips by 22 per cent between 2001-2011: study*" (26 July, 2016) cites that the total Parsi/Zoroastrian population in 2011 stood at 57,264 which was 69,601 in 2001. For more details on State/UT-wise distribution of minority population, please refer to *Annexure I*.



<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-01.html>



#### 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.

**?7 Have minority welfare measures been taken for all minority communities?**

**Ans.** Almost all the welfare measures such as, Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMIs), 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 diversity 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.

- ❖ The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation's (NMDFC) website via access to:

 <http://www.nmdfc.org/>

- ❖ The Nai Roshni's website via access to:

 <http://nairoshni-moma.gov.in/>

- ❖ The Jiyo Parsi's website via access to:

 <http://www.jiyoparsi.org/>

- ❖ The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes' (IDMI) website via access to:

 <http://mhrd.gov.in/idmi>

**?8 What is the literacy rate of different religious minorities in the country?**

**Ans.** According to the Census 2011, the literacy rate of the country is 74.04% and of the minority communities is: Muslim 68.5%; Christian 84.5%; Sikh 75.4%; Buddhist 81.3%; and Jain 94.9%. The literacy rate for Zoroastrian (Parsi) is not available in the Census 2011.





**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. The Minority Status Certificate can be downloaded online from National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions' website.



<http://ncmei.gov.in>

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## MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS (MCDs)

### ?10 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% or more in a district as per data from Census 1971, for enabling focused attention of government programmes and schemes in 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.

- ❖ 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 the Welfare of Minorities.
- ❖ 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% and 25% have also been identified as MCDs in 29 States/UTs. Where a minority community is in majority, as in six States/UTs, the criterion has been adapted to incorporate 15% of minority population other than that of the minority community forming the majority in that State/UT.

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.** Total 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) have been identified by the Union Government using eight indicators of socio-economic development and amenities, based on Census 2001 data. (For more details, please refer to *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) (Please refer to *Annexure II*).

**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). (For more details, please refer to Q. No. 41, p. 28).

 <https://data.gov.in/>

**REFERENCES**

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. "Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) in respect of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs)". Retrieved from: [http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/FAQ\\_MsDP.pdf](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/FAQ_MsDP.pdf)

# PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15 POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES

## What is the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities?

**Ans.** 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:

- ❖ Enhancing opportunities for education;
- ❖ 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;
- ❖ Improving the living conditions of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes; and
- ❖ 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. For more details, please refer to the **“Guidelines for Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities”** which can be accessed from:

 [http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/pm15points\\_eguide.pdf](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/pm15points_eguide.pdf)

**The highlights of the 15 Point Programme are as follows:**

1. Equitable availability of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);
2. Improving access to School Education;



- 
3. Greater resources for teaching Urdu;
  4. Modernising Madrasa Education;
  5. Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities;
  6. Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF);
  7. Self-employment and wage employment for the poor;
  8. Upgradation of skills through technical training;
  9. Enhanced credit support for economic activities;
  10. Recruitment in Central and State Services;
  11. Equitable share in Rural Housing Schemes;
  12. Improvement in the condition of slums/areas inhabited by minority communities;
  13. Prevention of communal incidents;
  14. Prosecution for communal offences; and
  15. Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots.

 <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/>

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

**Ans.** Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Minorities' Welfare envisages for the education of minorities' various schemes, such as:

**Integrated Child Development Services:** 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, immunisation, 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:

**Details of schemes / initiatives covered under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme**

- A. Schemes considered amenable to earmarking of 15% for minorities:
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme, and other such Government schemes;
  - Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres (Ministry of





Women and Child Development);

- iii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (erstwhile Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana / Aajeevika) (Ministry of Rural Development);
- iv) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) (erstwhile Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana) (Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs);
- v) Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) [erstwhile National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme(NREGP)] (Ministry of Rural Development);
- vi) New Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and upgradation of existing ITIs (Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship);
- vii) Bank credit under priority sector lending (Department of Financial Services);
- viii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (Ministry of Rural Development); and
- ix) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. Guidelines for implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

Retrieved from: [http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/pm15points\\_eguide.pdf](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/pm15points_eguide.pdf)

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. (2009).

Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

Retrieved from: [http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/amended\\_guidelines.pdf](http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/amended_guidelines.pdf)

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI, Press Information Bureau. (July 2016). Implementation of PM's 15 Point Programme.

Retrieved from: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=147449>

## REFERENCES

## CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND SAFEGUARDS TO MINORITIES

**Q17** What are the affirmative actions undertaken for education of minority groups?

**Ans.** Several affirmative actions have been taken for education of minorities. Articles 29 and 30 in the Constitution of India contain provisions for running of own institutions by minority groups. In addition, National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 (NCM) and National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutions Act, 2004 (NCMEI) (modified in 2006 and 2010) have been enacted under Acts passed by the 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 Meal (MDM) Scheme to Madrasas/ Maqtabas;
- ❖ 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.





## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

MHRD, GoI. *Educational Development of Minorities*. Retrieved from: <http://mhrd.gov.in/educational-development-minorities>

- b. The Ministry of Minority Affairs has taken several initiatives for the educational development of minorities such as:
- ❖ Pre-Matric Scholarship.
  - ❖ Post-Matric Scholarship.
  - ❖ Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship.
  - ❖ Naya Savera (Free Coaching and Allied Schemes).
  - ❖ Exclusive new component for meritorious students of Science stream (Coaching Schemes).
  - ❖ Nai Udaan - Support for students appearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions, etc., for preparation of Mains Examination.
  - ❖ Padho Pardesh - Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies.
  - ❖ Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF).
  - ❖ Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).
  - ❖ Minority Cyber Gram (Digital Literacy).
  - ❖ Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn & Earn) - Skill Development initiative for minorities.
  - ❖ Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD).
  - ❖ Nai Manzil - A scheme to provide education and skill training to the youth from minority communities.
  - ❖ Concessional loans to minorities through National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC).
  - ❖ Hamari Dharohar - To preserve rich heritage and culture of minorities.
  - ❖ Nai Roshni - A scheme for leadership development of minority women.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. (September 2017). Compendium of Schemes/Programmes run by Ministry of Minority Affairs and its Subordinate Organisations for the Welfare of Minority Communities in India (Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis & Jains).

Retrieved from: <http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/Schemes-15-PP%26Sachar.pdf>

**The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing the following schemes for minority communities in Central Universities during XI and XII Plans:-**

- 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 University;
- iii. Establishment of Satellite Campuses for Undergraduate, Postgraduate, Programmes in Arabic and Persian;
- iv. Establishment of two Campuses of Aligarh Muslim University;
- v. Establishment of Model Schools, 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, Government 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 Universities/Colleges/Institutions and Non-Institutions in the country;

**The other schemes of UGC from which minorities can benefit are:-**

- vii. Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Community Students;
- viii. Coaching for NET/SET/SLET for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and 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.



## REFERENCES

For more details, please refer to:

MHRD, GoI, Press Information Bureau.  
(March 2015). *Education to Minorities*. Retrieved from:  
<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=116484>

### ?18 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 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- ❖ Article 16 ensures equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and makes provisions for certain "Classes" for employment, appointment and promotion in the services under the State.
- ❖ 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 27 ensures freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
- ❖ Article 28 ensures freedom to attend religious worship in religious institution or religious worship in certain educational institutions.
- ❖ 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 directs the State to allow the use of minority language for redressal of grievances.
- ❖ Article 350A directs the State to provide facilities to

linguistic minority groups for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education.

- ❖ Article 350B provides provision for a special officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

National Commission for Minorities, GoI. *Constitutional Rights and Safeguards Provided to the Minorities in India*. Retrieved from: [http://ncm.nic.in/constitutional\\_provisions.html](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 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It states that:

1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
2. 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 Articles 25 and 26 of the Indian Constitution?

**Ans.** Article 25 ensures freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion. Article 26 ensures freedom to manage religious affairs, it is, however, subject to conditions of public order, morality and health in the State. Under the conditions stated, 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.

**Q 21 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:

1. 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.
2. 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.

<http://lawmin.nic.in/coi/coiason29july08.pdf>

**Q 22 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: [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]. [Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, S. 4 (w.e.f. 20-6-1979)].
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.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

National Portal of India, Constitution of India.  
Retrieved from: <https://www.india.gov.in/my-government/constitution-india/constitution-india-full-text>

Parts I to XXII can be accessed from [https://www.india.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mpi/files/coi\\_part\\_full.pdf](https://www.india.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mpi/files/coi_part_full.pdf)

### ?23 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:

- ❖ Dargah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955;
- ❖ National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992;
- ❖ National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) Act, 2004 (amended in 2006 and 2010); and
- ❖ Waqf Act, 1995; Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013.

<http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in>

### ?24 What are the provisions for the minorities under Right to Education Act (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 elementary education. 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, as well as all other aided schools.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

MHRD, GoI, Department of School Education and Literacy. Right to Education.

Retrieved from: <http://mhrd.gov.in/rte>



**25** **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 States and Union Territories;
- 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 the 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.

 <http://ncm.nic.in/index.html>

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act, Chapter III, Functions of the Commission.

Retrieved from: [http://ncm.nic.in/ncm\\_act.html#c3](http://ncm.nic.in/ncm_act.html#c3)

**26** What are the contact addresses of the State Minorities Commissions?

**Ans.** For more details regarding addresses of the State Minorities Commissions, please refer to *Annexure III*.

**27** What are the roles and functions of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)?

**Ans.** The roles and functions of NCMEIs according to National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004 (No. 2 of 2005) as amended by NCMEI (Amendment) Act, 2009 and NCMEI (Amendment) Act, 2010, (page nos. 9-10) are as follows:-

- a. advise the Central Government or State Governments on any question relating to the education of minorities that may be referred to it;
- b. enquire, *suo moto*, 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.

 <http://ncmei.gov.in/>

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## REFERENCES

For more information, please refer to:

National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, GoI. The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004.

Retrieved from: [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/upload\\_document/NCMEIAct2004.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/upload_document/NCMEIAct2004.pdf)

### ?28 What are the main activities of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)?

**Ans.** The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was incorporated on 30 September, 1994, with the objective of promoting economic activities amongst the backward sections of notified minorities with preference given to occupational groups and women. To achieve its objectives, NMDFC provides finance on concessional rates for self-employment activities to eligible beneficiaries belonging to minority communities, having a family income of ₹ 81,000/- per annum in rural areas and ₹ 1,03,000/- per annum in urban areas. As a special initiative, a new family income eligibility of up to ₹ 6.00 lakh per annum has been introduced with effect from September 2014 by adopting the "creamy layer" criterion currently followed amongst the OBC community by GoI.

## REFERENCES

For more details, please refer to:

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, GoI. *Frequently Asked Questions.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.nmdfc.org/adminis/admin/showimg.aspx?ID=1025>

### ?29 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, and consists of nominees from Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Governments, Academics, activists, administrators concerned with the minority issues and officials of MHRD.

The first meeting of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities after its reconstitution was held on 5 March, 2017 at New Delhi. It was decided to constitute a Standing

Committee and five Sub-committees under NMCME for:

1. Implementation of schemes aimed at minorities.
2. Mapping of educational requirements of minorities - region & district-wise.
3. Vocational education and skill development of minorities.
4. Girls' education.
5. Promotion of Urdu language and enhance compatibility amongst minorities through knowledge of English.



**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/programmes 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).

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*  
MHRD, GoI, Press Information Bureau. (2016).  
*National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education*. Retrieved from: <http://www.nmdfc.org/adminis/admin/showimg.aspx?ID=1025>



**Q 31** How can the issues of minorities-related education be addressed?

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

- ❖ School Management Committee (SMC) of the concerned school;
- ❖ Education Officer at the block level;
- ❖ District Education Officer and District Minority Officer;
- ❖ State Education Department/Directorate of Education;
- ❖ State Minority Commission;
- ❖ Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- ❖ Ministry of Minority Affairs/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- ❖ National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI); and
- ❖ National Commission for Minorities (NCM).

**Q 32** When and 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.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI, Sachar Committee Report (July 2016). *Status of Implementation of the Decisions Taken by Government on the Follow-up Action on the Recommendations of the Sachar Committee.* Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/Sachar%20Committee%20Status.pdf>

**33** What were the areas decided by the Central Government to take cognisance of the recommendations in the Sachar Committee Report?

**Ans.** The Central Government accepted seventy-two of the seventy-six recommendations listed in the Sachar Committee Report. Three recommendations were not accepted while one 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 seven 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.

**REFERENCES**

For more details, please refer to:

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI, Press Information Bureau. (February 2014). *Implementation of the Recommendations of Sachar Committee.*

Retrieved from: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=104086>

**34** 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:

1. Launching of the following scholarships and coaching schemes:
  - ❖ A Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme for pursuing technical and professional courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels.
  - ❖ A Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme from Classes I to X.





- ❖ A Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme from Classes XI to Ph.D.
  - ❖ A Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.
2. Priority is given for opening of residential Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in areas with a substantial Muslim population.
  3. 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.
  4. 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.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) in respect of Programmes, Schemes and Initiatives for Minorities.*  
Retrieved from [http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/FAQ\\_Ministry.pdf](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/FAQ_Ministry.pdf)

**Q35** What are the institutions/organisations catering to the educational needs of minority students?

**Ans.** The institutions/organisations 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. The schools are opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) with a rural female literacy below the national average (46.13%) as per Census 2001.
- ❖ **Madrasa Education Board(s)** for improvement of education in Madrasas.
- ❖ 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 Application, 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.

- ❖ **Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)** impart vocational training in 33 out of 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.
- ❖ Aided and un-aided schools established by various minority groups.
- ❖ **Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs)** are expected to provide pre-service and in-service training to primary, upper primary and secondary level teachers in 196 SC/ST/MCD regions.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **UGC** sponsors, directs and implements many schemes for the educational development of minorities.
- ❖ **National Commission for Minority Education.**
- ❖ **National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions.**
- ❖ **Maulana Azad Education Foundation**, established in 1989, aims to formulate and implement educational schemes and plans for the benefit of minorities.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

MHRD, GoI. (July, 2013). *Major Initiatives for Educational Advancement of Minorities.*

Retrieved from: [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/upload\\_document/Majorinitiative\\_minority\\_0.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/upload_document/Majorinitiative_minority_0.pdf)

**36** What is the role of NCERT in the education of minorities?

**Ans.** The NCERT, through its constituent units (NIE, RIEs, CIET and PSSCIVE), conducts research, and organises training, workshops and orientation programmes for master trainers and teachers working in schools in the minority-concentrated areas, and minority-run schools in their own regions. It also extends its expertise and guidance to State functionaries for education of minorities. 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 field of minority education. It also helps to



promote interaction and collaboration with the minority-run institutions for research, development, and training activities.

Some of the major programmes initiated under the Minority Cell include:

- ❖ Awareness of RTE Act among the Parents of Minority Children; A Study of Educational Status of Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist Students at Elementary Level;
- ❖ A Study on Curriculum Transaction of Madrasa Education System in Jharkhand; An Exploratory Study of Christian Minority Schools of Odisha; A Study of the Functioning of Madrasas at Primary Level of Odisha; Poster Competition on Challenges of Minority Education of India (Students' Pedagogical Activities of Education Departments); and Awareness Programme on Vocational Courses in Schools for Students of Minority Groups.

<b>NIE</b>	- National Institute of Education
<b>RIEs</b>	- Regional Institutes of Education
<b>CIET</b>	- Central Institute of Educational Technology
<b>PSSCIVE</b>	- Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education

**Q 37** 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 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 Madrasas, by NCERT.
- ❖ Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in blocks having concentration of SC/ST and minorities. One hundred twenty-two BITEs are sanctioned, out of which, twenty-five are functional as on December 2015, across the country.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

MHRD, GoI, Department of School Education and Literacy. *Teacher Education*. Retrieved from: <http://www.teindia.nic.in/Default.aspx>

**38** Does an educational qualification from Maktab/Madrasa entitle you to get admission in any higher educational 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. Also, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi have provided lists of Madrasas for admission in various courses (For more details, please refer to *Annexure IV*).

**39** What is meant by modernisation of Madrasa Education?

**Ans.** The High Power Panel on Minorities (1991) and the Group on Minorities Education (1990) set up by the Department of Education, Government of India, advocates relevant changes in the curriculum (Asma & Shazil, 2015). The National Policy on Education (1986), Programme of Action (1992) and the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (2006) suggested modernisation of traditional Madrasas. The scheme of Modernisation of Madrasas 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 Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, 2006, Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) was launched for qualitative improvement of Madrasas. Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) is also responsible for the Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernisation Programme to implement the Sachar Committee recommendations.





## REFERENCES

For more details, please refer to:

Question no. 117 Asma, S., & Shazli, T. (Feb, 2015). *Role of Madarsa Education in Empowerment of Muslims in India*. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS). Retrieved from: <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol20-issue2/Version-5/B020251015.pdf>

### ?40 What is 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.

### ?41 What are the provisions under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)?

**Ans.** According to the 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 Governments/ Union Territories 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 the 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.

## REFERENCES

*For more details on Q 40 & Q 41, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Guidelines for Implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme during 12th Five Year Plan.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/guideline.pdf>

### ?42 What are the schemes of the Central Government for education of minority communities?

**Ans.** The initiatives for education of minorities include:

- 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' Hostels 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.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

MHRD, GoI. *Educational Development of Minorities.*

Retrieved from: <http://mhrd.gov.in/educational-development-minorities>



**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. In pursuance to the Cabinet decision in June 2007, the Public Sector Banks have been advised by the then 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 ₹ 10.00 lakh for studies in India, and ₹ 20.00 lakh for studies abroad are covered under Priority Sector Lending. Students belonging to minority community benefit from the provision of 15% of Priority Sector Lending (PSL).

**REFERENCES**

For more details, please refer to:

MHRD, GoI. Press Information Bureau.  
(March 2015). *Education to Minorities*.

Retrieved from: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=116484>

**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:

- ❖ National Programme of Education of Girls at Elementary Level started in 2003 and ended in 2013-14;
- ❖ 75% of seats in KGBVs are reserved for girls belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities;
- ❖ ₹ 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;
- ❖ Madrasas/Maqtabs which are affiliated to the State Boards of Secondary Education/State Madrasa Boards and desirous of introducing the State curriculum, are eligible for grant for textbooks, in-service teacher-training, school grant and teacher grant under SSA; and

- ❖ Providing escort, preferably women from the community, for safe travel to the school.

## REFERENCES

For more details, please refer to:

MHRD, GoI, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

*FAQs on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.*

Retrieved from: [http://pib.nic.in/archieve/flagship/ssa\\_faq.pdf](http://pib.nic.in/archieve/flagship/ssa_faq.pdf)

### ?45 What is the provision of 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-bed girls' hostel in each of 349 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MHRD. Girl students in the age group of 14-18 years studying in Classes I to XII and belonging to SC, ST, OBC, minority communities and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families form the target group of the scheme. Students passing out of KGBVs will be given preference for admission in hostels. At least 50% of girls admitted will be from SC, ST, OBC, and minority communities.

@ <http://mhrd.gov.in/school-education>

## REFERENCES

For more details, please refer to:

MHRD, GoI, Department of School Education and Literacy. *Scheme for construction and running of Girls' Hostel for students of secondary and higher secondary schools.* Retrieved from: [http://mhrd.gov.in/girls\\_hostel](http://mhrd.gov.in/girls_hostel)

### ?46 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 (KGBVs) in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) for out-of-school girls. A large number of KGBVs have 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:

1. 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;
2. Provision for filling the missing gaps in the existing secondary school system;
3. 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
4. A holistic convergent framework for marginalised categories such as SC, ST, OBC and Educationally Backward Minorities (EBMs). There is a provision of construction and running of girls' hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools.

*For more details, please refer to:*

## REFERENCES

MHRD, Govt, Department of School Education & Literacy and Department of Higher Education. *Annual Report 2008-09*. Retrieved from: [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/AR2008-09.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/AR2008-09.pdf)

**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 universal access to quality in early childhood education. Equitable availability of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) has also been envisaged in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of 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 those 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 Grants Commission (UGC);
- ❖ Universities;
- ❖ Various Boards on School Education at Central and State Levels
- ❖ Madrasa Education Board;
- ❖ State Directorate of Education;
- ❖ All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);
- ❖ National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);
- ❖ Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI);
- ❖ National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and State Boards of Open Schooling; and
- ❖ 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.** The Ministry of Human Resource Development has undertaken various measures for minority youths in higher education. These include establishment of Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). University Grants Commission (UGC) has been implementing various schemes like establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells, Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy (RCA) for SC/ST/Minorities in Universities, Remedial Coaching Schemes for SC/ST/Minority students apart from implementing the scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students on





behalf of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Further, centres of the Aligarh Muslim University have also been established at Mallapuram (Kerala), Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Kishanganj (Bihar).

Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up in three Central Universities *viz.* Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Millia Islamia and Maulana Azad National Urdu University. The Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing various schemes for educational empowerment of notified minority communities like Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarships, Merit-cum-Means based scholarships, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, support to minority students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC and State Public Service Commission (PSC), etc., Padho Pardesh – Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies, and Scholarship for Meritorious Girl Students of Classes XI and XII implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Press Information Bureau, Government of India.  
Ministry of Human Resource Development (30 July 2014).  
Retrieved from <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=113627>



# SCHEMES

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## PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

### ?53 What is the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme?

**Ans.** The 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.

### ?54 What is the eligibility for this scholarship?

**Ans.** Scholarship in the form of maintenance will be awarded to all the students from Classes I to V. Students from Classes VI to X will be given admission fee, tuition fee and maintenance allowance provided they have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination, and income of their parents/guardian from all sources, does not exceed one 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.

### ?55 What are the provisions under this scheme?

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

1. Scholarship will not be given to more than two students in a family.
2. Course fee/tuition fee will be credited to the school's/institute's bank account electronically/digitally.
3. Maintenance allowance will be credited to the student's bank account electronically/digitally.

@ <http://scholarships.gov.in/>



## Details of the Scholarship

Class	Admission Fee		Tuition Fee		Maintenance Allowance per month for months in an academic year	
	Hosteller	Day Scholar	Hosteller	Day Scholar	Hosteller	Day Scholar
I to V	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	₹ 100/- per month
VI to X	₹ 500/- per annum; subject to actuals	₹ 500/- per annum; subject to actuals	₹ 350/- per annum; subject to actuals	₹ 350/- per annum; subject to actuals	₹ 600/- per annum; subject to actuals	₹ 100/- per annum; subject to actuals

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

### ?S6 How can a student apply for this scholarship?

**Ans.** Scholarship application forms may be obtained from the offices of the concerned State/UT Education Department. The application forms should be sent along with the requisite certificates/certifications within the stipulated period. Prescribed application forms can also be downloaded from the website. <http://scholarships.gov.in>

## REFERENCES

For more details, please refer to:

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/schemesperformance/scholarship-schemes>

## POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

### ?57 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 on the website.

#### REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme*. Retrieved from <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/SCHEMES/PERFORMANCE/Scholarship-Schemes/post-matric-scholarship-scheme>  
List of courses covered under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. Retrieved from <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/RevisedCourses-PMS.pdf>

### ?58 What is the eligibility for this scholarship?

**Ans.** The eligibility conditions for this scheme are:

1. Scholarship will be awarded to students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination, and the 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 are not available, then the balance earmarked scholarships will be awarded to eligible boy students. Since there are 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.
2. 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 Certificates/Degrees (M.Phil., Doctoral, etc.).



3. 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:

1. 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/UT 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.
2. The distribution of scholarships among States/UTs will be made on the basis of population of the notified minorities in the States/UTs.
3. 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

Class and Course	Admission and Tuition Fee	Maintenance allowance for 10 months only in an academic year	
	Hosteller and Day Scholar	Hosteller and Day Scholar	Hosteller and Day Scholar
Classes XI and XII	Actuals; subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹ 7000/- per annum	₹ 380/- per month	₹ 230/- per month
Technical and Vocational Courses of Classes XI and XII level	Actuals; subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹ 10,000/- per annum	₹ 380/- per month	₹ 230/- per month
Undergraduate and Postgraduate (Courses other than technical and professional courses)	Actuals; subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹ 3,000/- per annum	₹ 570/- per month	₹ 300/- per month
M.Phil. and Ph.D. (For those researchers who are not awarded any fellowship by university or any other authority)	Nil	₹ 1,200/- per month	₹ 550/- per month

\*Hostellers include students who are not staying in hostel of the school/institute concerned but are staying as paying guests or in rented accommodation in towns/cities which are not the places where their parents reside.

**60** How can a student apply for this scheme?

**Ans.** The scheme is implemented through the 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).

REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

*Post-Matric Scholarship*

Retrieved from: <http://scholarships.gov.in/>

Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, GoI, National Scholarship Portal. Scheme of 'Post-Matric Scholarship' for Students belonging to the Minority Communities.

Retrieved from: [https://scholarships.gov.in/public/schemeGuidelines/MOMA\\_post\\_Guidelinesfor2015-16.pdf](https://scholarships.gov.in/public/schemeGuidelines/MOMA_post_Guidelinesfor2015-16.pdf)

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## MERIT-CUM-MEANS SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

### ? Q1 What is the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme?

**Ans.** The Merit-cum-Means 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/UT Administration or an agency designated by the State Government/UT Administration for this purpose.

### ? Q2 What is the eligibility for this scholarship?

**Ans.** The eligibility for this scholarship is as follows:

- (i) Financial assistance will be given to pursue graduation/postgraduation level technical and professional courses from a recognised institution. Course fee and maintenance allowance will be credited/transferred directly into the bank accounts of selected students.
- (ii) The income of the beneficiary/parent or guardian of beneficiary should not exceed ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum 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 secured 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.

### ? 63 What are the provisions under this scheme?

**Ans.** The provisions under this scheme are:

- (i) 30% scholarships are 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. It may be noted that 30% is the floor and not the ceiling for eligible girl students.
- (ii) If the physical target of this scholarship for a particular minority community in a State/UT is not utilised, 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 this scholarship under the quota of that State/UT only, irrespective of her/his 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/UT-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](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).


#### Details of the Scholarship

Sl. No.	Type of Financial Assistance	Rate for Hosteller	Rate for Day Scholar
1.	Maintenance allowance (For 10 months only)	₹ 10,000/- per annum (₹ 1000 per month)	₹ 5,000/- per annum (₹ 500/- per month)
2.	Course Fee*	₹ 20,000/- per annum or actual; whichever is less	₹ 20,000/- per annum or actual; whichever is less
<b>Total</b>		<b>₹ 30,000/-</b>	<b>₹ 25,000/-</b>

\* Full course fee will be reimbursed for the listed institutions.

### ? 64 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. The list of documents to be scanned and uploaded for both fresh and renewal scholarships are as follows:

- 
- (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 the student;
  - (i) Aadhaar Card (optional); and
  - (j) Residential Certificate.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/SCHEMES/PERFORMANCE/Scholarship-Schemes/merit-cum-means-scholarship-scheme>

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## MAULANA AZAD EDUCATION FOUNDATION (MAEF)



**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:

- Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to Minorities;
- Grant-in-Aid Schemes for NGOs; and
- Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Scheme.



**What are the conditions and eligibility for Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girl Students belonging to Minorities?**

**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 scholarship will be ₹ 12,000/- per year to be given in two installments. The conditions for eligibility are:

- Only for girl students belonging to minorities;
- They should have secured not less than 55% marks (aggregate) in the secondary school certificate examination (Class X) conducted by any recognised board;
- The family income of the girl student from all sources should be less than ₹ 1 lakh per year; and
- They should have confirmed admission in Class XI.



### ? 67 How can a student apply for this scheme?

**Ans.** The scheme is implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi. To apply for the scheme, it is mandatory for students to download the prescribed proforma from the website: [www.maef.nic.in](http://www.maef.nic.in) Applications on prescribed proforma should reach the office of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) in New Delhi.

#### REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI, Maulana Azad Education Foundation. Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship Portal  
Retrieved from: <https://scholarship-maef.org/guidline.jsp>

### ? 68 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.

### ? 69 What is the eligibility for this scheme?

**Ans.** The conditions of eligibility for this scheme are:

- ❖ Society/Trust should be registered under Societies Act/ Indian Trust Act for the last 3 years.
- ❖ Society/Trust should be registered with MAEF.

- ❖ Society/Trust (NGO) should be registered on NGO-DARPAN of NITI Aayog Portal.
- ❖ Financial assistance to an individual unit should not exceed ₹ 50 lakh and proposal for only one purpose will be accepted at a time.
- ❖ Applications shall be submitted online to MAEF from May 1 to September 30 every year with complete documents.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Maulana Azad Education Foundation, Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Retrieved from: <http://www.maef.nic.in/TermsGrantInAid.aspx>

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI, Maulana Azad Education Foundation. *Grant-in-Aid Scheme*.

Retrieved from: <http://www.maef.nic.in/writereaddata/uploadedfile/GIAEnglish.pdf>

## ?70 What is Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Scheme?

**Ans.** Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Skill Training for Minority is a special skill development programme of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (Ministry of Minority Affairs) to achieve Government's goal of "Skilling India", by providing meaningful and sustainable livelihood options, in terms of wage employment/self-employment opportunities to all minority communities. Interested agencies, fulfilling eligibility conditions as mentioned in the scheme, can apply at the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Maulana Azad Education Foundation. *Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for Minorities*.

Retrieved from: <http://maef.nic.in/CategoryContent.aspx?Id=359>



## MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOR MINORITIES PURSUING M.Phil. and Ph.D.

### ?71 What are the provisions of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minorities pursuing M.Phil. and Ph.D.?

**Ans.** The objective of the fellowship is to provide integrated five-year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from minority communities. 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) and 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.

### ?72 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) She/he should belong to one of the notified minority communities.
- (ii) The income ceiling of the parents/guardian of the minority student, from all sources, should not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum.
- (iii) She/he 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 such as 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 postgraduate level.

### 73 What are the provisions under this scheme?

**Ans.** The UGC will be the nodal agency for implementing the scheme for minority students. The provisions under the scheme are as follows:

- (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 is shortage of female 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 postgraduate 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.
- (viii) Unutilised fellowship of any community in a State/UT will be transferred to eligible scholars of the same community at national level. Thereafter, unutilised fellowship, if any, will be transferred to eligible scholars of other notified minority communities purely on merit basis at the national level.

### 74 How can a scholar apply for this scheme?

**Ans.** One can apply for the fellowship at the National Scholarship Portal.





## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*  
Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students*. Retrieved from: [http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/Guideline-MANF\\_0.pdf](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/Guideline-MANF_0.pdf)  
Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Guidelines for XII Plan Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students (MANF) 2012 - 17*. Retrieved from: [http://scholarships.gov.in/public/schemeGuidelines/MaulanaAzadNF\\_REVISED.pdf](http://scholarships.gov.in/public/schemeGuidelines/MaulanaAzadNF_REVISED.pdf)

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## FREE COACHING AND ALLIED SCHEMES (3 CATEGORIES)

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### A. Naya Savera

#### ?75 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- coaching/training for jobs in the private sector such as 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, biotechnology, and other job-oriented courses.
- benefits of coaching/training under the scheme can be availed by a particular student once only, irrespective of the number of chances she/he may be entitled to in a particular competitive examination.

#### ?76 What are the eligibility criteria for students and institutions?

**Ans. (1) Eligibility criteria for candidates/students**

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

- 
- b. Candidates belonging to only minority communities, having total family income from all sources not exceeding ₹ 3.00 lakh per annum, will be eligible under the scheme.

## (2) Eligibility criteria for institutes/organisations

- a. The institutes should have the required number of qualified faculty members either on their payrolls or on part-time basis.
- b. The institutes should have necessary infrastructure such as premises, library, requisite equipment, etc. to run the coaching classes.
- c. The institutes should have experience of imparting coaching in the relevant course.
- d. The institutes should have a minimum success rate of 15% in the desired courses/recruitment examinations.

### ?77 How can an institute apply for the scheme?

**Ans.** While the institutes in Government sector can send proposals in the prescribed proforma, 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.

### ?78 How is the financial assistance distributed to the institutes?

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

- a. The State Government/UT Administration will conduct necessary inspection of the projects and forward the proposals with specific recommendations to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- b. The proposals received under the scheme will be scrutinised/ processed in the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- c. 100% financial assistance will be provided to the selected coaching/training institutes.
- d. Stipend will be given by the Ministry for maintenance of the students. The first installment 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 installment will be released only on completion of the coaching/training course.

## B. Exclusive New Component for Meritorious Students of Science Stream

**Q79** 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 the entrance exams of medical and engineering colleges. Annually, ₹ 1 lakh per student is given for all expenses, including academics, coaching, boarding and lodging facilities.

 <http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/schemesperformance/free-coaching-and-allied-scheme-minority-communities-students>

## C. Nayi Udaan

**Q80** 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 Commissions (SPSCs), etc. and for examinations 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.

**Q81** Who is eligible for this scheme?

**Ans.** The conditions of eligibility for this scheme are:

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



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2. Total family income of the candidate from all sources should not exceed ₹ 4.5 lakh per annum (Income from all sources is subject to change with change in creamy layer exemption/ceiling over the 12th Plan period and beyond).
  3. Financial support can be availed by a candidate only once.
  4. The candidate will not be eligible to benefit from any other similar scheme of the Central or State Government/UT Administration. In case the candidate decides to opt for other schemes, she/he will have to forego the claim from the Ministry of Minority Affairs and refund the amount, if already availed, with 10% interest.
  5. She/he needs to give an affidavit to the effect that she/he is not availing such benefit from any other source.


### 82 What are the provisions under this 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 allocation is exhausted. The physical distribution of benefits to different notified minority communities will be as follows: Muslim: 568; Christian: 96; Sikh: 30; Buddhist: 32; Parsi: 7; and Jain: 17.

The rate of financial assistance will be maximum ₹ 50,000/- for Gazetted Post, and ₹ 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 (SPSCs), etc. for Group 'A' and 'B' Civil Services.

### 83 How can a candidate apply for this scheme?

**Ans.** Every year, the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India, invites applications from eligible candidates through an advertisement released in newspapers and its official website. Eligible candidates can apply to this Ministry on the proforma developed for this purpose under this scheme.

 <http://www.seekhoaurkamao-moma.gov.in/>

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

A. Naya Savera

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the Candidates/Students belonging to Minority Communities (with effect from 2013-14).*

Retrieved from: <http://socialjusticehry.gov.in/schemes/Free%20Coaching%20And%20Allied%20Scheme.pdf>

B. Exclusive New Component for Meritorious Students of Science Stream

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Initiatives & Achievements and Schemes & Programmes.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/English-Booklet.pdf>

C. Nai Udaan

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Nai Udaan - Scheme for Support for Minority Students Clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions, etc.*

Retrieved from: <http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/guidelines-NaiUdaan.pdf>

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## MAULANA AZAD SEHAT SCHEME

### ? 84 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 a year, through Government or private hospitals or nursing homes. All findings of the preventive health check-ups will be entered by the doctors in the Sehat Card of the student.

### ? 85 Who is eligible for this scheme?

**Ans.** All the students studying in the educational institutions which are financially-aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) are eligible for this scheme. Poor students belonging to notified minority communities and suffering from serious ailments will be provided financial assistance for treatment in Government, or recognised hospitals, in exceptional cases.

### ? 86 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 MAEF.
- (ii) Preventive Health Check-up Camps will be organised by the institutes twice a year.
- (iii) Financial assistance will be provided to the students for further treatment in serious illnesses.
- (iv) A dispensary/healthcare 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 the number of students is less than three hundred.

### ? 87 How can students apply for this scheme?

**Ans.** Students can apply for Sehat Card in the prescribed form available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs. For

availing financial assistance for further treatment of serious ailments, the students can apply for medical aid in the prescribed form duly certified by the attending doctor from the institute/Medical Superintendent of the concerned hospital.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Maulana Azad Sehat Scheme for Institutions Financially-Aided by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)*. Retrieved from: [http://maef.nic.in/writereaddata/uploadedfile/Sehat\\_Scheme.pdf](http://maef.nic.in/writereaddata/uploadedfile/Sehat_Scheme.pdf)

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## NAI ROSHNI SCHEME

### ? 88 What is the Nai Roshni Scheme?

**Ans.** Nai Roshni Scheme is a leadership development scheme for women belonging to minority communities, to empower and instill 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 the 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 leadership 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.

### ? 89 Which organisations are eligible for this scheme?

**Ans.** The following organisations are eligible to apply for financial assistance under this scheme:

- ❖ Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- ❖ Public Trusts registered under any law of the time being in force.
- ❖ Private limited non-profit companies registered under Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956.
- ❖ Universities/Institutions of higher learning recognised by UGC.
- ❖ Training Institutes of Central and State Government/UT Administration, including Panchayati Raj Training Institutes.
- ❖ Duly registered Cooperative Societies of Women/Self-Help Groups.

## 90 How can an organisation apply for this scheme?

**Ans.** An organisation can apply in the following ways:

- ❖ 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 printout 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 the OAMS home-page under “Forms and Guidelines.”
- ❖ The District Administration will require ascertaining credentials as per the prescribed format given on the OAMS home-page.
- ❖ The District Collectors/District Magistrates will furnish a copy of the recommendation to the concerned organisation. The organisation will submit a 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 achieve the objectives of the scheme.

 <http://www.nairoshni-moma.gov.in/>

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*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. (August 2015).

*Nai Roshni: The Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women.* New Delhi.

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# Online Application Management System (OAMS)

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## "Nai Roshni"

The Scheme for  
Leadership Development  
of  
Minority Women



## Maulana Azad Education Foundation (Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India)

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### About Maulana Azad Education Foundation

- The Foundation was established on the occasion of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's birth centenary celebrations. His eventful life was packed with outstanding achievements in the diverse fields. He was towering figure on the Indian political scene and a scholar rated high in the realms of Urdu Literature.
- To this, he added a trend-setting innings as a journalist. But his greatest claim to fame was his contribution as a thinker with a world vision and humanist outlook. A dogged freedom fighter and an un-failing upholder of secular and democratic values.
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## SEEKHO AUR KAMAO SCHEME

### ?91 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 and jewellery, weaving, woodworks, and leather courses.

### ?92 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 in 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:
  - ❖ The trainee should belong to a notified minority community.
  - ❖ The trainee should be between 14-35 years of age.



- ❖ The minimum educational qualification of trainee should be Class V.
- ❖ In case the seats reserved for categories, as prescribed under this scheme, remain vacant, these vacant seats may be treated as unreserved.

### 93 **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 recognised 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 the 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 the organised sector.
- (viii) The scheme would have two components:
  - (a) Placement-linked Skills Training Programme for Modern Trades.
  - (b) Skills Training Programme 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, sufficient number of classrooms, demonstration labs, and toilets (separate toilets for females), etc. for conducting quality training.

**94 How can the organisation apply for this scheme?**

**Ans.** An organisation can apply for this scheme in the following way:

- (i) The Ministry of Minority Affairs will invite Expression of Interest (EoI) from organisations/institutions for empanelment of PIAs through an advertisement in newspapers and its official website.
- (ii) The EoIs will be examined by a Screening Committee of the Ministry for empanelment. The empanelment would be valid for the entire Twelfth Five Year Plan period. However, the Ministry reserves the right to cancel empanelment at any stage without notice.





- (iii) The 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.

## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *"Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)" - The Scheme for Skill Development of Minorities*. Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/schemesperformance/seekho-aur-kamaoearn-earn-scheme-skill-development-minorities>

**UNDEER PUBLICATION**

## PADHO PARDESH SCHEME

### 95 What is the Padho Pardesh Scheme?

**Ans.** Padho Pardesh is a scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for the students belonging to minority communities.

### 96 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) The 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 ₹ 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) The 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 the Indian Banks Association (IBA).
- (iii) The student should have a valid proof of belonging to a minority community.
- (iv) The student should inform the lending bank that the Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched a new scheme of Padho Pardesh—interest subsidy on educational loans for pursuing higher studies abroad, and that she/he 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) The Ministry does not require any document from the students directly. They have to submit the documents as per requirement of the lending bank for availing the educational loan. The Ministry will provide reimbursement of interest accrued on the educational loan up to the moratorium period.



**Q7 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 the 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. The 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.

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## NAI MANZIL SCHEME

### ? 98 What is the Nai Manzil Scheme?

**Ans.** The Nai Manzil Scheme is to provide a bridge course to eliminate the academic and skill development gaps of the 'Deeni' Madrasa pass-outs as compared to others.

### ? 99 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.

### ? 100 What are the provisions under this scheme?

**Ans.** Under Nai Manzil Scheme, the Government would not only be providing modern education but 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.

### ? 101 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:

- ❖ Aligarh Muslim University (AMU);
- ❖ Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI);
- ❖ National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);
- ❖ Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU); and
- ❖ Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU).

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*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Guidelines of the Nai Manzil: An Integrated Education and Livelihood Initiative for the Minority Communities.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/guidelines-NaiManzil-en.pdf>

## UPGRADING THE SKILLS AND TRAINING IN TRADITIONAL ARTS/CRAFTS FOR DEVELOPMENT (USTTAD) SCHEME

**Q102** 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.

**Q103** Who is eligible for this scheme?

**Ans.** Craftspersons, weavers, and artisans who are already engaged in traditional ancestral work are eligible under this scheme.

**Q104** 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 Museums for curating traditional arts/crafts, and
- (iv) Support to minority craftspersons/artisans for marketing by establishing linkages between National/International markets through Export Promotion Councils.

**Q105** How can a person apply for this scheme?

**Ans.** One can refer to official website of ministry of minority affairs for elaborative procedure.

### REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. (September 2015).  
*USTTAD: Upgrading the Skills and Training in  
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## HAMARI DHAROHAR SCHEME

### ?106 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 the 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.

### ?107 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;
- (ii) State Archaeological Departments;
- (iii) Renowned organisations such as Aga Khan Heritage Trust, etc.;
- (iv) Reputed registered minority community organisations, registered under the 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 Governments having experience and facility of curating works of heritage.

**? 108 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 for 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 the prevailing financial norms of UGC for Senior Research Fellows.

**? 109 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 its official website. The Ministry may also directly sponsor projects to expert organisations who submit their projects in the prescribed format, and are known for their experience in the relevant field, or are on the panel of the Ministry of Culture for curating work.

**REFERENCES**

*For more details, please refer to:*  
 Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Hamari Dharohar*.  
 Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/HamariDharohar-SchemeGuidelines.pdf>

## CYBER GRAM FOR DIGITAL LITERACY

### ? II0 What is Cybergram Yojana project/ initiative?

**Ans.** Cyber Gram initiative under Multi-sectoral Development Programme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs is an effort to equip the targeted group with knowledge of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and enabling them to use ICT services in their day-to-day work.

### ? III Who are the targeted beneficiaries/ group?

**Ans.** The initiative covers students of Classes VI to X belonging to minority communities and residing in areas covered under Multi-sectoral Development Programme.

### ? II2 What is the primary objective of the programme?

**Ans.** Its primary objective is to provide hands-on training in computers for the students of minority communities and to enable them to acquire basic ICT skills that would empower them.

#### REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Cybergram Yojana: Empowering the Minority Communities.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.cybergramyojana.in/>



# USTTAD

Upgrading the Skills and Training  
in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development



usttad

**Padho Pardesh**  
Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans  
for Overseas Studies for the Students Belonging to  
the Minority Communities  
(Effective from 2013-14)  
Ministry of Minority Affairs  
Government of India

जैन अल्पसंख्यक सेवा संस्था  
Jain Alpsankhyak Seva Sanstha  
REG. NO. E - 31053

Minority Cyber-Gram  
अल्पसंख्यक साइबर-ग्राम

संघसंरक्षक कार्य संस्थान  
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS  
सीखो और कमाओ  
Learn & Earn  
SKILLS  
“Seekho Aur Kamao”  
A Skill Development Initiative for Minorities

# OTHER SCHEMES

UNDEER PUBLICATION



## OTHER SCHEMES COVERING EDUCATION OF MINORITIES

### ? 113 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-literates 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.

#### REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*  
MHRD, GoI, Department of School Education and Literacy. "SAAKSHAR BHARAT", Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Retrieved from: [http://mhrd.gov.in/saakshar\\_bharat](http://mhrd.gov.in/saakshar_bharat)

### ? 114 What is the Jan Shiksha Sansthan?

**Ans.** The Jan Shiksha 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 these sansthan are expected to work as district level resource support agencies in organising vocational training programmes for neo-literates. Jan Shiksha 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.

@ <http://jss.nic.in/>

#### REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*  
MHRD, GoI, Department of School Education and Literacy.

Retrieved from: <http://mhrd.gov.in/jss>

**Q15** What are the provisions for minority communities 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) are:

- ❖ To strengthen capacities in Madrasas for teaching of the curricular subjects like Science, Mathematics, Language, Social Studies, etc.;
- ❖ Training of such 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 and learning materials at all levels of Madrasas;
- ❖ The unique feature of this modified scheme is that it encourages linkage of Madrasas with National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), an accredited centre for providing formal education. This transition from Madrasas to NIOS 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;
- ❖ The NIOS linkage will be extended under this scheme for Vocational Education at the secondary and higher secondary stages of Madrasas; and
- ❖ For the monitoring and popularisation of the scheme, the State Madrasa Boards will be established.



## REFERENCES

For more details, please refer to:

MHRD, GoI, Department of School Education and Literacy. *Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM)*.

Retrieved from: [http://mhrd.gov.in/edu\\_Madrasas](http://mhrd.gov.in/edu_Madrasas)

### ? 116 What are the provisions for minority communities 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 ₹ 50 lakh per institution for strengthening of educational infrastructure and physical facilities in the existing schools. This will include additional classrooms, science/computer laboratory/rooms, library, toilets, drinking water facilities, and hostel buildings for children, especially for girls.

## REFERENCES

For more details, please refer to:

MHRD, GoI, Department of School Education and Literacy. *Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI)*.

Retrieved from: <http://mhrd.gov.in/idmi>

**117** 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.

**118** 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 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, Hyderabad; in Uttar Pradesh – UP Minorities Financial Development Corporation, Lucknow; and, in Karnataka – Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation, Bengaluru.

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 Sansthan (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 October, 2014.

**119** 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.

 <http://nmdfc.org/index.aspx>



**Q120 What is Minority Rights Award?**

**Ans.** The National Commission for Minorities has instituted the Minority Rights Award for an individual or an organisation. It is 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.

**REFERENCES**

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. Press Information Bureau. (July 2014). *Policy for Welfare of Minorities*. Retrieved from: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=106804>

**Q121 What are the initiatives for Research/Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes, including its Publicity?**

**Ans.** This is a Central scheme giving charges to professional research organisations which have the expertise, and are willing to undertake purposeful operations Research/Market Research/Action Research. The objective of the scheme is to generate information and database on the 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 multimedia campaigns 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.

**REFERENCES**

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. *Grants of Minority Rights Awards*. Retrieved from: <http://ncm.nic.in/Minority-Rights-Awards.html>

**Q122 Which organisations are eligible for this scheme?**

**Ans.** The organisations eligible for this scheme are as follows:


- A. The following categories of research organisations are eligible for professional charges under the scheme for undertaking Operation Research/Market Research/Action Research, monitoring/concurrent monitoring, evaluation and baseline survey/survey and holding workshops/seminars/conferences:-
- (a) Research Organisations/Institutions/Councils;
  - (b) Registered Civil Societies under the Societies Registration Act;
  - (c) Universities, including Deemed Universities recognised by University Grant Commission (UGC);
  - (d) Reputed Institutions of Higher Learning;
  - (e) Autonomous Bodies; and
  - (f) Reputed Market Research Agencies and Registered Bodies of Professionals.
- B. Reputed media agencies empanelled with DAVP and National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) would be eligible for making creative multimedia campaigns 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.

**Q123 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 the 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 (CAG) 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 of, 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 her/him to undertake the research and complete it in time. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed with the research organisations. The 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 the 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.



**What are the procedures of selection of an organisation for this scheme?**

**Ans.** The procedures of selection of an organisation for this scheme are:

- (a) Proposals for Operations Research/Market Research/Action Research, including baseline survey/monitoring/concurrent monitoring, evaluation may be invited

either through an advertisement in the newspapers and official website of the Ministry or directly from research organisations 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 on the website.

- (b) Proposals for workshops/conferences/seminars may be invited either through an advertisement in the newspapers or official 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/conferences/seminars will apply to the Ministry with an outline of the proposed project.
- (c) The Ministry may invite applications for making creative multimedia campaigns of specialised nature requiring professionalism, expertise, and infrastructure, normally not available with the Government agencies through an advertisement in newspapers and official website of the Ministry or from the list of reputed private media agencies empanelled with DAVP.

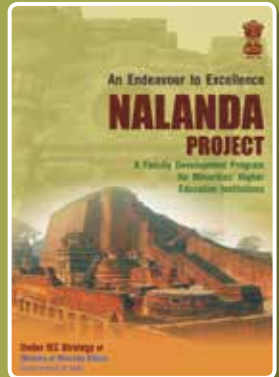
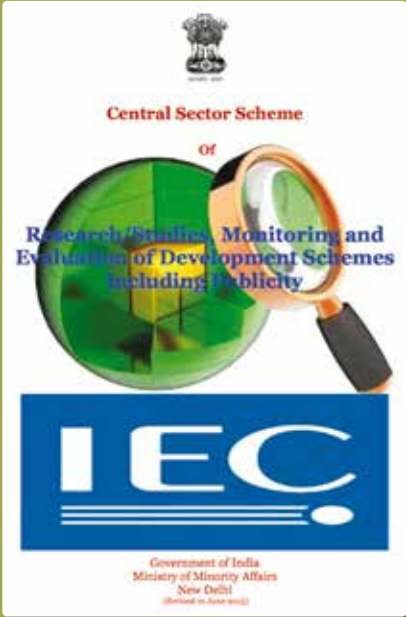
## REFERENCES

*For more details, please refer to:*

Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. (June 2013). *Central Sector Scheme of Research/Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes, including Publicity.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/Research.pdf>





**DISTRIBUTION OF MINORITY POPULATION IN INDIA,  
CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011**

Sl.No	States/UTs	Total Population	Minority Population				
			Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains
	<b>All India</b>	<b>1,21,08,54,977</b>	<b>17,22,45,158</b>	<b>2,78,19,588</b>	<b>2,08,33,116</b>	<b>84,42,972</b>	<b>44,51,753</b>
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3,80,581	32,413	80,984	1,286	338	31
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,41,302	85,67,485	35,631	2,34,848	11,22,584	2,490
3.	Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	1,49,881	12,646	79,896	78,659	1,805
4.	Punjab	2,77,43,338	5,35,489	3,48,230	1,60,04,754	33,237	45,040
5.	Chandigarh	10,55,450	51,447	8,720	1,38,329	1,160	1,960
6.	Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	14,06,825	37,781	2,77,684	14,926	9,183
7.	Haryana	2,53,51,462	17,81,342	50,353	12,43,752	7,514	52,613
8.	Delhi	1,67,87,941	21,58,684	1,46,873	5,70,581	18,449	1,66,231
9.	Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	6,215,377	96,430	8,72,930	12,185	6,22,023
10.	Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	3,84,83,965	3,56,448	6,43,500	2,06,285	2,13,267
11.	Bihar	10,40,99,452	1,77,53,867	1,29,247	23,779	25,453	18,914
12.	Sikkim	6,10,577	9,867	60,522	1,868	1,67,216	314
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,77,777	27,045	4,18,732	3,287	1,62,815	771
14.	Nagaland	19,72,57,777	48,963	17,39,651	1,890	6,759	2,655
15.	Manipur	28,35,794	2,39,836	11,79,043	1,527	7,084	1,692
16.	Mizoram	10,97,206	14,832	9,56,631	286	93,411	376
17.	Tripura	36,73,917	3,16,042	1,59,882	1,070	1,25,385	860
18.	Maghalaya	29,66,889	1,30,399	22,13,027	3,045	9,864	627
19.	Assam	3,12,05,576	1,06,79,345	11,65,867	20,672	54,993	25,949
20.	West Bengal	9,12,76,115	2,46,54,825	6,58,618	63,523	2,82,898	60,141
21.	Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	47,93,994	14,18,608	71,422	8,956	14,974
22.	Odisha	4,19,74,218	9,11,670	11,61,708	21,991	13,852	9,420
23.	Chhattisgarh	2,55,45,198	5,14,998	4,90,542	70,036	70,467	61,510
24.	Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	47,74,695	2,13,282	1,51,412	2,16,052	5,67,028

25.	Gujarat	6,04,39,692	58,46,761	3,16,178	58,246	30,483	5,79,654
26.	Daman & Diu	2,43,247	19,277	2,820	172	217	287
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,43,709	12,922	5,113	217	634	1,186
28.	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	1,29,71,152	10,80,073	2,23,247	65,31,200	14,00,349
29.	Andhra Pradesh	8,45,80,777	80,82,412	11,29,784	40,244	36,692	53,849
30.	Karnataka	6,10,95,297	78,93,065	11,42,647	28,773	95,710	4,40,280
31.	Goa	14,58,545	1,21,564	3,66,130	1,473	1,095	1,109
32.	Lakshadweep	64,473	62,268	317	8	10	11
33.	Kerala	3,34,06,061	88,73,472	61,41,269	3,814	4,752	4,489
34.	Tamil Nadu	7,21,47,030	42,29,479	44,18,331	14,601	11,186	89,265
35.	Puducherry	12,47,953	75,556	78,550	255	451	1,400

*Note: The Census 2011; Data related to Parsi (Zoroastrian) is not yet available. However, according to Census 2001 figures, the Parsi (Zoroastrian) population numbered 69,000.*

*(Source: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/c-01.html>)*

**UNDEER PUBLICATION**

**LIST OF 90 MINORITY CONCENTRATION  
DISTRICTS (MCDs)**

**Category 'A'**

Districts which have indicators of both socio-economic and basic amenities below national average

Sl. No	Sub-group Sl. No.	States	Districts
1.	1	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
2.	2	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
3.	3	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
4.	4	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
5.	5	Assam	Lokrajhar
6.	6	Assam	Dhubri
7.	7	Assam	Goalpara
8.	8	Assam	Bongaigaon
9.	9	Assam	Barpeta
10.	10	Assam	Darrang
11.	11	Assam	Marigaon
12.	12	Assam	Nagaon
13.	13	Assam	Cachar
14.	14	Assam	Karimganj
15.	15	Assam	Hailakandi
16.	16	Assam	Kamrup
17.	17	Bihar	Araria
18.	18	Bihar	Kishanganj
19.	19	Bihar	Purnia
20.	20	Bihar	Katihar
21.	21	Bihar	Sitamarhi
22.	22	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran
23.	23	Bihar	Darbhanga
24.	24	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
25.	25	Jharkhand	Pakaur
26.	26	Maharashtra	Parbhani
27.	27	Manipur	Thoubal





28.	28	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
29.	29	Orissa	Gajapati
30.	30	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar
31.	31	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
32.	32	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
33.	33	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri
34.	34	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
35.	35	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
36.	36	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
37.	37	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
38.	38	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
39.	39	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
40.	40	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
41.	41	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
42.	42	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
43.	43	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
44.	44	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
45.	45	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
46.	46	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
47.	47	West Bengal	Maldah
48.	48	West Bengal	Murshidabad
49.	49	West Bengal	Birbhum
50.	50	West Bengal	Nadia
51.	51	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas
52.	52	West Bengal	Bardhaman
53.	53	West Bengal	Cooch Bihar

## Category 'B'

### Sub-category 'B1'

Districts which have socio-economic parameters below national average

Sl. No	Sub-group Sl. No.	States	Districts
54.	1	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
55.	2	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
56.	3	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
57.	4	Delhi	North East
58.	5	Haryana	Mewat
59.	6	Haryana	Sirsa
60.	7	Karnataka	Gulbarga
61.	8	Karnataka	Bidar
62.	9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
63.	10	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
64.	11	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
65.	12	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
66.	13	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
67.	14	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
68.	15	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
69.	16	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
70.	17	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
71.	18	West Bengal	Howrah
72.	19	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas
73.	20	West Bengal	Kolkata



### Sub-category 'B2'

Districts which have basic amenities parameters below national average

Sl. No	Sub-group Sl. No	States/UT	Districts
74.	1	Andaman & Nicobar	Nicobar
75.	2	Assam	North Cachar Hills
76.	3	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)
77.	4	Jharkhand	Ranchi
78.	5	Jharkhand	Gumla
79.	6	Kerala	Wayanad
80.	7	Maharashtra	Buldana
81.	8	Maharashtra	Washim
82.	9	Maharashtra	Hingoli
83.	10	Manipur	Senapati
84.	11	Manipur	Tamenglong
85.	12	Manipur	Churachandpur
86.	13	Manipur	Ukhrul
87.	14	Manipur	Chandel
88.	15	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
89.	16	Mizoram	Mamit
90.	17	Sikkim	North East

Source: Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. LIST OF MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS ( CATEGORY 'A' & 'B') Retrieved from: [http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/MCDs\\_category.pdf](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/MCDs_category.pdf)

## ADDRESSES OF STATE MINORITIES COMMISSIONS

Sl. No.	Address
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, 3rd Floor Near Primus Diagnostic Centre P.O. Bhangagarh Guwahati-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: 0771-2421300
5.	Delhi State Minorities Commission 1st Floor, C-1002, Vikas Bhawan Indraprastha Estate New Delhi-110002
6.	Jharkhand State Minorities Commission Arjun Hostel, Sec-3, Dhurwa Ranchi-834004 Phone No: 0651-2434809
7.	Karnataka State Minorities Commission 5th Floor, Vesveshwariah Towers, Opp. Coffee Board Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru-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-248001 Phone No: 0135-2671201





10.	Punjab State Minorities Commission Forest Complex Tower No. 4 4th Floor, Sec.68, SAS Nagar, Mohali-160062 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, Ashok Marg Lucknow-226001
13.	Manipur State Minorities Commission Ministers' Block, 1st Floor Room Nos. 140 & 141, Secretariat Imphal-795001
14.	West Bengal State Minorities Commission Khadya Bhavan, 11A, Mirza Ghalib 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-400002 Phone No: 22440156
16.	Kerala State Minorities Commission Aparna T.C -9/1023/2 Sasthamangalam Thiruvananthapuram-695010
17.	Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission 735, Anna Salai, LLA Building 3rd Floor, Chennai-600002

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**RECOGNISED COURSES OF ARABIC MADRASAS/INSTITUTIONS  
BY JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, NEW DELHI**

A. The following courses, with English of Senior School Certificate (10+2)/Intermediate standard, have been recognized for purposes of admission to the B.A./B.A. (Hons.) Ist year courses:

1. Fazil-e-Adab of Lucknow University, Uttar Pradesh
2. Dabeer Kamil of Lucknow University, Uttar Pradesh
3. Alimiat of Darul Uloom Nadvatul Ulema, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
4. Fazeelat of Madrastullslah, Saraimirsa, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
5. Alimiat of Jamiatul Falah, Budgeganj, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
6. Alimiat of Jamiatur Rashad, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
7. Fazil of West Bengal Madrasah 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 Siraj ul Uloom, Al Salafiah, Jhanda Nagar, Nepal
12. Alimiat of Jamia Islamia Kashiful Uloom, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
13. Alimiat of Al-Jamia-Tus-Salafiah (Markazi Darul Uloom), Reori Talab, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
14. Alimiat of Jamia Syed Nazir Hussain Muhaddis, Phatak Habash Khan, Delhi
15. Alimiat of Jamia Alia Arabia, Alia Nagar, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh



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16. Alimiat of Al-Jamiatul Islamia, Tilkhana, Siddharth Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
  17. Fazilat of Madrasa Riyazul Uloom, Urdu Bazar, Jama Masjid, Delhi
  18. Fazilat of Jamiatus Salehat, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh
  19. Fazilat of Jamia Islamia Sanabil, New Delhi
  20. Fazilat of Jamia Mohammadia, Melegaon, Nashik, Maharashtra
  21. Fazilat of Calcutta Madrasa College, Kolkata, West Bengal
  22. Fazilat of Darul Uloom Ashrafia Misbahul Uloom Mubarkpur, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
  23. Alim, UP Madrasa Education Board, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
  24. Alimiat of Jamia Ibn Taimiya, Champaran, Bihar
  25. Almiat 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. Almiat 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, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
  32. Fazilat of Al-Madrasatul Islamia, Raghonagar, Bhavara, Madhubani, Bihar
  33. Moulavi Fazil Saqafi of Markazus Saquafth Sunniyya, Karanthur, Kozhikode, Kerala
  34. Alimiat of Jamia Syed Ahmad Shaheed, Malihabad, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
  35. Alimiat of Darul Uloom Alimia, Jamda Shahi, Basti, Uttar Pradesh
  36. Aliya of Darul Huda Islamic Academy, Malappuram, 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 Muslemeen, Malda, West Bengal
  40. Fazilat of Jamiatul Banat Almuslimat, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
  41. Alimiat of Jamia Islamia, Muzaffarpur, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
  42. Aali of Jamea-tul-Hidaya, Jaipur, Rajasthan
  43. Alimiat of Jamiatul Banat Al-Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi
  44. Alimiat of Al-Jamiatul Islamia, Said Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
  45. Alimiat of Jamia Islamia, Chowk Bazar, Bhatkal, Karnatka
  46. Fazilat of Jamia Islamia, Kausa, Thane, Mumbai, Maharashtra
  47. Fazilat of Jamia Islamia Arabia Gulzare-e-Husainina, Ajrara, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
  48. Alimiat of Jamiatul Mominat, Moghalpura, Hyderabad, Telangana
  49. Alimiat of Jamia Arifia, Saiyed Sarawan, Kaushambi, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
- B. 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 B.A./B.A. (Hons.) Ist year course:
1. Darul Uloom, Deoband, Uttar Pradesh
  2. Madras-i-Alia, Kolkata, West Bengal
  3. Madrasa-i-Alia, Fatehpuri, Delhi
  4. Madrasa Mazahirul Uloom, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
  5. Madrasatul Uloom Hussain Bakhsh, Matiya Mahal, Jama Masjid, Delhi



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6. Alimiat of Jame-ul-Uloom Furqania, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh
  7. Alimiat of Jamia Islamia Sanabil, New Delhi
  8. Alimiat of Jamiatus Salehat, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh
  9. Fazil of Madrasa Aminia, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi
  10. Alimiat of Kashafia Educational & Preaching Centre, Banihal, Kashmir
  11. Alimat of Madrasa Rizul Uloom, Jama Masjid, Delhi
  12. Almiat of Jamia Asaria, Darul Hadees, Maunath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
  13. Alim of Jamia Arabic Shamsul Uloom, Shahdara, Delhi
  14. Almiat/Fazilat of Jamiatul-Taiyebat, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
  15. Almiat of Jamia Sirajul Uloom, Bhandihar, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh
  16. Almiat of Al-Jamiah-Al-Islamia, Khairul Uloom, Domaria Ganj, Sidharta Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
  17. Almiat of Jamiatul Banat, Gaya, Bihar
  18. Fazilat of Jamia Ahsanul Banat, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
  19. Alimiat of Jamia Mohammadia, Malegaon, Nashik, Maharashtra
  20. Fazilat of Jamia Husainia Arabia, Raigad, Maharashtra

**Such other Madarsas as may be recognised by the Jamia from time to time.**

- C. The graduates of the Madarsas recognised by the Jamia 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.
- D. 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 recognised for admission to the M.A. Urdu Course.
- E. SANVI Certificate of Jamiatul Hidayah, Jaipur, equivalent to Secondary School Certificate (Class X) of Jamia Millia Islamia for admission to Classes XI in all streams and for appearing in the Entrance Test of Jamia's Diploma Engineering Courses.

(Source: [http://jmi.ac.in/upload/admission/cdoI\\_prospectus\\_2017.pdf](http://jmi.ac.in/upload/admission/cdoI_prospectus_2017.pdf))

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

1. Fazil of Madrasa Al Jamiatul Mohammadja, Maunath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
2. Alim of Madrasa Taibatul Olma Jamia Amjadia Razvia, Maunath Bhanjan, Uttar Pradesh
3. Alim/Alimiyat of Madrasa Jame-a-tul Banat, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
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 Uloom in Varan, Bharuch, Gujarat
9. Alim/Fazil of Madrasa Jamia Nazhar-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, Uttar Pradesh
13. Alamiyat of Madrasa Jamia-tul-banat, Okhla, New Delhi
14. Aalmiat/Alim of Madrasa Al-Jamiatul Islamiah, Siddharth Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
15. Aalmiat/Alim of Madrasa Nisarul Uloom, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
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, Andhra Pradesh
17. Sharea of Al-Jamia Al-Islamia, Malappuram, Kerala
18. Fazil and Condensed Course of Fazil (6 years with BA) 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.)



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9.	Post-Matric Scholarship <a href="http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/Guidelinesfor2015-16.pdf">http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/Guidelinesfor2015-16.pdf</a>	39
10.	Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme <a href="http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/SCHEMES/PERFORMANCE/Scholarship-Schemes/merit-cum-means-scholarship-scheme">http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/SCHEMES/PERFORMANCE/Scholarship-Schemes/merit-cum-means-scholarship-scheme</a>	42
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13.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship For Minorities Pursuing M.Phil. and Ph.D. <a href="http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/Guideline-MANF_0.pdf">http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/Guideline-MANF_0.pdf</a>	48

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19.	Seekho aur Kamao Scheme <a href="http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/scheme-performance/seekho-aur-kamaoearn-earn-scheme-skill-development-minorities">http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/scheme-performance/seekho-aur-kamaoearn-earn-scheme-skill-development-minorities</a>	61
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**RTE Act, 2009**

<http://mhrd.gov.in/rte>

**Education of Minorities**

<http://mhrd.gov.in/educational-development-minorities>

**Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**

<http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/faq>

**Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**

<http://socialjustice.nic.in/>

**Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)**

<http://mhrd.gov.in/>

**Ministry of Minority Affairs**

<http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/>

**National Commission for Minorities (NCM)**

<http://ncm.nic.in/>

**National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI)**

<http://ncmei.gov.in/>

**National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education (NMCME)**

<http://mhrd.gov.in/national-monitoring-committee-minorities-education>

**Union Government Schemes**

<https://india.gov.in/my-government/schemes>

**University Grants Commission (UGC)**

<http://www.ugc.ac.in/>

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

<http://mhrd.gov.in/sarva-shiksha-abhiyan>

**Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme**

[http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/amended\\_guidelines.pdf](http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/amended_guidelines.pdf)

**National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language**

<http://www.urducouncil.nic.in/>

**Minority Cell, National Council of Educational Research and Training**

[www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/dgen/MC/minority\\_cell.html](http://www.ncert.nic.in/departments/nie/dgen/MC/minority_cell.html)

**National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)**

<http://www.dget.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/NCVT.pdf>

**Maulana Azad National Fellowship**

<http://www.ugc.ac.in/manf/>

**Naya Savera**

<http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/English-Booklet.pdf>

**Nai Manzil**

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=133273>

**Model Schools**

[http://mhrd.gov.in/model\\_school](http://mhrd.gov.in/model_school)

**Girls Hostel Scheme**

[http://mhrd.gov.in/girls\\_hostel](http://mhrd.gov.in/girls_hostel)

**Pre-Matric Scholarship**

<http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/SCHEMES/PERFORMANCE/Scholarship-Schemes/pre-matric-scholarship-scheme>





**Source:1** <http://unicef.in/PhotoAlbums/42/Teachers-Day-Report-Card>

**2** Barkhaa: A Reading Series for 'All' Try Out in Hindi States- A Report (Monograph), 2016, Department of Education for Groups with Special Needs, NCERT

**3** Singh, Divraj. Youth with disabilities and innovations; Making the world inclusive for all. 2013.unicef.org. Web.

**4** <https://www.asiaforgood.com/article.four-fintech-start-ups-are-championing-financial-inclusion-india>

**5** Surat, India - 20 March, 2015: Parsi children at a welfare home in Surat, India, on Friday, 20 March, 2015.



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National Council of Educational Research and Training